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J. G. SOURWINE, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

September 10, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System News Division
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

By way of introduction, perhaps you may recall our brief meeting in the course of the Republican National Convention in Chicago on the main platform just before the proceedings got under way.

I have just returned from a ten-nation trip in Europe where I made a review of America's overseas information activities which are now being studied by a Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee.

During my visit to Rome I had a short chat with Ned Calmer who mentioned that you had made a study of the Voice of America. He thought that perhaps the results of that study might be of interest to this sub-committee. And so, I wanted to drop this little note to you to ask as to whether or not your views on VOA might perhaps be available in some form. The report would, of course, be used in good stead.

Senator Wiley, like Senator Benton, co-author of the review resolution, is anxious to get the benefit of all possible expert analyses which may already have been made in this general field.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Julius Cahn

J. N. Cahn
Executive Assistant
to Senator Wiley

Caley, Charles C

November 16, 1953

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for your letter. I do hope everything goes well with your application. I knew you would call upon me to testify if it proved necessary and I would gladly have done so. Let me know the result as soon as you have it.

Cordially,

Mr. Charles C. Caley
President
Station WMBD
212 South Jefferson Avenue
Peoria 2, Illinois

rh

WMBD
"First in the Heart of Illinois"
212 SO. JEFFERSON AVENUE • PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS
Telephone 6-0711

ARLES C. CALEY
T & GENERAL MANAGER

November 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed,

We were [illegible]r television hearing in Washington from October 12 until la[illegible] It was quite a struggle! We hope that the case will be [illegible]y closed within the next three weeks. I just arrived back in [illegible]day from this ordeal!

Dur[illegible] developments in the hearing, it finally became evident that it would be almost impossible for us to arrange for your testimony in our behalf. The Examiner indicated that our record of service was such that corroborating testimony would simply add to the record and expressed the desire that we not bring in additional witnesses. During the progress of the hearing, where I was involved from morning until midnight and Saturdays and Sundays, it was impossible for me to contact you at the time, so I am taking this opportunity of thanking you for your willingness to testify in our behalf. I know that you would have done so at considerable personal sacrifice, if necessary, and we surely appreciate this very, very much. At the same time, we are happy that we could put in a complete record without the necessity of calling upon you and causing you inconvenience.

Thanks again for your willingness to cooperate with us. Hope to see you soon.

Cordially yours,

Charlie

ml

Caley, Charlie

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1953 OCT -7 PM 4 46
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU045 PD

PEORIA ILL OCT 7 300PMC

EDWARD R MURROW,CBS

WMBD TV HEARING OPENS OCTOBER 12 WASHINGTON DC. EXPECTED WE WILL NEED YOUR TESTIMONY ABOUT WEEK LATER OCTOBER 19 OR 20 IMPERATIVE YOU TESTIFY ON BROOKS WATSONS AND WMBDS NEWS COVERAGE AND STANDING. WILL CALL YOU FROM WASHINGTON THREE OR FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE REGARDS

CHARLIE CALEY

443P

12 20XXX 12 19 20..

September 28, 1953

Dear Charlie:

I am just back from Berlin and take this first opportunity to reply to yours of September 14 about the hearing in October.

If you will give me as much advance notice as possible, I will try to turn up for it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles C. Caley
Radio Station WMBD
212 So. Jefferson Avenue
Peoria 2, Illinois

WMBD
"First in the Heart of Illinois"
212 SO. JEFFERSON AVENUE • PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS
Telephone 6-0711

CHARLES C. CALEY
ESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

September 14, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

attached

Dear Ed,

I thi[illegible] while you were away on vacation I wrote your secretary r[illegible] television hearing being held the latter part of September. J[illegible]k, the opposition asked for and received a delay of three w[illegible] the illness of the President of the other company. Therefore, our hearing will open in Washington, D. C. on October 12. We expect that it will continue from three to four weeks.

Our case will be the first one to be put in and it will consume, probably, the entire first week and some of the second. In this connection. and in accordance with my previous discussion with you, we have listed you as a witness for WMBD relative to our news operations.

I asked Brooks Watson to review our files and give me a brief memorandum for you regarding your contacts and acquaintanceship with our News Department. I am attaching herewith a copy of this memorandum. This type of material is needed to qualify you as to having personal knowledge of our news operations and, therefore, we wanted you to be fully prepared without any effort on your part. I am sending this memorandum to you, but we will have other copies with us at the hearing in Washington. As soon as we get under way, I will contact you relative to time and date of your appearance and I am sure that I can do so far enough in advance to arrange for your appearance at your convenience. We surely do not want to impose upon you in any way and will do our best to handle the matter with the least inconvenience to you.

Thanks again for your willingness to cooperate with us in our hearing. Hope you had a very wonderful rest and vacation.

Cordially yours,

Charlie

[illegible]
E[illegible]

TO: CHARLIE CALEY

FROM: BROOKS WATSON

I, Brooks Watson, first became acquainted with Ed Murrow in 1943 in London while I was a member of the Radio Section of the Public Relations Office for ETO. The Radio Section assisted CBS and other networks and station representatives in arranging the appearance of military personnel on broadcasts to the United States. Mr. Murrow also borrowed equipment from our office, which he used to wire-record his impressions on bombing and fighter-sweep missions over enemy territory.

In May, 1946, at the request of CBS News, Phil Gibson originated a three-minute report from Peoria for the "Word From the Country Program" on "How Small Business is Making Out in the Post War Period".

In October, 1946, for the same program, Gibson originated a three-minute piece on Peoria-area thoughts on prospects of success of the upcoming UN general assembly.

Mr. Murrow came to Peoria in May, 1947, while he was a vice-president of CBS as Director of Public Affairs. He addressed the Ad Club on the subject, "The Pursuit of Peace" and during a two-day visit was the guest of honor at a meeting of some fifty Peoria-area business and civic leaders in Hotel Pere Marquette. Also during this visit, Mr. Murrow was interviewed by Brooks Watson on WMBD, discussing generally, "The Future of Radio". This broadcast, incidentally, Mr. Murrow called his first appearance before a radio microphone since his return from Europe in May, 1946.

In November, 1950, CBS News asked WMBD for material for use in a program titled "Report to the Nation", which Mr. Murrow narrated and which consisted of pertinent, interesting and unusual excerpts from the speeches and campaign gimmicks of candidates and partisans in the election just concluded. WMBD News submitted tapes by Everett Dirksen, then a candidate for the U. S. Senate; by Vice President Barkley, who spoke here in behalf of Dirksen's opponent, Scott Lucas; and by Mr. Lucas, himself, in which he introduced Barkley as "the Vice President of that great state of Kentucky".

In December, 1951, soon after the "Hear It Now" program series was launched, CBS News asked for tape recordings to show a Peoria-wide cross section of reaction to President Truman's call for defense mobilization and impending imposition of price, wage and rent controls. WMBD prepared some six hours of tape material--from which CBS selected a quarter-hour of material for the "Hear It Now" show. At Mr. Murrow's request, and at CBS' expense, I went to New York to assist in editing the tape and to supply background information for Fred Friendly, Mr. Murrow's producer-writer.

In May, 1951, CBS News asked for Peoria-area material for a Memorial Day observance sequence for "Hear It Now". We supplied a large volume and variety of tapes, some of which was used without Peoria identification.

In May, 1953, CBS News asked for Peoria-area material for a documentary called "Class of 53"--to portray the problems of youth as they "face the world after high school graduation". The collection of this material was handled by Bob Holben. Irving Gitlin of CBS told Holben the variety and quality of material was almost sufficient from which to construct the whole program--and as a matter of fact, they were forced to discard some material arbitrarily so that the broadcast would not sound too much like a story of Peoria.

June 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Caley:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 17. As you probably know, Mr. Murrow is now in Europe on his vacation.

I shall bring your letter to his attention immediately upon his return in late July.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Charles Caley
Radio Station WMBD
212 So. Jefferson Avenue
Peioria 2, Illinois

No action 7/29
till we hear from
him again - then go

WMBD

"First in the Heart of Illinois"

212 SO. JEFFERSON AVENUE • PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS

Telephone 6-0711

CHARLES C. CALEY
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

June 17, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed,

First, my sincere appreciation to you for your willingness to testify in our behalf in our up-coming television hearing. We received the date of the hearing last week and it will commence July 10. However, the direct testimony in Washington probably will not begin until sometime around August 1 or shortly thereafter.

It is expected, therefore, that we will not be calling upon you for your testimony until sometime around August 10. We will keep you posted well in advance.

Again, we sincerely appreciate your willingness to testify in our behalf. Kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

Charlie

Caley, Chas. C.

MAN OF THE BOARD
RESIDENT

CHARLES C. CALEY,
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

AFFILIATE
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

PEORIA BROADCASTING COMPANY

"First in the Heart of Illinois"

no a

OFFICE AND STUDIOS
212 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE
PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS

PHONE 6-0711

February 15, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I want to thank you personally for your kind cooperation in helping to make our 25th anniversary an event long to be remembered. Your good words were well received by all of us, and most certainly by our WMBD staff.

It is my hope that I'll be able to call on you again for a similar message twenty-five years from now, and that our record in the interim will again justify like remarks.

Very cordially yours,

Charlie

Charles C Caley
IK

FREE & PETERS, INC., NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Caley, Chas. C.

FEBRUARY 12, 1952

CHARLES C. CALEY
RADIO STATION WMBD
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

A TELEGRAM SEEMS A MOST INADEQUATE METHOD OF EXPRESSING GREETINGS AND CONGRATULATIONS TO WMBD ON YOUR 25TH ANNIVERSARY. PLEASE CONVEY MY BEST WISHES TO MR. HILL, BROOKS WATSON AND THE REST OF YOUR CREW PARA HAVE ALWAYS REGARDED WMBD AS BEING MORE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC SERVICE THAN MOST RADIO STATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY AND YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES HAVE NEVER FAILED TO DELIVER WHEN WE REQUESTED COOPERATION IN YOUR AREA PARA SOMEONE ONCE SAID: "IT TAKES TWO TO TELL THE TRUTH, ONE TO SPEAK IT AND ANOTHER TO HEAR", SO I CONGRATULATE BOTH YOU AND THE AUDIENCE YOU HAVE SERVED SO WELL. REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43-7

WU012 PD

PEORIA ILL FEB 11 1018A

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

THURSDAY FEB 14 IS 25TH ANNIVERSARY WMBD. WE WOULD SINCERELY APPRECIATE WIRE FROM YOU FOR USE ON SPECIAL HOUR BROADCAST COMMEMORATING OCCASION. REGRET THIS LATE REQUEST BUT IT WAS UNAVOIDABLE. MANY THANKS IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR COOPERATION

CHARLES C CALEY PRESIDENT WMBD

100P

14 25 WMBD WMBD..

Callaway, Ben

Box 123, RFD #3
Vienna, Virginia
December 2, 1953

Dear Ed,

As you no doubt are fully aware, the Defense Department today released the report of the Admiral Womble committee study on career inducements in the military services. If you have not already decided to do so, I commend it to you as an excellent subject to which to devote at least a portion of See It Now.

The report, for which I have waited with some enthusiasm for almost a year, is a forthright and disturbing statement of the attitude of service people toward their jobs, the services and what the public has apparently long considered their general adequacy. The fact that the report is in large measure uncomplementary to Defense and the services themselves (as well as to the public) makes the fact that it was made public the more commendable.

Not a small portion of the report deals with the sizable, possibly growing, contempt for the military "mind", ability and profession on the part of the civilian population. I have heard it suggested that this attitude is shared, if not directed, by radio, television and the movie industry. This in forms ranging from the subtle slander of military leadership by comedians to open attacks on the judgement and loyalty of high military leaders.

Certainly you, as much a spokesman and a critic of the military as anyone, should find ample meat for a piece on this subject. Beyond the superficial (in my opinion) discontent over PX's, fringe benefits and minor pay problems, there lies a considerable feeling among the military that its work is not only unappreciated but actually a little less than decent in the public mind. You could, I think, do much to help dispell this feeling by pointing up the fact that survival itself may well depend on this body of people. The report is certainly available to you and, if not, I shall be happy to send you a copy.

Incidentally, if you have not read my last letter, please do not. I wrote it before seeing your capable handling of the Radulovich case and the Legion-CLU dispute. My

over

criticisms largely no longer apply.

Being close to the services and seeing this career questio
at first hand may give me an inaccurate perspective, but
I believe it is well worth your attention and comment.

Sincerely,

Bruce D. Callander

Box 123, Route #3
Vienna, Virginia
9 February 1953

Dear Ed,

It has been some months since I last bothered you, so perhaps you will not mind a few words of comment, essentially of criticism, on See It Now.

You told me before you went (reluctantly you will remember) into TV that you were determined not to make the show a rehash of the week's events, to make it live where possible.

Mostly, I think, you have succeeded in the firs t respect. But, progressively you have compromised in the latter. In recent weeks, you have had little or no live material. This week, your Edison piece could have been done live in most part. Filmed, it lost much of its effectiveness. The take outs of Edison himself were excellent, but the whole thing could have been done last year or next year. It need not have been done Sunday.

Perhaps I put too much emphasis on what you may consider little more than a difference in technique. But, it seems to me that there is one predominent advantage to TV over ~~mmtx~~ motion pictures, the same advantage which radio has over ~~the~~ recordings. It is the indescribably fascinating sense of seeing and hearingg a thing as it is happening.

I know the idea has been of some concern to you, too. You have, on occasion, been much taken with the idea of having two oceans on screen at the same time. Your title

itself indicates it was your intention to show things as they happen. I think you have lost some of the nowness you once aimed for.

I know you are faced with the basic problem of Sunday inactivity. But, it would seem reasonable that you should include at least one live piece on each show, even if it is essentially a feature bit. You might try just visiting some of the places people normall y visit on a Sunday. I think it would not be out of order, for instance, to pick up from Mount Vernon or Montecello or Williamsburg or Ft. McHenry or Philadelphia. I should like to see you roam the rooms and handle the possessions once intimate to Franklin, to Lincoln or to Lee. It might even be a touch of haunting fancy to suggest their presence with a splash of ruffled cuff, a hand or a footfall. And, why not the firing on Sumpter or the battle of the ironclads in miniature? I'm not suggesting another You Are There for which I have little hope on TV, but rather the story of great and terrible days, of simple men and complex ones told in journalistic style, objectively and without undue sentiment.

Or, if you want more modern fare, there are plants tha work a Sunday shift, men who train and march and study as Sunday soldiers, police who walk their beats, doctors who operate and patch up the refuse of Saturday nights, children who read funnies and investigate birds nests and caterpillars, and, since it is Sunday, people who sing good songs, listen to thoughtful sermons. You might show us once what people do on Sunday in New York, in New Orleans

and in California. You might find it amusing even to drop in on a New England family at supper and one in Oregon just finished dinner.

There doubtless are technical reasons limiting some of the above, but I feel deeply that you have somehow lost much that is alive in your presentations.

This is not to imply that I am still not taken with your treatment of the news and its meaning. You have done a great deal toward bring television to its rightful fulfillment. But, I know that you yourself would not contend that what you have done or are doing are all of what you intend to do or hope to do. I suggest you employ more boldness, perhaps attempt more risky ventures, tempt more criticism and follow more the dictates of your own inspiration

I would be unjust if I did not add that I was most admirous of your piece on the English flood. It was done with taste and sympathy. It is too bad, I think, that much of your best work must deal with people who share a common condition - misery, either caused by nature or man. It would be fortunate if a happy story could be as moving. But there are, of course, fewer happy stories now.

Forgive me. I have rambled. But, you seem unable at times to get an honest opinion among the people who surround you. If inept, at least this expression is honest.

Sincerely

Bruce

Bruce D. Callander

Callander, Bruce D.

Box 123, Route #3
Vienna, Virginia
23 November 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

I thought I should like to tell you that I very much enjoyed your piece on the production of the B-47.

Even living in the hydrogen age, I find myself fascinated by the doorbell and the bellows. I wonder if you intend to do any more things about how things are made and how they work.

On occasion, it would seem to me, it would be a good thing to show how wonderful a thing it is to make glass, to dip matches or to bore a hole in a pearl.

Only a thought. I am working for the Air Force TIMES in Washington now and living as you will note above, in Virginia. Both are good changes.

Sincerely,

Bruce

Bruce D. Callander

Callander, Bruce D

21 August 1952

Dear Ed,

This is something of an appology. It is also a thank you for past kindnesses rendered.

First, I am sorry for having presumed too much and too long on too brief and one sided a friendship. This is not simply a courtesy or a manifestation of inverted modesty. I mean sincerely that I am sorry to have troubled you so much with problems which should not in the least concern you. I have been raised by a self respecting British-born father whose advice to me was not unlike that of Polonius. In matters of favors and finance I was taught not to indebt myself beyond my ability to repay in kind. With you I have done this. I have asked repeatedly of your help and have never made the slightest repayment. I am sorry. To have asked you for a job or to help me find one was gross impertinance. I am sorry

I can say this now because it cannot be construed as a final bid for assistance. I now have the promise of a good job which I think will carry with it some degree of self respect. It is on the staff of Air Force Times with which you are probably familiar. It is not completely final, but promising enough to give me confidence. You may be acquainted with the editor incidentally. He is Don Mace, a man I judge to be very competent and certainly very kind to me.

So, I shan't be troubling you again for a while. However, I am going to presume enough to keep in contact with you, if I may. The fact is that I am still of a mind to work for you. Now I know I have not the experience and probably nnt the professional competance to be of any great use to you. But one day I may have. I should like, therefore, to keep a sort of open application with you and when I reach a stage of development where I can be an asset, I shall ask you again for a job.

There is one other small confession I should like to make to set the books straight altogether. I have worked for over a year on the development of a TV script. I mentioned once that I would send it to you for your comments, but thought better of it later. I have submitted it to Davidson Taylor who promised to look it over. I became acquainted with him through your intrc-duction and I have felt some guilt about thus trading on a business contact for personal advantage. I did not do so with any intension to use your intro-duction improperly. He was simply the man to see about such matters and I saw him. I don't hold too much hope for the script although I think it is still an excellent idea.

So much for humble pie. I am not normally apologetic but this seemed like something which needed righting. I admire your work as I do that of a very few people and I value the friendship you have showed me greatly. I was sorry to have attempted to put it on what now seems like a totally improper basis.

I hope your vacation was the success you so belligerently intended it to be. I had a week's leave in the Adirondacks recently myself and managed to become a total bum in a very short time. The trick is becoming civilized again.

Sincerely, Bruce Bruce D. Callander

Callander, Bruce

BALTIMORE
MURROW
MADISON AVE

July 8, 1952

YOU SAID SUNDAY
RE CHANCES OF
RY I CAN
CE ON
CE D CALLANDER

Dear Bruce:

This is a hasty note on the eve of my departure to Chicago. I am sorry but there has been no change and, as far as I can see, no prospects for the fall.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bruce D. Callander
412 South Colleen Road
Baltimore 29, Maryland

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow.)

mas

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

...ail-rate ... Cable-...ess its de-... character is in-...ted by a suitable ...ymbol above or pre-ceding the address.

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(18)

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

T... E at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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1952 JUL 1 AM 1 20

EDWARD R MURROW=

485 MADISON AVE=

DEAR ED- YOU SAID SUNDAY SEE IT NOW IS RESCHEDULED FOR FALL. ARE CHANCES OF OPENING ON YOUR STAFF FOR ME ANY BRIGHTER? I CAN GET RELEASE BY EARLY SEPTEMBER BLESS YOU FOR PIECE ON DEFENSE COMMAND. IT WAS EXCELLENT. SINCERELY=

BRUCE D CALLANDER=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Callander, Bruce

412 South Colleen Road
Baltimore 29, Maryland
9 June 1952

Dear Ed,

Just a short take to let you know I'm still interested and very available. Am currently writing schools, small dailies, radio stations and blind ads in the Editor and Publisher. Nothing even warm to date.

I had one fair lead for a CBS affiliate in New England but have so far had nothing but an eloquent silence.

To re-cap, I'M 28, BA in journalism, write well, work hard, create like crazy, and need $5000 a year. I should like most in the world to work for you.

I shall barrage you with missiles like this periodically in the hope that a job opening and my name may one day appear simultaneously.

Sincerely,

Bruce

Bruce D. Callander

(4)

412 South Colleen Road
Baltimore 29, Maryland
16 April 1952

Dear Ed,

Don't like to keep peste ring you like this, but have you happened to run into any odd jobs looking for job-holders?

As of date, I am still scheduled for out on 1 October although the Air Force may make it even sooner if I can get myself declared surplus. Incidentally, I am not one of the boys who has refused to fly although I enjoyed your review of the situation this evening. Among other things, I've bee n trying to r ecruit Aviation Cadets among our enlisted men. Dismal, believe me.

More about jobs, though. I have had correspondence with Kaiser-Frazer and we have both all but agreed that it is to our mutual interests for me not to return. I've got fingers in local PR jobs, a couple of low income leads on papers and a fairly hot application with the CIA at Washington. But none of them are promising enough to make me feel very secure.

I know how pressed you must be with all your projects, particularly in an election year, but, if you don't have time for a letter, I wonder if you could spare me a few moments' chat time if I could wheedle the time off to visit New York again in the near future?

Just as a shot in the dark, but would you be able to offer me any more encouragement if I were going to be available say by 1 June instead of 1 October? I hav e not the slightest assurance I could work it, but if getting out sooner would help, I should like to look into all the angles on that too. Just a thought.

Sincerely,

Bruce

Bruce D. Callander

Gallander, Bruce

Dear Ed,

Thanks for your letter of recent vintage. I was disappointed that there seems to be nothing for me momentarily, but I warned you I am persistent. You will hear from me again - quite regularly I'm afraid.

Meanwhile, against the off chance that someone might be interested, I am attaching a flier with a bit of official-looking poop and a picture circa 1948.

Also, in a couple of weeks, with your permission, I should like to send along a script for a 15 minute show I've worked up on the general subject of air power. It isn't for consideration. It isn't in that kind of shape. But it might be some indication of my potential.

I don't mean to be thrusting all of this on you, but I thought that, if you had quarter of an inch in the back files, you might be willing to keep something of a profile on me.

Incidentally, the CIA job didn't pan. They want area specialists and my specialty is pretty much limited to a small area of Northern New York. Anyway, my letters are being kept on files in some of the nicest offices.

Sincerely,

Bruce Callender

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Callander, Bruce D.

February 7, 1952

Dear Lt. Callander:

Can you come in on Thursday, February 14, at 2:45? We shall expect you unless we hear from you to the contrary.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Lt. Bruce D. Callander
412 South Colleen Road
Baltimore 29, Maryland

3 February 1952

Yes
mfgate

Dear Ed,

This is a very quick one to ask if you could possibly grant me an interview within the next two weeks - object, employment.

Through somewhat of a fluke in my processing, the Air Force is thinking of letting me out in October. And, what with PIO having folded and combat not too attractive a prospect for a family man, I'm thinking of taking them up on it.

The rub is that I don't have much time in which to make up my mind. One of the chief arguements against separating is the fact that I do not now have any prospect of a civilian job in which I could feel I were making anything like a worthwhile contribution. It may be immature of me perhaps, but I still find that important.

Naturally, you don't know much about me or my abilities, but I think I know a great deal about you and what you are trying to do. If you had any place within your organization in which my nebulous talents could be used, I should be proud to serve with you.

At any rate, I should be honored if you would talk to me about it. I can take a day's leave and drive up at any time, but again the time is pressing a little.

Incidentally, if you have gotten around to reading my last letter, in which I made a somewhat unfriendly comment on your TV show, it may mostly be disregarded now. As I predicted, most of my comments were premature and I think the show has improved immeasurably in the last month. That's not just because I'm asking you for a job either - well, not altogether.

Sincerely,

Bruce

Bruce D. Callander

Caniff, Milton

Weisbe

Mrs. St. George unavailable

MILTON CANIFF

October
Ninth
1952

Ans'd by phone

Dear Ed:

We have a situation in the 29th New York Congressional District which might be a potential idea for you between now and election.

For the first time, as far as I know, two women are competing for a Congressional seat from a given district. Mrs. Katharine St. George, Republican, the incumbent, is probably well-known to you. She is a very dignified marton from Tuxedo Park with all the background that implies.

Marian Sanders, the Democratic aspirant is an equally cultured woman, formerly editor of the now defunct AMERIKA and in hot pursuit of Mrs. St. George's place in Washington.

Since both these ladies are quite handsome and urbane, a film or live treatment of the only real glamor race in the country could possibly fit your situation on "SEE IT NOW".

All best wishes to you and Fred...

Cordially,

Milton

New City
Rockland County
New York

July 2, 1953

Dear Mr. Carey:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, I am replying to your letter of June 16.

I am sorry to have to tell you that Mr. Murrow is now on vacation and will be away from the office until September. Perhaps you would write him again then, and we shall see if an appointment can't be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. D. C. Carey
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson
New York 71, New York

Carey, D. C.

RIVERDALE COUNTRY SCHOOL
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON
NEW YORK 71, N. Y.

CE OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

June 16, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your organization of the Ford program last evening took me back to the days when you stood in the middle of our gymnasium here and valiantly organized the amusement interests of that multi-colored crowd of foreign students brought here by the Institute of International Education.

When you indulged last night in a reminiscence about the man who had dwelt on education, I was brought right up against our problem here of the best way to promote the plans that Frank Hackett had made. It is a problem with which we must come to grips.

If you could give me a half hour some time, I would deeply appreciate the opportunity of getting your ideas about the broad educational purpose he had in mind and about the practical way of carrying it out.

Doubtless you do not remember my particular role in the School's affairs, but my recollection of the superb work of yourself and Miss Douglas in those pre-war days of innocence is very vivid.

Sincerely yours,

D. C. Carey
Treasurer

Carlson, John Roy

December 7, 1953

Dear Mr. Carlson:

Many thanks for your nice note of December 3rd. I am glad you enjoyed the American Legion-Civil Liberties Union program on SEE IT NOW and I am happy to be able to tell you that the listener reaction was gratifyingly favorable. As to your question concerning THIS I BELIEVE, Mr. Raymond Swing is now producer of that program, so I am passing your letter along to him and you will no doubt hear from him in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Roy Carlson
342 Madison Avenue
Room 1420
New York 17, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Raymond Swing

Eng. Pact.

Thursday, October 8, ~~4:30--5:00~~ 4:35

Collect call to be placed anytime during half-hour period to DON PIERCE, "Carolina Calling" program, Station WFMY-TV, ~~[illegible]~~ Greensboro, N.C. 7 to 10 minute on-the-air conversation...this part of his program is called Person to Person.

(FYI WFMY carries your PtP program on Fri. nights)

"Carolina Calling"

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow 7769

from: Dwane Stewart, Program Promotion

Call Don Pierce - at 4:00
Greensboro 4-0114

Yes - Tuesday
Oct. 8
4:30-5:00

August 20, 1953

WFMY-TV, Greensboro, N.C., has a Mondays through Fridays television program called "Carolina Calling." It is on ~~3:30-4:30~~ from ~~4:30 to 5:30~~ PM, New York Time. Each Thursday the program features a telephone interview with a famous personality from a CBS Television Network show carried by their station. This part of the program is called "Person to Person," which I understand is the name of a new program you will be doing in the Fall.

no longer there

Sometime during each Thursday's session the personality of the week makes a collect call to ~~Mark V. Barker, Jr.~~ As Barker interviews the celebrity both sides of the conversation are aired while visual material such as telops and photos of the telephone guest are placed before the cameras. This weekly feature is well received in Greensboro and each personality's program gets a very good play. The interview lasts about five minutes.

4:35

7-10 Mar

The call may be placed from home or wherever the caller happens to be. The whole thing shouldn't take more than ten minutes in all.

Naturally, the station is most anxious to have you call them. If you are interested, I shall be most happy to arrange the interview for a Thursday convenient to you.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

DS:eb

DS

203

Carpenter, Iris

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

April 28th 1952.

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System.
New York.

Dear Ed Murrow,

It will be no surprise to you I feel sure after the drubbing we've taken in recent weeks, to learn that I am anxious to get out of government service -- fast as I can get!

I have been with the "Voice" now for almost five years. Prior to that time I had, as you well know, some reputation of craftsmanship. Anyway Ed, I would like very much now to get into television -- if not to use my voice, then as a script writer. I have been writing every kind of script now for five years and could do a useful job.

Do you think there would be an opening in CBS --- either in New York or in Washington? And if so, who is the right man to see?

With best wishes, a "sorry " for bothering you , and many thanks,

Sincerely,

Iris Carpenter

Iris Carpenter Akers.

Apt 111, 2800 Quebec St.
Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Carsey, John D.

The Soaring Society of America

Incorporated

ELMIRA - NEW YORK

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE OF F.A.I. FOR MOTORLESS FLIGHT THRU THE NATIONAL AERONAUTIC ASSN.

JON D. CARSEY *President*

DR. W. B. KLEMPERER *Hon. Vice-Pres.*

TED NELSON *Vice-Pres.*

CAPT. RALPH BARNABY *Vice-Pres.*

PAUL A. SCHWEIZER *Secretary*

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E. J. REEVES *Immediate Past Pres.*

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R. J. COMEY, *Mass., N.H., Vt., Me.*
THOMAS F. RUFFIN, *Louisiana*
GEORGE P. MARTIN, *Michigan*
J. PAT MULLOY, *Mississippi*
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DONALD H. POLLARD, *Virginia*
H. C. CARSON, *Washington*
CONRAD O. ROGNE, JR., *Wisconsin*

EUGART YERIAN - - - *Editor, SOARING Magazine*
DR. AUGUST RASPET - *Chairman, Scientific Committee*
PAUL BICKLE - - - *Chairman, Technical Committee*
WM. H. COVERDALE, JR. - *Chairman, Contest Committee*
F. B. COMPTON - - *Chairman, Records Committee*

May 26, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of May 15.

We are certainly glad to know that you are interested in assisting us in our effort to participate in the International Soaring Contest. We have appealed to every department of the government that we have thought would consider our participation worthwhile. A list of those whom we have corresponded with in government is enclosed.

In addition to government, we have sought assistance from the Ford Foundation, Guggenheim Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation. We have hopes of hearing from the Air Foundation of Cleveland.

Many appeals went to the aviation industry and prominent aviation enthusiasts over the country. These have been the only ones who have responded. Contributions to date have amounted to about $5,000, which is almost exactly one-half the minimum required to supplement the personal funds of our contingent.

Anything that you can do to help solve this problem would certainly be appreciated.

In addition to the list mentioned above, I am also enclosing a list of our proposed teams and participants, most of which are able to pay their own expenses.

Thanking you again for your interest, I am

Sincerely,

Jon D. Carsey

Jon D. Carsey, Pres.
SOARING SOCIETY OF AMERICA
8318 Inwood Rd.
Dallas, Texas

JDC:gs
Enc.

DEVOTED TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF MOTORLESS FLIGHT AS A TOOL OF SCIENCE, A TRAINING MEDIUM AND A SPORTING ACTIVITY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. J. Paul Barringer, Acting Director Office of Transportation Policy.
2. Francis J. Colgin, Chief of the Division of Exchange of Persons.
3. James E. Webb, Under Secretary of State.
4. John D. Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State.
5. Dr. Warren Kelchner, Chief, Division of International Conferences.
6. Max McCullough, Director of UNESCO Staff.
7. Jack K. McFall, Assistant Secretary of State.
8. Col. M. M. Towner, Military Air Attache, Madrid.
9. Nicholas Duke Biddle, U. S. Embassy, Madrid.
10. Clark L. Willard, Acting Chief, Division of International Conferences.
11. Wilson Compton, Administrator, International Information Administration.
12. Vestal Lott, Special Asst., International Broadcasting Service, Voice of Am.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1. Charles F. Horne, Administrator of CAA.

CONGRESS

1. Tom Connally, United States Senator, Texas.
2. W. Sterling Cole, Representative, House of Representatives, New York.
3. J. Frank Wilson, Member of Congress, Texas.
4. Lindley Beckworth, Member of Congress, Texas.
5. Victor Wickersham, Member of Congress, Oklahoma.
6. Lyndon Johnson, United States Senator, Texas.
7. Irving M. Ives, United States Senator, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1. William C. Foster, Deputy Secretary of Defense.
2. Phillip F. Kimes, Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense.
3. Maj. Roy O. Jungner, Air Attache Division, Pentagon

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

1. R. F. Mickey, Rear Admiral, Chief of Information

MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY

1. Mr. W. Averell Harriman
2. Mr. Keith A. Betteron, Director, Division of Public Liaison, Office of Information

U. S. ENTRYS & PARTICIPANTS
In the
INTERNATIONAL SOARING CHAMPIONSHIPS, MADRID, SPAIN

June 30 - July 13, 1952

For the first time in history America will enter a full contingent of five teams, flying American designed ships. They are:

RICHARD H. JOHNSON, Gold "C" with 2 legs on a Diamond "C", U.S. Champion 1950 and 1951, Holder of International Distance Record of 535.1 miles, Co-holder U.S. National Two-place Distance Record, Holder of the Richard du Pont Memorial Trophy, flying the RJ-5, the world's most efficient aircraft. Mr. Johnson is co-designer and constructor of the RJ-5.

STANLEY W. SMITH, Gold "C", U.S. Champion 1933, Second Place U.S. Champion 1951, Flying Schweizer 1-21, high performance sailplane.

PAUL MacCready, JR., Gold "C" with 2 legs on a Diamond "C", U.S. Champion 1948 and 1949, former Holder of International Goal and Return Record. Flying Schweizer "Longwing" 1-23, high performance sailplane.

PAUL A. SCHWEIZER, Silver "C" with 2 legs on a Gold "C". Fifth place U.S. Champion 1951, Northeastern Champion 1950, Co-designer of all Schweizer sailplanes. Flying Schweizer "Firm Skin" 1-23, high performance sailplane.

WILLIAM C. BEUBY, Silver "C" with 2 legs on a Gold "C", West Coast Champion 1951.

and

SHELLY CHARLES Diamond "C", the third sailplane Pilot of the world to gain this coveted award. Mr. Charles is an Eastern Airlines Senior Captain who has enjoyed maintaining his flying proficiency in sailplanes throughout his long career.

Beuby and Charles will be our Two-place entry and will fly a Spanish made Kranick "Two-seater" sailplane.

WALTER SETZ is TEAM CAPTAIN. He is an American soaring pilot and a popular internationalist. He has attended many European soaring events, and is highly capable of managing the affairs of the U.S. team in competition.

This is undoubtedly the greatest combination of soaring skill and high performance motorless aircraft that can be assembled anywhere. Our possibility of making a good showing could not be better. Whether our pilots are in the top bracket or not our participation will heighten our prestige abroad, and it will contribute to our country's effort to gain popular good will among Europeans.

In our own country, participation could very well provide the stimulus needed

not only in moterless flight but by all aviation. It will contribute immeasurably to the effort to gain for gliding and soaring the place of national importance it deserves in the U.S.

Others planning to attend the internationals are:

CREW MEMBERS:

Richard Ball
Tom Eaton
Marian Smith
Walter Hausler
Paul MacCready, Sr.
Ernie Schweizer
Hugh Whitney
Mary E. Beuby
Kirk Harris
Ren H. McMan
Anatol Roshko

*OSTIV CONGRESS

Dr. W. H. Klemperer, Trustee of OSTIV
Dr. August Raspet, Chairman of OSTIV Scientific Committee, Chairman SSA' Scientific Committee
Dr. Joachim Kuettner, Meteorologist, Soaring Pilot, Authority on atmospheric "waves" and the "jet stream."

CVsM**

Cap't. Ralph S. Barnaby, USN Ret. V-P SSA, V-P CVsM, Delegate
Lt. Col. Lawrence D. Ely, USAF, Deputy
Jon D. Carsey, Pres., SSA, V-P "NAA", Deputy

OFFICIAL OBSERVERS:

Jon D. Carsey, Pres., SSA, V-P NAA*
C. S. Longdon, Director of Contest Division NAA
Fran Hall, Public Relations Director and Business Manager

* Organization Scientifique et Technique du Vol a Voile (Commission of FAI).
** Comite du Vol sans Moteur (Commission of FAI).
* Soaring Society of America
* National Aeronautic Association

May 15, 1952

Dear Mr. Carney:

Thank you for your letter of April 30.

I'm certainly disposed to do what I can to assist your venture. Will you be good enough to let me know what approaches have been made to what government agencies or organizations in an effort to secure the necessary funds.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jon D. Carney
The Scouting Society of America
Hinton, New York
WAS

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Incorporated

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WM. FRANK KELSEY, *Utah*
DONALD H. POLLARD, *Virginia*
H. C. CARSON, *Washington*
CONRAD O. ROGNE, JR., *Wisconsin*

(19)

April 30, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe the following information will interest you, and I hope you will see in it a possibility for you to help in some manner.

As to how you may best utilize this information, I cannot, of course, suggest. You will know how it applies in your own case. However, I am at your disposal, if you see fit to follow this up, or help this worthy project. I hope you may be able to help us.

On June 30, the World Soaring Championships will open in Madrid, Spain. Will the United States be left out? This should not be the case. The United States should have full representation of pilots, crews and equipment at this international event.

First, the cause of the United States at this critical period will be served, both in strategic Spain and Europe at large. Secondly, the cause of American Aviation--itself so vital to our National progress and security--will be served. Thirdly, the science and sport of motorless flight in this country will be advanced.

We have pilots available who would make a fine showing in the Competitions. For example, Dick Johnson, a college student, last year set a new world's distance soaring record of 535.1 miles (Odessa, Texas to Salina, Kansas) in a new type United States designed sailplane; this record had previously, for some 13 years, been held by the Soviet Union. Dick Johnson is one of the fine pilots included in the tenative American team.

EUGART YERIAN - - - *Editor, SOARING Magazine*
DR. AUGUST RASPET - *Chairman, Scientific Committee*
PAUL BICKLE - - - *Chairman, Technical Committee*
WM. H. COVERDALE, JR. - *Chairman, Contest Committee*
F. B. COMPTON - - *Chairman, Records Committee*

DEVOTED TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF MOTORLESS FLIGHT AS A TOOL OF SCIENCE, A TRAINING MEDIUM AND A SPORTING ACTIVITY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
New York, New York.

Funds are needed -- or transportation in lieu of funds--to make possible proper United States participation in Spain. Approximately $15,000.00 is needed. To date our Government has refused to help.

There is this point to be emphasized: In Europe, motorless flight has a far wider appeal than in the United States; hence interest will be widespread there in the World Championships. United States participation will heighten our prestige abroad; our absence may easily be misunderstood as a sign of weakness (fear of facing European competition), or of indifference. Communist propagandists could distort the true facts in our absence.

As to Spain: Presently, the United States Government is allocating $100,000,000.00 to Spain for permission to create air and sea bases there. By comparision, the small expenditure for a United States soaring team to go to Spain would create popular goodwill there to back up our military presence in Spain. The Spanish soaring movement (through the Royal Aero Club of Spain), and the Spanish Government, have expressed to us the most cordial desire to have American participation, and have offered generous courtesies as hosts to our team, once we are in Spain. British and other foreign soaring leaders are also urging United States participation.

In this country, the small, but very vigorous, soaring movement is aiding aviation advances along the lines of aerodynamics, meteorology, air safety, pilot training and youth air education. With the United States in the World Championships gliding and soaring in this country will receive a stimulus. For a very small investment, in sum total, a very large dividend for America, land of freedom, progress and strength, can be had. This opportunity should not be passed over!

To the extent that you can assist the efforts of the Soaring Society of America in helping to make possible United States participation in the World Soaring Championships in Spain, your cooperation is earnestly invited, further information will be supplied you gladly on request.

Sincerely,

Jon D. Carsey

Jon D. Carsey, President
SOARING SOCIETY OF AMERICA

JDC:ec

AN EDITORIAL

Billions For The Top . . . But What for Popular Goodwill?

By JON D. CARSEY
PRESIDENT
The Soaring Society of America

An editorial in a great American newspaper had this to say, among other things, of the Olympic Games: "*Conducted as it is on a basis of friendly rivalry, the Olympics could do more for World peace than some of our recent diplomatic debates have accomplished.*" (One cannot but feel that the Editor was being kind when he omitted "and billions" after "diplomatic debates.")

Jon D. Carsey

It was impossible to read this without thinking of the many letters that have come to us in response to our requests from various Departments of our own Government reading: "*The Department is aware of the value of bringing together leading experts in motorless flight and fully approves of the private participation of Americans in the Soaring Championships in Spain; however, the Department is not in a position to accord travel assistance to the Soaring Society and the group of American pilots who plan to attend.*"

It is poor policy, as modern history of the last two decades has demonstrated both at home and abroad, to pour large sums of money in at "the top" without equal regard for the wishes and requirements of those who form public opinion and eventually control "the top."

Doubtless there is wisdom in the decision of the astute Averell Harriman's Mutual Security Agency to spend $100,000,000 in Spain to give us sea and air bases there. But isn't it worth suggesting that when we spend that much at "the top," we should not lose all possibilities of value by remaining aloof and unknown to the masses of the people, who are true guardians of a nation's policies?

A very small portion of funds appropriated for pouring in at "the top," allocated to a program that would acquaint European people with Americans—*the real red-blooded American type* who participates in athletic and sporting competitions—would create immense popular goodwill to back up our military presence in Europe.

Our Government presently (through the Department of State and its division of International Conference and its Division of Exchange of Persons) conducts a program that brings a limited number of lecturers from Europe to America. Our Government also contributes to many educational efforts of various kinds throughout the world through UNESCO. Apparently nothing is done to take advantage of the well known and accepted fact that to gain a person's friendship is to meet him on the friendly ground of his avocation, — his hobby.

Again, it would not be suggested that additional American dollars be spent in foreign lands, but that consideration be given to diverting some of that already being spent to the cause of friendliness where it will count ,regardless of the government in power at any time.

U. S. ENTRIES & PARTICIPANTS

INTERNATIONAL SOARING CHAMPIONSHIPS, MADRID, SPAIN

June 30 - July 13, 1952

For the first time in history America will enter a full contingent of five teams, flying American dosigned ships. They are:

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STANLEY W. SMITH, Gold "C". U.S. Champion 1933. Second Place U.S. Champion 1951. He will fly a Schweizer 1-21, high performance sailplane.

PAUL B. MacCREADY, JR., Gold "C" with 2 legs on a Diamond "C". U.S. Champion 1948 and 1949. 2nd Place International Champion in 1950. Former holder of International Goal and Return Record. He will fly the Schweizer "Longwing" 1-23, high performance sailplane.

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J. SHELLY CHARLES, Diamond "C". The third sailplane pilot of the world to gain the coveted Diamond "C" award. Mr. Charles is an Eastern Airlines Senior Captain who has enjoyed maintaining his flight proficiency in sailplanes throughout his long career.

WILLIAM C. BEUBY, Silver "C" with 2 legs on a Gold "C". West Coast Champion 1951.

Beuby and Charles will be our Two-place entry and will fly a Spanish made Kranich "two-seater" sailplane.

LT COL SCOTT ROYCE, USAF Alternate Pilot, Col. Royce is a soaring enthusiast of long standing who is now stationed in Europe.

WALTER SETZ is the TEAM CAPTAIN. He is an enthusiastic soaring pilot and a popular internationalist. He has attended many European soaring events, and is highly capable of managing the affairs of the U.S. team in competition.

This is undoubtedly the greatest combination of soaring skill and high performance motorless aircraft that can be assembled anywhere. Our possibility of making a good showing could not be better. Whether our pilots are in the top bracket or not our participation will heighten our prestige abroad, and it will contribute to our country's effort to gain popular good-will among Europeans.

Results of participation in the Internationals could very well provide the stimulus needed in our own country, not only in motorless flight but in all aviation. It will contribute immeasurably to the effort to gain for gliding and soaring the place of national importance it deserves in the U.S.

Others planning to attend the Internationals are:

ERS

Richard Ball
Tom Eaton
Marian Smith
Walter Hausler
Dr. Paul MacCready, Sr.
Ernie Schweizer
Hugh Whitney
Mary E. Beuby
Kirk Harris
Earl Bailey

S

Dr. W.B. Klemperer, V-P SSA, Trustee of OSTIV.
Dr. August Raspet, Chairman of OSTIV Scientific Committee, Chairman SSA Scientific Committee.
Dr. Joachim Keuttner, Meteorologist, Soaring Pilot, Authority on atmospheric "waves" and the "jet stream".

Capt. Ralph S. Barnaby, USN Ret., V-P SSA, V-P CVsM, Delegate
Lt. Col. Lawrence D. Ely, USAF, Deputy.
Jon D. Carsey, President SSA, V-P NAA, Deputy.

IAL OBSERVERS

Jon D. Carsey, President SSA, V-P NAA.
C. S. Logsdon, Director of Contest Division NAA.
Francis Hall, Public Relations Director and Business Manager of the U.S. Teams.

viations
- Organisation Scientifique et Technique du Vol a Voile (Commission of FAI).
- Comite du Vol sans Moteur (Gliding Commission of FAI).
- Soaring Society of America.
- National Aeronautic Association.

Carson, G. D.

October 26, 1953

Dear Mr. Carson:

Thank you for your letter of October 21.

It is difficult to advise any student of the course he should take in college. It is altogether a matter of personal inclination and ability and should be, perhaps, better discussed with your advisors in college.

I would, however, suggest that you read "News on the Air". It is a book written by Paul White, who was the wartime director of news at CBS. I know that you will find this book both interesting and helpful.

I hope this advice will be of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gerald Dean Carson
Box 13, Route 2
Pine City, Minnesota

Oct 21, 1953
Pine City, Minn

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company.
New York, New York.

[K. C.]

Dear Sir:

I suppose everytime you get a letter from Minnesota you expect it to be a criticism of some sort: good or bad. In this case it will be neither although I do think you are one of the finest commentators.

This year I am a junior in high school and must decide on a vocation. I intend to go to the University of Minnesota but I am not sure of what to take up. I am very interested in current affairs and would like to become a foreign correspondent. I am writing to you because I thought you might be able to send some information or else, forward this letter on to somebody who is able to do so.

As one of my extra-curricular activities in high school I have taken up extemporaneous speaking on current affairs which is part of Declamations. I have a B+ average in high school.

I would greatly appreciate any data that you might send to me.

Sincerely yours
Gerald Dean Carson

Cary, C.O.

November 27, 1953

Dear Mr. Cary:

Thanks for your letter. I rather think I do remember our meeting at Burning Tree even though it is some years ago. I have read your program idea and like the sound of it. However, I am unable to do anything about it myself because I am no longer a Vice President of CBS and therefore have no control or authority over programs other than my own. I am sending your letter along to Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles O. Cary
339 Cedar Hill Road
Falls Church, Virginia

rh
cc: Mr. Sig Mickelson

Casey, Barry

April 14, 1953

Dear Barry Casey:

I hope you will forgive the delay in acknowledging receipt of your letter of March 24.

I am sorry to have to tell you that it just hasn't been possible to schedule an appointment for you with Mr. Murrow. He has been out of town so much of late and rather than keep you waiting any longer I would like to suggest that you come in and talk with Mr. Murrow's assistant, Mr. John Aaron. Call me - Plaza 1-2345 - and I will be happy to set a convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Barry Casey
Harrington Park
New Jersey

nic

J. A. Will see

DUMONT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DUMONT, NEW JERSEY

Harrington Park

New Jersey

March 24, 1953.

Dear Mr. Murrow

As a student in Journalism at Dumont High School, I am required to have an interview with a person famous in their field. I have picked you because I think your T. V. program is the finest news summary on the air. I watch it every Sunday, and like its way of speciallizing in the "little picture" instead of the "big one". I would like to request an interview with you, if possible, at your convenience. This may take place during school time, as we are excused.

Think you very much.

Yours truly

Barry Casey

Barry Casey

CBS-COLUMBIA INC.

A Subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

170 53RD STREET, BROOKLYN 32, NEW YORK • HYACINTH 2-8000

Eng Pad
file with
prem corres.

March
30
1953

Dear Bill:

Please be advised that no new promotional material, ads, literature, or transcriptions are to be made up in which Mr. Ed Murrow's likeness or endorsement or name are used.

Any material which has already been made up should of course, continue to be used rather than discard it, but these instructions apply particularly to the material being prepared now for the new June line.

Cordially yours,

Gerald Light.

Mr. William Manner
Ted Bates & Company
630 Fifth Avenue
New York City

cc-Mr.E.Murrow

CBS-Columbia Inc.
Eng Dept
File with
prev. corres.

March 18, 1953

Dear Jerry Light:

Thanks for yours of March 16.

I am sorry not to have made myself completely understood at our meeting. However, I do feel that my participation in all phases of the CBS-Columbia campaign should be discontinued; that is, the newspaper ads and promotional material using my name or photograph, as well as the transcriptions of my voice.

I shall be most grateful if you will take care of this.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gerald Light
CBS-Columbia Inc.
170 53rd Street
Brooklyn 32, New York

CBS-COLUMBIA INC.

A Subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

170 53RD STREET, BROOKLYN 32, NEW YORK · HYACINTH 2-8000 · CABLE ADDRESS: COLSETS

everything.

GERALD LIGHT
Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager

March
16
19 53

Dear Ed:

On February 24th I wrote you from New Orleans to confirm our earlier conversation in your office, wherein I indicated that the transcriptions thatyou made for us had been eliminated from our national spot radio advertising.

Upon my return, the Ted Bates Agency people advised that one of your secretaries or assistants had returned some ads in which your face is used in the TV screen fronts, and which were submitted to you for approval.

I wanted to check with you to find out if this was some error and that the more specific instructions are for discontinuation of your use in radio transcriptions, or whether or not you want us to discontinue using your likeness in our TV set advertisements as well.

Naturally, we'd love to continue with your picture in our newspaper ads but we will certainly be guided by your wishes in the matter, one way or the other.

Would you please drop me a note at your convenience?

With kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

Jerry

Gerald ~~Light~~.

GL/av

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York City (22)

CBS-COLUMBIA INC.

A Subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

170 53RD STREET, BROOKLYN 32, NEW YORK · HYACINTH 2-8000 · CABLE ADDRESS: COLSETS

GERALD LIGHT
Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager

February 24 1953

Dear Ed:

I wanted to confirm our recent meeting in your office, wherein I indicated that we had given instructions to our Agency to immediately discontinue use of the transcriptions that you made for us in all of our national radio advertising. You of course, know that none of these transcriptions are in use now on WCBS, and the same applies for the rest of the O&O stations that were carrying the heavy schedule of spots that we're running.

I do want you to know how sorry we are that we have not been able to continue using these spots because they were certainly of tremendous help in promoting CBS-Columbia, but we truly appreciate the embarrassment that they must have caused you.

We are cutting new transcriptions using a commercial announcer and no further discs will be pressed or distributed to our merchandising organization. Of this you can be assured.

I did indicate at the time of our meeting, Ed, that there were quite a number of these records that were in the hands of dealers who would conceivably run them in the local radio advertising in the smaller communities on a local basis. There is not too much that we can do about this, Ed, but since it is not factory sponsored, it will

CBS-COLUMBIA INC.

A Subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

170 53RD STREET, BROOKLYN 32, NEW YORK · HYACINTH 2-8000 · CABLE ADDRESS: COLSETS

GERALD LIGHT
Advertising and
Sales Promotion Manager

die out of its own accord quite rapidly.

We would be delighted to continue using you in our newspaper advertising and promotional literature, but hasten to assure you that we will d o nothing contrary to your interests or without prior submission for your approval!

Sincerely yours,

Jerry

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York City (22)

Eng Dept

CBS-Columbia

February 12, 1953

Dear Miss Erikson:

I am returning herewith the promotional material we received from you earlier this week.

Mr. Murrow has asked me to tell you that his participation in the CBS-Columbia campaign has been discontinued.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Ruth Erikson
Ted Bates & Company
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

CBS-Columbia Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To G. Light

From D. H. Cogan

Copies to A.Murphy, E.Murrow, J. Lyden

February 4, 1953

Pursuant to telephone conversation I had today with Messrs. Murphy and Murrow, we agreed to discontinue, as of February 5, all radio spot announcements, carrying the voice of Mr. Murrow.

I have advised Mr. Lyden accordingly and suggested that we immediately investigate the use of other desirable CBS talent.

DHCogan

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

ADRIAN MURPHY
President

February 4, 1953

Dear Dave:

This is to advise you that as agreed in our telephone conversation this afternoon I have issued instructions to all CBS-Owned radio stations to discontinue at once use of all CCI spot announcements using Mr. Murrow's voice.

Also as discussed, we will expect formal notification from the agency.

In the event these Ed Murrow spots are being used on stations other than the CBS-Owned, I assume you will issue the necessary cancellations.

Sincerely,

AM

Mr. David H. Cogan, President
CBS-Columbia Inc.
170 53rd Street
Brooklyn 32, New York

cc: Meserve, Stanton, Murrow,
Hausman, Seward, Smith,
Rutland

CBS-COLUMBIA INC.

A Subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

170 53RD STREET, BROOKLYN 32, NEW YORK · HYACINTH 2-8000 · CABLE ADDRESS: COLSETS

DAVID H. COGAN
President

February 4, 1953

Dear Ed:

In line with our telephone conversation of today, I have instructed our agency, the Ted Bates & Company to discontinue all radio spot announcements carrying your voice, effective February 5.

I want to take this occasion to tell you how very much I appreciate your many courtesies Ed and the fine assistance you have afforded our company.

In the event we have violated certain professional ethics, please be assured it was simply out of ignorance on our part and entirely unintentional.

With all good wishes and kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Dave

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Eng Pact
File with previous corres.

October 9, 1952

Dear Miss Erikson:

This is merely to confirm the message I telephoned to you that Mr. Murrow has okayed for release to distributors elsewhere the recording he originally made for use in Pittsburgh only.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Ruth Erikson
Ted Bates & Company
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

Called 10/7
OK to use
elsewhere

TED BATES & COMPANY
Advertising

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING · 630 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · 20 · N.Y.

September 24, 1952

Call Logan

Miss Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss McDonough:

We have just been advised by our client CBS-Columbia Inc. that Mr. Murrow's Pittsburgh spots have been so enthusiastically received that they would like to have Mr. Murrow's permission to use these spots in other cities. Everyone is aware that Mr. Murrow participated in the recordings with the understanding that they were for use in Pittsburgh only.

Would you please check Mr. Murrow on whether he would approve use of these spots by other distributors and kindly advise me.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ruth Erikson

Ruth Erikson

RE/b

September 4, 1952

Dear Miss Erikson:

I am returning herewith the stat of the CBS-Columbia penant as Mr. Murrow has approved it with the word "star" substituted for the word "news". It will of course not be necessary to resubmit mere layout changes.

The recording session for the spot announcements is set for noon on Monday and Mr. Murrow would like it understood that they are for use in Pittsburgh only. I shall send you the tape as soon as we have it.

Mr. Murrow will be delighted to accept a television set and asks if you would have a 21" T11 table model sent to Eastern Sound Studios, 2nd floor, 550 Fifth Avenue, Attention Miss Lerner.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Ruth Erikson
Ted Bates & Company
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

Eng Dept.

TED BATES & COMPANY
Advertising

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING · 630 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · 20 · N.Y.

September 2, 1952

Miss Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss McDonough:

Confirming our conversation, we should greatly appreciate Mr. Murrow's cooperation on five 50-Second spot announcements we have been requested to prepare for our client CBS-Columbia Inc. These spot announcements would be used in a special promotion in Pittsburgh the end of this month.

Will you kindly submit the enclosed 5 drafts of copy to Mr. Murrow and advise me as soon as possible whether Mr. Murrow would be willing to participate. As I mentioned to you, we would be very happy to send Mr. Murrow a CBS-Columbia television set for his continued cooperation on our campaign.

Incidentally, I expect the final approval on the enclosed copy tomorrow afternoon. In other words, there may be a few word changes in the final copy as we would want it recorded.

Many thanks for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ruth Erikson

Ruth Erikson

RE/b
enc.

Eastern Sound
550 Fifth Ave.
2nd fl.
Attn Miss Lerner

JU 6-0600

TED BATES & COMPANY
Advertising

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING · 630 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · 20 · N.Y.

August 15, 1952

No -

Miss Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss McDonough:

Attached is a stat of a CBS-Columbia penant featuring Ed Murrow. Will you kindly secure Mr. Murrow's okay and return to me as soon as possible.

Incidentally, I am assuming that it is only necessary to secure Mr. Murrow's personal okay when we use new copy or a new photo. In other words, if we use the attached copy and photo in a poster layout rather than the penant layout, it would not be necessary to resubmit it. Would you kindly check Mr. Murrow on this point and confirm his advice.

Many thanks for your great cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ruth Erikson
Ruth Erikson

RE/b
enc.

Note:
Copy reading: "The brightest news in television is the new CBS Columbia TV set" approved with word "star" substituted for "news".

9/4 Am.

TED BATES & COMPANY
Advertising

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING · 630 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · 20 · N.Y.

Eng Last file with prev. copies.

July 7, 1952

Miss Dorothy McDonough,
Secretary to Mr. Ed Murrow,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss McDonough:

In the absence of Miss Erikson on a business trip, I am sending you two checks for Mr. Murrow: one is for $1.00 payment pursuant to CBS-Columbia contract and the other is for $28.75 AFRA recording fee.

With many thanks for your kind cooperation,

Sincerely,

Edwina Kenyon-Ormrod

EKO/enc.

Edwina Kenyon-Ormrod

TED BATES & COMPANY

Advertising

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING • 630 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK • 20 • N.Y.

May 29, 1952

Miss Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss McDonough:

On behalf of our client CBS-Columbia Inc., we have in progress a testimonial campaign featuring prominent TV personalities. Confirming our conversation, we should like very much to feature Mr. Murrow in this program. I would greatly appreciate your cooperation in following this up with Mr. Murrow as soon as conveniently possible.

We realize Mr. Murrow has recently consented to the use of his photo in this program to some extent. Our complete plans at present include the following:

1. Dealer ads featuring photo and statement of celebrity.

2. Store displays, 24 sheet posters, point of sale material, etc. featuring photo and statement.

3. Dealer recording for store playback. This record would be distributed to CBS-Columbia TV dealers for use in the presentation and sale of CBS TV consoles.

I am enclosing stats of sample rough layouts of the ads and display material to give Mr. Murrow an idea of the print we plan to release. Also enclosed is a tentative script written for the dealer recording. As we discussed, we should like to tape this recording next week if possible.

We would greatly appreciate Mr. Murrow's cooperation on this program and are enclosing our routine release for his signature. We will be happy to submit any and all material including Mr. Murrow's name, photo, etc. to Mr. Murrow for his approval before release. Since this is a departure from our normal routine, I have inserted a sentence to this effect in the attached release.

TED BATES & COMPANY

Could you let me know as soon as possible whether or not Mr. Murrow would be willing to participate in this campaign. We can then make arrangements on a convenient time for the recording.

Many thanks for your kind interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ruth Erikson

Ruth Erikson

RE/b
enc.

MURROW, Ed

Date _____

CBS-Columbia, Inc.
A Subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
170 53rd Street
Brooklyn 32, New York

Gentlemen:

In consideration of the sum of One Dollar ($1.00) and further valuable consideration, to be paid to me, I hereby irrevocably grant to you CBS-COLUMBIA, INC., your successors, nominees and assigns, and to your advertising agency, the right to use, as whenever and wherever you, or each of you, in your discretion desire, my name, signature, and likeness (photographic or otherwise), and to attribute to me the statement set forth below, or any one without the other, in connection with or as part of any advertising or publicity whatsoever for CBS-COLUMBIA TV and/or radio receivers in newspapers, magazines, radio, television and any other advertising, publicity or sales promotional material. **Any advertising, publicity or sales promotional material including my name, photograph and/or statement is to be submitted to me for my approval before release.** My statement may be modified, shortened, amplified, paraphrased and/or put into conversational form and may contain interpolated material indicating that the product is my choice or that I recommend its use or such other similar phrase or clause provided that the general meaning of my statement is not substantially changed. I agree to record my statement or the substance thereof for use, in whole or in part, in connection with the aforementioned advertising or publicizing of CBS-COLUMBIA TV and/or radio receivers.

I further agree that the rights herein granted shall be exclusive to CBS-COLUMBIA, INC. and its advertising agency with respect to any and all television and/or radio receivers. This agreement is to hold good and be irrevocable for one year from publication date of first advertisement.

I hereby certify that my statement, as set forth below, is completely true and accurate, and is based upon my actual knowledge and use of CBS-COLUMBIA television and/or radio receivers.

Statement

"Judging by its remarkable performance, the new CBS-COLUMBIA TV SET is America's most exciting, most advanced television receiver. With the new, exclusive CBS POWER-TRON chassis, pictures are so vivid, so sharp, so steady -- your favorite show comes to life in your living room with camera-like clarity. And the appearance matches the performance.... cabinets are styled and custom-crafted for the most discriminating owner. ENGINEERED BY CBS means the greatest name in TV and radio broadcasting now offers the greatest value in a television receiver or a radio set."

Any and all statements made for dealer recording are covered by the rights granted above. ~~Any and all [illegible] personally identified with my [illegible] shall also be covered by the rights granted above.~~

I hereby warrant and represent that I am over the age of twenty-one years.

Name Ed Murrow

Witness _____

Address _____

Recorded Studio 9 6/2/52

DEALER RECORDING
For Store Playback

(Revised Copy) 6/2/52

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow talking. With the able assistance of some people who ought to know, I'd like to bring you a report on a really exciting new development in television reception.....

(Jingle)

MURROW: Yes — CBS engineers, working with the tremendous resources and technical experience of the Columbia Broadcasting System, were asked if they could produce a television receiver that would give you the same, brilliantly sharp picture in your living room they were transmitting from the studio. Did they do it? Well - let's find out what some of TV's brightest stars have to say about the new CBS-Columbia television set.....

MURROW: Thanks, Jack - I wonder if Arthur Godfrey agrees with you.....

MURROW: We all do, Arthur. That CBS picture is so sharp and steady, so brilliantly clear, it literally comes to life in your living room. You can see why it is America's advanced television receiver. Isn't that

so, Irma - I mean Marie Wilson.....

MURROW: That's the spirit, Marie. And speaking of spirits...that is, genial spirits.....

MURROW: No question about it, Jackie. Speaking of engineering - only CBS has the POWER-TRON television chassie.....

MURROW: (AFTER GOOD PAUSE) This is Ed Murrow again — with one last thought about the purchase of your new television receiver. Judge the CBS-Columbia television receiver by any standard you select — maker's name and reputation — performance — styling — price. Make your own comparison for value. Then and only then will you fully appreciate the exciting new television guaranteed by those magic words ----- Engineered by CBS-Columbia. But, seeing is believing! You be the judge!

TED BATES & COMPANY
COPY DEPT.

First draft
No.

CBS-COLUMBIA, INC.

CBS TV SETS

DEALER RECORDING
For Store Playback

(Revised Copy) 5/28/52

MURROW: This is CBS...Ed Murrow reporting and bringing you the most exciting television news since you watched your first TV show!

(Jingle)

MURROW: Yes---CBS engineers, working with the tremendous resources and technical experience of the Columbia Broadcasting System, were asked if they could produce a television receiver that would give you the same, brilliantly sharp picture in your living room they were transmitting from the studio. Did they do it? Well---let's find out what some of TV's brightest stars have to say about the new CBS-Columbia television set...

BENNY: Hello...This is Jack Benny. I'll tell you, Ed---it took CBS to do it! They've turned out a television set that's so terrific, I might even trade in my Maxwell for one!

MURROW: Thanks, Jack---I wonder if Arthur Godfrey agrees with you...

GODFREY: As long as it's big enough, why not? Seriously, Ed---I thought TV sets were pretty good until I saw the picture that comes in on a new CBS-COLUMBIA receiver. Just no comparison...even I look better on a CBS TV set!

MURROW: We all do, Arthur. That CBS picture is so sharp and steady, so brilliantly clear, it literally comes to life in your living room. You can see why it is America's advanced television receiver. Isn't that so, Irma---I mean Marie Wilson---

MARIE WILSON: Well—when I'm in the studio, I can't be home watching myself—so it's hard to say, Mr. Murrow. But watching TV on this new CBS-COLUMBIA set is so thrilling, I'd rather stay home and see me!

MURROW: That's the spirit, Marie. And speaking of spirits...that is, genial spirits...

GLEASON: This is Jackie Gleason. Don't let my bartending routine fool you. My working hours are spent in the studio with CBS engineers. When it comes to performance they're the toughest guys in the world to please. When a TV set is ENGINEERED BY CBS—take it from me, it's SOME set!

MURROW: No question about it, Jackie. Speaking of engineering—only CBS has the POWER-TRUE television chassis.

LUCILLE BALL: Say—doesn't anyone care what the set looks like?

DESI: Lucy, darling—we're talking technical stuff...you know, tubes, chassis..

LUCY: Hmm...I'm more interested in how the set looks...

DESI: But Lucy, dear—this CBS TV set comes in the finest cabinet styles you've ever seen...

LUCY: All right, Desi, all right. Just remember that when they bring our new CBS-COLUMBIA set home—

DESI: New set? Why you've already got a CBS-COLUMBIA TV set in every room in the house. Oh, Lucy!

MURROW: (AFTER GOOD PAUSE) This is Ed Murrow again--with one last thought about the purchase of your TV receiver. The maker's name and reputation is, of course, vitally important. And I think you'll agree no finer name could appear on a television receiver than CBS-COLUMBIA. But, in the last analysis--TV performance is what you want. And that boils down to one simple, homely phrase--"Seeing is Believing". So ask your dealer right now for a demonstration--and you be the judge.

Eng Pad.
(file with prev. corres)

May 20, 1952

CBS-Columbia Inc.
170 53rd Street
Brooklyn 32, New York

Gentlemen: Attention of Mr. Paul Gaynor

Regarding the use of my photograph by CBS-Columbia:
I consent to the use of my photograph or likeness on the screens of CBS-Columbia television sets at the Chicago Show of the 1953 Line.

I must require, however, that all advertising, promotion or publicity copy or material to be used in connection with my photograph or likeness, my name, or biographical material concerning me, be submitted to me for approval before it is released.

Sincerely yours,

CBS-COLUMBIA INC.

A Subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

170 53RD STREET, BROOKLYN 32, NEW YORK • HYACINTH 2-8000 • CABLE ADDRESS: COLSETS

PAUL GAYNOR
Vice President
in Charge of Merchandising

April 28, 1952

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would appreciate it very much if you would sign the enclosed relaase for publicity purposes and to also be used in the Chicago Show (1953 Line).

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ireene Kaiser

ss

Ireene Kaiser
Sec. to Paul Gaynor

Cerf, Bennett

June 29, 1953

Dear Mr. Cerf:

This is merely a note to let you know that your letter of June 24 has been received in Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation in Europe. I shall call it to his attention as soon as he returns to the office in September.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Bennett A. Cerf
Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

F.

Random House, Inc. THE MODERN LIBRARY

457 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

BENNETT A. CERF, PRESIDENT

June 24, 1953.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
c/o C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ed:

I hope you haven't forgotten about the school teacher project. I am looking forward to hearing more from you about this at your convenience.

As ever,

Bennett

Publishers of THE AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

bc;pk

Chapin, Barton Jr

January 31, 1952

Dear Mr. Chapin:

Thank you for your letter of January 9.

Since I have nothing whatever to do with the business end of our television operation, I am sending your letter on to the president of our television network, Mr. J. L. Van Volkenburg. I am sure you will hear from him in due course.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ E. R. Murrow

Mr. Barton Chapin, Jr.
161 North Broadway
Yonkers 2, New York

bc: Mr. Van Volkenburg
with correspondence

Chapman, Max J.

September 28, 1953

Dear Max:

Many thanks for your nice letter. I had been wondering what had become of you. I think it would be fun to reminisce about the NSFA and when next I am in Washington, I shall certainly call you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Max J. Chapman
2024 Peabody Street
West Hyattsville, Maryland

ERM:ml

August 27, 1953

Dear Ed:

The other day, while clearing out some files I came upon an old yearbook of the National Student Federation of America. Browsing through it caused me to do some reminiscing, and I wondered what had become of such swell people as Ursel Narver, Martha Biehle, and Chet Williams in the intervening years since we served in the NSFA.

Through your excellent World War II newscasts and ensuing radio and TV programs I have at least been able to keep up to date on your work, even though indirectly. Like thousands of other Oberlin College alumni I was particularly pleased with your "See It Now" program which so cleverly highlighted this year's Commencement.

Mr. Costello, in the CBS news room here, has told me that you make a few trips to Washington each year. I realize how busy you are, Ed, with your heavy schedule of radio and TV programs but, if on any of your trips down here you may have time enough for even a short bit of reminiscing, I would certainly enjoy seeing you again. My phone number is: WArfield 7-7651.

Sincerely,

Max Chapman

Chase, W. Howard

May 15, 1952

Dear Mr. Chase:

Thank you for sending me the information regarding the American Academy of Asian Studies in San Francisco. I shall hope to read it at the earliest possible moment.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. Howard Chase
East Saddle River Road
Ho-Ho-Kus, New Jersey

mas

W. HOWARD CHASE
EAST SADDLE RIVER ROAD
HO-HO-KUS, NEW JERSEY

(11)

May 5, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been interested from the beginning in the American Academy of Asian Studies in San Francisco. The Academy, as you know, has petitioned the Ford Foundation for support in its developmental stages.

As a member of the Advisory Board it has been my privilege to talk with and read the reports of oriental leaders from India, Siam, Iran, and other countries in this vitally important area of the world on the general subject of Asian studies in this country.

It is the aspiration of those of us on the Advisory Board and the Board of Directors to make the American Academy at least as dynamic as the great Moscow and London institutes of oriental studies. It is our belief that a demonstration of basic American interest in the culture of the orient can be at least as important and even more important for the development of international understanding and peace than the normal diplomatic intercourse that we maintain with varying degrees of success.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a brief report on the American Academy. It will give you a modest indication of the nature of our work and will, I hope, be an asset in helping you to reach your own conclusions on the worthiness of the project.

I am attaching also a copy of the recent letter from Carlos Romulo to Mr. Gainsborough as an example of important attitudes toward the American Academy activities.

Sincerely,

Howard Chase

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

(COPY)

The EMBASSY OF THE PHILLIPINES

WASHINGTON

20 March 1952

Mr dear Dr. Gainsborough

I have yours of the 13th, and I must say that I am in your debt for your kindness.

I am exceedingly pleased that you have practically decided on bringing Dr. Nicolas Zafra over for the academic year beginning October 1st, next. He would surely be an asset to you.

Regarding the matter of his transportation from Manila, I have already written to the proper officials there with a view to some feasible arrangement whereby the Philippine Government would defray the cost of such transportation.

I am mighty proud of the progress the Academy has so far made, despite the odds it has to contend with. As you know, I share your high hopes for its future.

With every good wish, I remain, as ever

Very sincerely yours,

CARLOS P. ROMULO

Mr. L. P. Gainsborough
President, The American Academy
of Asian Studies
221 Sansome Street
San Francisco, 4, California

The American Academy of Asian Studies

A GRADUATE SCHOOL

San Francisco, California

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ASIAN STUDIES

A nonprofit educational institution

Administration Offices

221 SANSOME STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

PHONE YUKON 2-1654

THE development of human consciousness has called at many times during history for a special effort of men to realize and bring down to earth the visions of their spiritual leaders. Today we are well aware of this necessity and mankind is seeking the means.

It is the conviction of the founders of this Academy that a merging of the highest values of Western and Eastern civilizations is the means and will establish the decisive foundation for the next upward movement of the evolving human mind and society.

President
LOUIS P. GAINSBOROUGH

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ROBERT E. BURNS, *President, College of the Pacific*
HOWARD THURMAN, *Minister, The Fellowship Church, San Francisco*
H.S.H. PRINCESS POON PISMAI DISKUL, *Thailand*
M. R. AHUJA, *Consul General, India, San Francisco*
SALIM KHAN, *Consul General, Pakistan, San Francisco*
GALEN R. FISHER, *Chairman, Board of Trustees, Pacific School of Religion*
CLAIRE GIANNINI HOFFMAN, *Director, Bank of America, N. T. & S. A.*
LOUIS GAINSBOROUGH, *President, The American Academy of Asian Studies*
STARR BRUCE, *Vice President, C. Brewer & Co., San Francisco and Honolulu*
BLAKE C. WILBUR, *M.D.*
ELI FREED, *Freed, Gebauer & Freed, Attorneys*

Introduction

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ASIAN STUDIES is an independent, non-profit, graduate school devoted entirely to the study of Asia. It was established in the early part of 1951 because of the appalling neglect of this other half of the world in our educational system, particularly of the areas outside China and Japan—areas containing almost a half of mankind. The following figures from a survey made by the Social Science Research Council, published in June 1951, speak more eloquently than words:

SURVEY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF THE 28 LARGER UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Area	*Total Students*
Southeast Asia	30
South Asia	20
Near East	27
	77

A total for the entire United States of but 77 graduate students in the fields of Southeast Asia, South Asia, and the Near East is a sorry comment on the inadequacy and provincialism of our educational system. Add to this the fact that undergraduate courses in these fields are almost non-existent. Even this does not tell all of the sad story. The same survey shows the major departments of study of these 77 students as the following*

Department	*Number of Students*
Anthropology	17
Civilization	18

**Area Studies in American Universities.* By Wendell C. Bennett. Social Science Research Council. New York, 1951.

Economics	11
Education	2
Geography	1
History	12
International Relations	8
Linguistics	6
Political Science	14
Miscellaneous	16
Religion	0
Philosophy	0
Literature	0
Art	0
Sociology	4

The basis of all Asian life is spiritual and philosophical. It permeates the whole of Asian culture, entering into the smallest details of life to an extent which people born and bred in the modern West can hardly realize.

For example, to attempt to study the Islamic countries without full courses on the Koran and the Prophet Mohammed is as absurd as trying to understand American History in total ignorance of the principles of democracy. The same applies to studies in the Hindu and Buddhist areas. After spiritual and philosophical thought, art, drama, music, and the dance come next in importance as fields of study for the understanding of the mentality of Asian peoples—playing a role at least as significant as radio, television, and the cinema in modern America.

Yet, as indicated in the above figures, these most important aspects of Asian life are completely overlooked even in the limited studies which have been undertaken in American universities today.

This is basically due to the fact that facilities for such study were not generally available until the establishment of the American Academy.* This is why government and business have met with so much difficulty in their efforts to work with

*In the significant fields mentioned the availability of faculty (for the same areas) was as follows: Religion 0, Philosophy 0, Literature 2 (South Asia) 10 (Near East), Art 2, Sociology 3.

that part of the world. The real root of the so-called Asian problem is our complete lack of knowledge of Asian culture, and the problem will continue so long as this lack remains.

The Academy proposes to be a nucleus for the expansion of Asian Studies in the United States. Its graduates would be a reservoir of teachers for other institutions of learning, of specialists for government and business, as well as a source of sympathetic and qualified assistants for Asian governments and peoples in their efforts to improve their conditions. The Academy's teaching techniques, text books, and lectures will be made available to all educational institutions in the United States. Furthermore, a widespread knowledge of the Academy's activities will make it possible for other university faculties to obtain authorization to devote a greater portion of their budgets to Asian studies—thus expanding the work in this field throughout the nation.

The existence of the Academy has already exerted a calming influence on the Asians' well-founded resentment to the usual Western attitude of superiority. A school devoted entirely to bringing a real understanding of Asia to the United States is concrete evidence of our sincere desire to overcome this attitude through real knowledge of the life and thought of Asian peoples.

Last, but not least, the Academy is dedicated to the belief that Asia is able to make a contribution of immense significance to American life. At a time when the values of Western civilization have become increasingly utilitarian and materialistic, the unanimous witness of Asian thought to man's spiritual nature and destiny provides a powerful ally for the forces of Western spirituality in their resistance to the total mechanization of humanity. The Academy hopes, through education, to develop an understanding of the spiritual unity between East and West to remove the barriers of prejudice and misunderstanding which, for so many centuries, have divided and dissipated the energies of men of faith and good-will throughout the world.

Comments from Asia

CARLOS P. ROMULO, *Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Philippines*

It is of stirring significance at this time to insist that man may establish peace through reason, through his willingness and his will to find peaceful solutions to problems involving countries and peoples. War is neither inevitable nor inescapable, and abiding world peace can be achieved. What is needed for the achievement is strength of faith and purpose. I feel that the American Academy of Asian Studies possesses this strength and seeks to manifest it in a tangible way by prompting understanding throughout the world in general, and, specifically, between the peoples of America and Asia.

I believe strongly that the American Academy of Asian Studies whose noble goal is one of the international brotherhood cannot but appeal to all sincere thinkers and to all lovers of peace.

MADAME VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT, *Ambassador from India*

The increasing awareness of Asia in people's minds, and the great need for promoting human understanding has placed a heavy responsibility on the American Academy. The task of interpretation is, however, a dual one and must be shared by American students. While thousands of students from India and other countries of Asia have been coming to America in recent years to study Science, Technology, Engineering and other subjects in the universities and institutions of higher learning, I cannot help feeling that too few American scholars devote their attention to the pursuit of Asian studies. An Academy of the kind that you have inaugurated will, therefore, stimulate fresh interest in and knowledge of Asia, and it is my firm belief that understanding and appreciation of cultures besides one's own will ultimately promote the cause of peace and friendship among nations.

MUHAMMAD ASAD, *Deputy Secty Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan*

The picture you have drawn of the aims of the American Academy of Asian studies attracts me very strongly, coinciding as it does with my own views about the necessity of interpreting the East to the West. A creative, sympathetic appreciation of Asian cultures and philosophies is, to my mind, just the thing Western civilisation is in need of if it is to overcome its present drift towards cultural self-complacency and thus to remove the spiritual barriers with which it has hedged itself in—the foremost of them being the belief that Western tradition is the only valid "norm" by which to measure and evaluate man's development, and that, consequently, all the other cultures, traditions and ways of thought could be considered only against the background of that supposed "normalcy." Such a belief carries with it, I think, the seeds of spiritual sterility—and doubly so in our time, when the tremendous scientific and technological achievements of modern civilisation are apt to make the average man forget that "conquest of nature," however desirable in itself, cannot possibly remain the one and only goal of human endeavours.

It seems to me that, on the balance, the East as well as the West are badly in need of one another, and that a deeper understanding of each other's cultural heritage and present-day perplexities—so different in their origin and expression, but so akin in the intensity of their disillusionment with things as they are—may well lead to the emergence of a new humanism, neither exclusively Western nor exclusively Eastern, and thus to a new hope in respect of the future of man. This will of course be a long process, depending for its success on the conscious endeavor of many people, in many countires; but the promise is great and real, and work for it will carry its own reward.

Courses

The curriculum is designed to give an integrated picture of the nature and spirit of Asian cultures as a whole, and the relative position and emphasis given to the various subjects—philopsophy, psychology, art, literature, politics, languages, etc.—is based on Asian rather than Western academic traditions.

Thus philosophy, psychology, and religion occupy the dominant position in the curriculum, because this is the position which they hold in the traditional cultures of Asia. Languages, the arts, politics, and the social sciences occupy their important but subordinate positions, just as in, say, Hindu society the Kshatriya (military) and Vaishya (merchant) castes hold positions subordinate to the Brahmana (spiritual).

In its study and presentation of Asian thought, the Academy is making a most serious effort to avoid two extremes into which Western interest in these matters has largely erred. These are the extremes of sensational, uninformed, dilletante cultism on the one hand, and, on the other, the purely linguistic, antiquarian, and usually patronizing interest hitherto characteristic of academic oriental studies.

As an essential adjunct to these courses the Academy is forming a well-selected reference library for its particular purposes. The special objective of this library is to constitute a unique collection of books and periodicals published in Asia. The Academy's library comprises a corpus of Tibetan Buddhist texts and iconographic materials, and is in regular receipt of numerous Asian periodicals not normally found in university libraries. Students also have access to the other great libraries of the San Francisco area, and special arrangements have been made with Stanford University for the use of its library facilities, including the Hoover Library.

Admission to Courses

The courses of the Academy are open to both regular Students and to Auditors, and the requirements for admission are as follows:

Students desiring to take courses for credit towards the M.A. or Ph.D. degrees must have a Bachelor's degree from a recognized American university, or the equivalent thereof from foreign institutions.

Auditors are admitted to all courses, subject to the approval of the Faculty,—an auditor being any interested person, with or without a degree, taking the courses without academic credit.

Fees

The basic tuition fee, which applies alike to Students and Auditors, is computed at the rate of $10.00 per unit per quarter. (There are, however, no courses of less than 2 units.) In addition to this is a registration fee, payable on admission only in the case of regular Students, and annually in the case of Auditors. *Registration* fees are as follows:

Students	$15.00 upon admission
Auditors	$10.00 annually

Tuition fees only cover about 20% of the Academy's costs. The balance is obtained through donations and grants.

Degrees

The Academy offers facilities for obtaining both the M.A. and the Ph.D. degrees to duly qualified students.

The prerequisites for the M.A. degree are the same as those outlined above for the admission to courses at the Academy as a regular student. The degree may be obtained in one year if the student's undergraduate work was of such a kind as to lead up to a graduate degree in the field of Asian studies, or if, in the opinion of the faculty, the student shows outstanding ability.

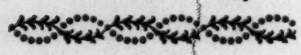
Candidates for the M.A. degree must in any case successfully complete 50 units of study at the Academy, including a full year's course in Sanskrit, for students majoring in South Asian studies, or Arabic for students majoring in Near Eastern Studies. They must also submit a thesis in their major field of study.

Candidates for the Ph.D. degree must have a Master's degree from the Academy or from some other recognized institution, and may complete the work for the Ph.D. in one year if their Master's degree was taken at the Academy, or in a field leading up to the Doctorate in Asian studies. One full year of Sanskrit or Arabic will be required if this was not already taken in studying for the M.A.

In all cases, candidates for the Ph.D. degree must take at least 50 units of study at the Academy. Candidates must further submit a thesis upon some project of original research as a basis for examination.

The period of time required for studies leading up to both degrees must be determined by consultation with the faculty in all cases where former studies have not been of such a kind as to lead up to the Academy's curriculum.

The Faculty



To achieve the purpose of studying Asian life and thought on a basis which is at once sound and sympathetic, the Academy is taking the utmost care in the selection of its Faculty.

The first principle of selection is that a major part of the Faculty be scholars of Asian origin, acting in the capacity of "original sources" of knowledge. To these is added a smaller number of American scholars, acting in the capacity of interpreters.

The second principle is that members of the Faculty must be sound, and even outstanding, scholars in their fields and, at the same time, fully imbued with the spirit, as distinct from the mere letter, of their respective disciplines.

To insure the very highest quality of personnel, the Academy is avoiding all haste in expanding its Faculty, taking ample time for the proper choice of individuals, so that at the present moment its coverage of the total field of Asian studies is not as wide as ultimately intended.

FREDERIC SPIEGELBERG *Director of Studies*

Ph.D., Tubingen, 1922; S.T.M., Hamburg, 1925. Was Professor of Comparative Religion, Indology, and Sanskrit at the following schools: Dresden, 1927–37; Columbia University, 1937–39; University of Rochester, 1939; Union Theological Seminary, 1940; University of California, 1941; Stanford University, since 1941. Travel and research in India under a Rockefeller grant, 1949. Publications: *Das Religiose Erlebnis bei Plotin, Die Profanisierung des Japanischen Geistes, Bushido, Hatha Yoga, Raja Yoga, The Bible of the World* (co-editor), 1939; *Alchemy as a Way of Salvation*, 1945; *The Religion of No-Religion*, 1948; *Spiritual Practices of India*, 1951.

RAM SARAN AGRAWAL

I.Sc., Benares Hindu University.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY AIYAR

LL.D., Travancore, 1939; K.C.S.I., 1941; K.C.I.E., 1925; F.R.S.A., 1937. Dewan of Travancore since 1936. Fellow of Madras University. Mem. Indian National Congress. Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920. Represented India at the League of Nations, 1926–27. Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference, 1931. Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933. Vice Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937. Publications include: *Pen Portraits*, 1948; *Phases of Religion and Culture*, 1949; *Philosophical Basis of Indian Legal & Social Systems*, 1949.

ZAKI ALI

M.D., Cairo, 1927. Member, Society for the History of Medicine, Paris, 1932. Founder, Islamic Culture Association, Vienna, 1933. Elected Secretary, First European-Muslim Congress, Geneva, 1935. Resident psychiatrist, University Psychiatric Clinic, Geneva, 1939–42. Professor of Arabic, University of Geneva, since 1943. Publications: *Risalat at-Tib al Arabi*, 1931; *Islam in the World*, 1947; *The Arabic Language in the World*, 1950. In collaboration with the Aga Khan: *Glimpses of Islam*, 1944; *Europe and Islam*, 1945.

HARIDAS D. CHAUDHURI

M.A., Calcutta, 1936; Ph.D., Calcutta, 1948. Professor of Philosophy at various colleges in Bengal since 1937. Member of West Bengal Education Service. Head of Department of Philosophy at Krishnagar Government College until 1951. Publications: *Sri Aurobindo* (in Bengali), *Ma* (in Bengali), *Sri Aurobindo—Prophet of the Life Divine*, 1951.

ABDUL-HALIM EL-NAGGAR

Alamia, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, 1931; Ph.D., Berlin. Traveled and studied in Europe between 1932-1946 under the auspices of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction, studying at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, the British Museum, and La Bibliotheque Nationale de Paris. Professor of Islamic and Semitic Studies at Fouad I University, Cairo, since 1948. Publications: A large variety of monographs and translations in Arabic.

BAHIA FARAJULLAH GULICK

B.A. (Social Science), B.A. (Educational) American University of Cairo. Teaching Staff of Egyptian Ministry of Education. Mem. Faculty of Girls Training College of Baghdad. Radio Program on Education for Baghdad and on "The Voice of America." Translations into Arabic, "Your Child From One to Six" and Associate Editor "The Mother and The Child" (Baghdad) 1948-49.

G. P. MALALASEKERA

Ph.D., University of Ceylon. Professor of Pali and Sanskrit at the University o Ceylon. First President of the World Fellowship of Buddhists. Participant in the East-West Philosophers' Congress, University of Hawaii, 1949.

KALIDAS NAG

M.A., Calcutta; D.Litt., Paris, 1923. General Sec., Royal Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, 1942–46. Principal, Mahinda College, Ceylon, 1919–20. Mem. Governing Board of the University of Santiniketan, 1923–43; Visiting Professor of Indic Studies, University of Hawaii, 1937. Member, Fullbright Committee, Calcutta, 1950. Officer of the Academy of France. Mem., Indian Council of World Affairs, Council of Cultural Relations, Indian Academy. Publications: *Diplomatic Theories of Ancient India*, 1923; *Greater India*, 1927; *The Golden Book of Tagore*, 1932; *Art & Archeology Abroad*, 1936; *Above All Nations is Humanity*, 1937; *India & the Pacific World*, 1941; *Indian History & Civilization*, 1941; *With Tagore in China*, 1944; *Tolstoy & Gandhi*, 1951.

H.S.H. PRINCESS POON PISMAI DISKUL

Head of the National Library of Thailand. Specialist in Pali-Buddhist studies. Delegate from Thailand to the World Fellowship of Buddhists, 1950.

DILIP KUMAR ROY

M.A., Calcutta, 1918. Celebrated Indian artist and musician, associated for many years with the well known Ashram at Pondicherry. Publications: *The Subhash I Knew*, 1946; *Among the Great*, 1945; *The Upward Spiral*, 1950.

TOKWAN TADA

Geshe, Lhasa, 1923, ordained by the Dalai Lama. Studied at Sera Monastery in Tibet from 1913–23. Lecturer in Tibetan, Imperial University of Tokyo, 1923. Lecturer in Tibetan language and philosophy, Tohoku University, Japan, 1924–42; at Tokyo Imperial University, 1942–51. Publication: *Catalogue of the Tibetan Tripitaka* (in Japanese).

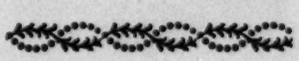
JUDITH TYBERG

M.A., Benares Hindu University; Ph.D. Professor of Sanskrit and Oriental Studies at various schools in the United States. Lectured in England, Holland, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, 1935–36. Arya Dharma Seva Sangha grant for research in India, 1947–50. Publications: *Sanskrit Keys to the Wisdom-Religion*, 1941; *First Lessons in Sanskrit Grammar & Reading*, (in conjunction with Ballantyne & Ware) 1951; editor Johnston's translation of *The Crest Jewel of Wisdom*, 1946.

ALAN W. WATTS

S.T.M., Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, 1948. Editor *The Middle Way* (London), 1934–38; Member, Council & Executive Committee of the World Congress of Faiths, 1936–38; Co-editor, *The Wisdom of the East Series*, 1937–42; religious counsellor at Northwestern University, 1945–50; Bollingen Foundation research fellowship, 1951–52. Publications: *The Spirit of Zen*, 1936; *The Legacy of Asia*, 1937; *The Meaning of Happiness*, 1940; *The Theologia Mystica of St. Dionysius*, 1945; *Behold the Spirit*, 1947; *Zen*, 1948; *Easter—Its Story & Meaning*, 1950; *The Supreme Identity*, 1950; *The Wisdom of Insecurity*, 1951.

List of Courses



GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Colloquium on Life Problems, Colloquium on Cultural Relations in Asia Public Lecture, Comparative Cultures—East and West, Comparative Religions —East and West, Buddhism, Zen Buddhism, The Tao in Chinese Culture, The Teachings of Lao-Tzu, The Application of Asian Psychology to Modern Psychiatry, Oriental Philosophy in Practice, Myth & Symbol in Asian Art, Integrating Seminar, Independent Study.

INDIA

Cultural History of India, History of Indian Philosophy, Indian Literature, Bengali Literature, Veda and Upanishads, Bhagavad-Gita, Vedanta & Its Interpretations, Systems of Atmavidya, Tantra, Shaivism & Vaishnavism, Contempory Indian Philosophy, Indian Psychology Lab., The Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo; Tagore, Gandhi, & Other Indian Leaders; Social and Economic Conditions of India, Political Conditions of India, Indian Law, Indian Music & Dancing, Indian Painting & Sculpture, Indian Poetry, Sanskrit, Advanced Sanskrit, Sanskrit Philosophical Terms, Hindu, Bengali, Tamil, The Chinese Translation of Sanskrit Buddhism.

TIBET

Tibetan Language & Literature, Tibetan—Advanced, Seminar in Tibetan Studies, Translation of the Tibetan Tripitaka; Tibet—Its Geography, History, People, & Culture; Mahayana Buddhism & Its Art in Tibet.

THERAVADA BUDDHIST COUNTRIES (*Thailand, Burma, and Ceylon*)

Cultural History of Thailand, Political Conditions of Thailand, Social & Economic Conditions of Thailand, The Arts of Thailand, Pali, Introduction to the Pali Canon, Thai Language (*Siamese*), Cultural History of Burma, Burma Today, Burmese, Cultural History of Ceylon, Modern Ceylon, Sinhalese.

ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Life of the Prophet Mohammed, The Koran, History of Islam, History of the Near East, Literature of Islam, Islamic Theology, Islamic Law, Sufism, The Poets of Islam, Social Conditions of Islam, Political & Economic Conditions of Islam, The Arts of Islam, Arabic, Urdu, Persian.

PHILIPPINES, INDONESIA, & MALAYA

History of Indonesia, Indonesia Today, The Arts of Indonesia, Mythology & Religion of Indonesia, Indonesian, Cultural History of the Philippines, The Philippines Today, Tagalog, Malay.

A complete descriptive list of courses can be secured by writing to the Academy.

Chatfield, Ben

May 15, 1952

Dear Ben:

Belatedly, thanks for yours of April 14. We have been trying to dope out a way of using the front pages you have, but so far with no success. The idea intrigues me, but we just have not been able to find the answer to how to do it.

Don't forget to let us know when you are going to be in town again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ben Chatfield
Radio Station WMAC
Bankers Insurance Building
Macon, Georgia

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21

NATIONAL REP.
THE KATZ
AGENCY

April 14, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed:

I have in possession a copy of the Japan Times and Advertiser of April 19, 1942 . The Times and Advertiser is an English language newspaper. As you might guess , the headlines were about that first American air raid on Japan. The Times and Advertiser gives us the other side of the picture, and tells us how the raid looked from Japan.

I have a few photostatic copies of the front page of that page, and an original paper which I stumble over in Japan. And I also have copies of some of the editorials from the Japanese papers.

Strikes me that you might do something interesting with this, and maybe with a front page of an American paper of the same date, or perhaps the date that the announcement of the Doolittle raid was let out.

A couple of years ago I sent copies of the front page to all survivors of the raid. They returned one with the signatures of the fliers at the annual reunion .

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MACON, GA.

NATIONAL REP.
THE KATZ
AGENCY

This year I am senting one of the copies down to Miami Beach to the manager of the hotel where they are to hold their reunion this week-end.

If you think that you can use anything on this let me know and I will rush a copy of the front page of the Times and Advertiser and the editorials.

Still haven't caught a glimpse of See It Now, but will try to soon.

Best of everything.

Cordially yours,
Ben
Ben Chatfield

Chessex, J. C.
Prof.

April 2, 1952

Dear Professor Chessex:

I am sorry to have delayed so in replying to your letter of December 18. I am discovering that the combination of radio and television requires me to work almost literally an eight-day-week, but I have finally got down to reading your script and it seems to me an excellent effort.

I hope to be able to get out to Seattle again in the not too distand future and shall look forward to an opportunity to meet and talk with you.

Sincerely yours,

Professor J. C. Chessex
Romance Languages Department
University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Radio talk 15, Dec. 31, 1951.

The case of our aviators freed from Hungarian clutches to the tune of 120.000 dollars paid by the State Department has opened a controversy worthy of attention, although the various arguments presented for or against paying up the ransom may have to wait for some time to be proved or disproved, inasmuch as noone actually knows what will happen next. We are all guessing. It will take another border incident, or something like that, in order for us to see how low the Iron Curtain block can sink in its dealings with the West.

Of course, perhaps the most childish attitude, on our part, is that which expresses amazement, or righteous anger, at the methods used by the Communists. I say that such an attitude is childish, because, for many years past, we have seen the like and worse, and we should be prepared, once and for all, for any blow below the belt that may be delivered us by the gangsters of the Kremlin.

Those of us, whose memory can extend far enough in the past, remember that, at the first meeting of East and West that followed the Bolchevik Revolution, in Rapallo, Italy, the West had come prepared to present a bill for all the items, losses, etc., that it thought Russia owed. But, to the surprise and general consternation of the West, still dealing in the tortuous ways of old-style diplomacy, Comrade Tchitcherine, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, presented another bill of his own, larger than the one which was handed him, claiming that Allied intervention in Russia and Siberia, at the end of World War II, had cost Russia infinitely more than she ever owed to the rest of the World. Nor was his argument without any basis. But the point was that Russian cynicism and disregard for time-honored practices was made apparent to all then and there, almost thirty years ago.

Since then, we have seen countless examples of the brazen technique of Communists all around the world. Mussolini and Hitler took their cues from the Russians, and, in turn, Stalin learned a few tricks from Ribbenthrop and consorts. In our day, the Chinese have learned the lesson too, and we must wonder at the remarkable advance made by such nations, in the art of insolent and poker-faced dealings with facts and realities. The famous Purge trials, the thousand and one trumped up charges brought against foredoomed victims, the legend of the Chinese "Volunteers" in Korea, and a score of other glaring instances of devilish and foul play, are today, alas! part of the record.

In this case, we swallowed our dignity and extended a check for the total sum asked for (as a fine, mind you), taking great care to show our repulsion at such ethics. We were hurt, but we paid up. In other kidnapping cases before, the same thing happened. Yet, in this particular occasion, the flyers involved were not threatened with death as an alternative to the ransom required for freeing them. The alternative was three months in jail. Now, let's indulge in a bit of figuring.: Each one was fined 30.000 dollars. It meant then, that one month in jail, for such distinguished prisoners as American aviators, was estimated at 10.000 dollars, or about 333 and one third dollars per day, a very handsome sum.

This is considerably more than the rate of expensive hospitals for a single room for one day, or even considerably more than the fancy rates exacted from vain and idle rich for a royal suite in any of our most fabulous hostelries. It must be that the fare in the People's Prisons of BUdapest is even more dainty, abundant, and exquisite than is the case anywhere here. Mr. Hilton and Mac Carthy, please made a note of this.

However, the matter is not one that lends itself to joking; it is the grim proof of the entirely immoral ways that such racketeers as the Russian and their pals resort to with impunity. They know that our own moral codes will keep us from retaliating in kind; they know that we cannot claim all we do for our side, and indulge in such base and shady bargaining. Thus, why should they not try anything? It might work, and afford them a laugh, and some handy pocket money. As to the shame connected with such "profits", it is none of their worries.

This is really what we are up against, and it explains the reaction of some of us, who thought that it was a mistake to pay this extravagant fine. If we were playing the game as roughly as the other side does, we might conceivably have arrested the Soviet Ambassador and announced that he would be released only after our men had been set free. This is just an example of the technique. But, of course, we know that such things are not being done among nice people, so we don't even think of doing them. The trouble is that we insist on making gentlemen's agreements, when we should remember that it takes two gentlemen to come to such understandings.

In spite of all this, I believe that we were right in paying this king's ransom, because two wrongs don't make a right. Slow as the evolution of man's conscience is, I deem it essential that he who wants to improve the quality of human relations, never lower himself to unethical conduct. But then, he must be prepared to pay the price, and that is just what we did.

In somewhat of the same sphere, we may examine, for a moment, this whole problem of spy hysteria that is in evidence everywhere, and which is being played up for what it is worth, maintaining all around an atmosphere of intolerable, and often unjust suspicion, and giving the jitters to the world at large. One of our Senators, speaking about the arrest of the four flyers in Hungary, stated that the nations behind the Iron Curtain are in the grip of a spy-mania and spy-hysteria, which makes them pounce over anyone, innocent or not, in their frantic desire to protect themselves against sabotage, betrayal, and pollution of the pure doctrines of Communism. The Senator may have something there, although it is of course puerile to deny that exactly the same thing is happening among us. For nations outside ~~of~~ either the Iron Curtain, ~~and~~ the United States, it creates a crazy picture and they may or indeed wonder about the sanity of the two rivals.

The countries of Western Europe, in particular, who are our Allies in the Atlantic Pact, are made not a little uncomfortable by the attitude of both Russia and ourselves on this question. The more so, since they know that, whenever one of us gets really hysterical and pulls the trigger, the explosion that will follow can, and probably will, erase what little is left of Western Europe and Western Civilization.

Thus, it is not too hard to understand why, in those lands, thousands of worried men and women cling desperately to the hope, forlorn though it may be, that if they look the other way, perhaps they will be forgotten, the tension lessened and, a precarious kind of peace maintained. This is what they call "neutralism", a sort of buffer state of non-hysteria.

My personal feeling on the matter is that they are wrong, and that noone can play the sheep today without inviting upon him the butcher. But the fact remains that the uneasiness I describe not only exists, but is one of the hardest obstacles met by General Eisenhower in awakening Europe to her danger. Though most Europeans know that Russia, if she wants to, may any day start on the rampage and probably destroy them, they also fear that we Americans, when we reach that state of preparedness we may think adequate, we may start that global war which is the nightmare of all.

It is easy, and right, to accuse the Russians of being hysterical about espionage in their country. They have even accused us publicly in Paris, at the United Nations, of trying to create trouble for them and to foment rebellions among their satellites. Secretary Acheson was very hurt that we should be so accused, and his stand, I may say, is unrealistic, and still part of the old ways of a discredited and obsolete diplomacy.

On the other hand, it is almost comical to accuse the Russians of being so jittery, without at the same time, acknowledging that we are exactly in the same emotional and crazy frame of mind, as can easily be demonstrated by the existence of scores of Congressional, and State vigilantes' Committees, that not only are frantically to ferret out traitors and saboteurs, but also keep the country in a state of frenzied nervousness, through the sensational charges that are aired in our Press and over the radio. I might even say that the state of spy hysteria described by our Senator is the present climate of the World, and I might add, that it is not a healthy climate. Our press is full, every day, of confessions, admissions, denunciations, betrayals, revelations, and other exposures. Is it not something to be proud of, and can we, in all honesty, denounce the same happenings in other lands, as if it were not, alas! our daily bread?

The Western nations, caught between Russia and the United States, are whistling in the dark, and it is an ominous sight. As to Russia and ourselves, while bragging daily about our strength and unattackable power, we look over our shoulders, in the closet and pantry, under the bed, and everywhere. Every mouse is a mountain, every speck of dirt an atom bomb. Under such conditions, what of our faith, of our strength, of our purpose and ideal?

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
Department of
ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
SEATTLE 5

Dec. 28, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS 485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:

Ever since the days of the London blitz, I have had the comfort of listening to your broadcasts, and kept it up, because I always found them to be the most level-headed of all.

In recent months, the University of Washington has asked me to undertake (on KIRO and nine other stations throughout the State), a weekly comment on European news.(Another similar broadcast on Asia is being offered on the same stations.)

My qualifications, they thought, were that I was born a French Swiss citizen, was a reporter in Rome for two years between the two World Wars, and that I studied Political Sciences in Lausanne, (Switzerland.) My wife was born in Ohio, I became a citizen in 1939, and I have taught French here for 22 years.

As a Washingtonian yourself, I thought you might be interested in what we are trying to do here. I have taken frequent trips to Europe, in order to feel the sickman's pulse, and have toured this State on three different occasions for the Adult Education Program sponsored by the University of Washington.

Now, of course not as a competitor, as you well realize, but as a follower, I come to Radio News, and am sending you an excerpt of a talk I am going to record on December 31st, for broadcasting the next week over the State stations.

Would you mind telling me whether I am way off the mark of what our people need today, or within reasonable reach of it. (I won't mind stiff criticism; remember, I am just trying.)

With the best wishes of the Season, and many thanks for countless hours of sane advice,

I remain
Sincerely yours,

J. C. Chessex

Prof. J.C.Chessex
Chairman,
French- Italian Division
Romance Languages Dept.
U. of W.

P.S. Should you ever come this way, I would greatly appreciate the honor of a chat with you.

Cheverton, Dick

February 5, 1952

Dear Dick Cheverton:

Thanks for yours of January 15.

I'll be happy to serve as a judge in the WMT competition and shall expect to hear from you further.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dick Cheverton
Radio Station WMT
Paramount Theatre Building
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Yes.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATIONS, INC.

BASIC COLUMBIA NETWORK

PARAMOUNT THEATRE BUILDING
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

January 15, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Counselor on Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This year WMT is offering two trophies to its thirty-five correspondents for the best news story of the year. It is our first attempt to recognize the efforts of our correspondents above and beyond their monetary return.

WMT is proud of its position as a leader in radio news in Iowa, and it was our hope that we could include you as one of the judges in the yearly competition.

The President of the National Association of Radio News Directors, Mr. L.J. Bormann, formerly of WMT, has consented to act as a judge, as has Mr. Ralph O. Nafziger, of the University of Wisconsin, past president of the Association for Education in Journalism.

We would, now, be highly honored if you would lend your name and effort to the judging.

Our plans call for a resume' of the information submitted by the correspondents, plus additional facts about the detail, the leg work and the labor necessary to complete the story. In that way, the mechanics of making your final choice would be simplified.

Thank you for your consideration.

Cordially,

Dick Cheverton

Dick Cheverton
Director of News

DC:kk

Cieffi, Lou

July 23, 1953

Dear Lou:

I returned from London just a couple of days ago and dash off this quick note in answer to yours of July 3.

Ed Rymoff's application is in and although I have not yet had time to read it be assured it will get careful consideration - particularly in view of your recommendation.

If you guys don't arrange a truce or assassinate Rhee I shall be out to see you again the third week in August.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lou Cieffi
Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan
2,3 CHOME
Chiyoda - KU
Marunouchi
Tokyo, Japan

mic

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

ROOM 403, FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

3 July, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

we have his application

Dear Ed,

A friend of mine, Ed Hymoff of I.N.S. tells me he has just applied for a Council of Foreign Relations Fellowship and I'd like to put a plug in for him. It's something I can do with complete honesty and enthusiasm.

Ed came out here just about the same time I did, except he came out on his own. He contacted several newspapers in New England and made deals to supply them with home-towners at something like $5 a shot. Somehow or other, he worked a deal whereby he got free transportation to Japan aboard an Army transport. Once here, getting to Korea was a cinch. In addition to his home-towners, Ed also did work for Newsweek's Periscope, for various sports magazines and for Air publications....he still does work for them now.

His background is almost fantastic. He was an O.S.S. agent during the last war, the veteran of three parachute drops behind enemy lines in Italy and in Yugoslavia. He speaks Italian and fairly fluent Russian. He's also a licensed pilot. Once in Korea, he was flying in a ROK Army L-19....the Korean pilot, for some reason or other, just couldn't land the darn thing, so Hymoff told him to shove over and he landed the plane himself. Right now he's angry with the Air Force because they won't check him out in jets.

The reason I am writing all this is because it gives a fairly good insight into this guy's character. He's resourceful, eager to learn and the hardest working correspondent in the Far East. Ed's been with INS for about a year now and already has been made Seoul Bureau chief. Even that old vet Howard Handelman takes orders from him, and apparently likes it.

Ed has worked hard and I, personally, think he deserves a fellowship. So if there is anything you can do to see that he gets it, I'd sure appreciate it.

I hope you'll excuse the sloppy appearance of this letter since stenographer is not one of my accomplishments. Also, it's being written in the little time I have to spend between shipments of film to that insatiable monster, TV. Oh, for the good old days when all you needed was a story, some paper and a michrophone.

Until the next time I see you, here or there, I remain,

Sincerely,

Lou

Lou Cioffi

Clark, Bud

July 8, 1952

Dear Bud:

Thanks for the tape and the letter from Martin Littleton. I have passed on the tape to Ted Church, our Director of News. I imagine it will be a week or two, due to the writer's strike and the Chicago Conventions, before he will get at it, but I am asking him to give it his immediate attention.

It was nice meeting you, and I shall hope to be able to stop off at Billings one of these days.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bud Clark
Radio Station - KOOK
Billings, Montana

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

mas

November 24, 1953

Dear Mrs. Clarke:

Thank you for your long and interesting letter. I want to congratulate you most sincerely on the wonderful work you are doing for the wounded soldiers.

I have studied the material you have sent me and tried to figure out a way of presenting your story on one of my programs, but unfortunately we are obliged to deal in day-to-day news so that way appears to be closed. We do sometimes, as you know, include direct appeals but these are always in connection with an organized drive for some specific purpose and we cannot make them on an individual basis. I am very sorry indeed because this is something I would like to be able to help you with.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles H. Clarke, Sr.
Thurmont
Maryland

rh

Clinchy, Everett R.

September 28, 1953

Dear Everett:

I have just returned from a summer of travel to find your nice letter of June 16.

I have passed your program suggestion along to Fred Friendly, Producer of SEE IT NOW, and I trust you will hear from him soon.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Mr. Everett R. Clinchy
The National Conference of
Christians & Jews, Inc.
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

ERM:ml
cc: Mr. Friendly

Clinchy, Everett R.

January 7, 1953

Dear Everett:

Just a note to say my best thanks for yours of December 1. I'm glad you liked the atomic energy piece - it was good of you to write as you did.

As ever yours,

Mr. Everett R. Clinchy
The National Conference of
Christians & Jews, Inc.
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

mic

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

FOUNDED 1928

"—to promote justice, amity, understanding and co-operation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and to analyze, moderate and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social and political relations, with a view to the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideals of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationships." (NCCJ By-laws)

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

WORLD BROTHERHOOD

ATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN
BENSON FORD
THOMAS E. BRANIFF
ROGER WILLIAMS STRAUS
RESIDENT
EVERETT R. CLINCHY
ENERAL DIRECTOR
STERLING W. BROWN
REASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

December 1, 1952

NC –
Best thanks
Eric Sevareid

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

You were especially effective, convincing, helpful in your atomic energy story Sunday evening. Congratulations.

With warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Everett

Everett R. Clinchy

ERC:ea

25th ANNIVERSARY YEAR 1953

Theme: Moral and spiritual resources for the brotherhood of man

Codel, Martin

September 28, 1953

Dear Martin:

I have just returned from a summer of travel to find your letter of June 5.

I have passed your letter along to Fred Friendly, Producer of SEE IT NOW, for his consideration. I trust you will hear from him soon.

Cordially,

Mr. Martin Codel
Television Digest
Radio News Bureau
Wyatt Building
Washington 5, D. C.

ERM:ml
cc: Mr. Friendly

Cohen, Alfred

November 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Thank you for your letter of November 5th suggesting that we do a program from Warwick. It is difficult to see just how we could set up the type of program you suggest, since SEE IT NOW must deal mainly with day to day news. However, I am sending your letter to Mr. Fred Friendly, Producer of SEE IT NOW, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. Alfred Cohen
Superintendent
New York State Training School for Boys
Orange County, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Fred Friendly

Cohen, Richard

December 16, 1953

Dear Eddie:

Thank you for your letter and kind comment.

I shall be glad to recommend Dick Cohen to Sig Mickelson and will pass along to him the Curriculum Vitae you sent to me.

This is being written in great haste since I am leaving for Korea on Saturday to do a Christmas story there.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg
165 West 46 Street
Suite 1405
New York, New York

rh

Cohen, Richard

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Sig Mickelson

from: Edward R. Murrow

December 16, 1953

I would like to recommend Dick Cohen for any possible openings that may occur in your organization. He is a capable young man and the only reason he is now unemployed is that he had to make the difficult decision of giving up his job in Paris because he didn't want to bring up his family as expatriates abroad.

E.R.M.

rh

ME 1405 165 WEST 46th STREET PLAZA 7-1500

December 3, 1953

Dear Ed:

Every once in a while in this work a guy comes along for whom it is a pleasure to go to bat.

Dick Cohen has been the head of our J.D.C. Publicity and Public Relations Department in Paris for the last five years, and prior to that for four years in our New York office. He has had to make the difficult decision of giving up that job because he didn't want to bring up his family as expatriates abroad, and he has now returned to the United States.

He is most anxious to get into the radio-television field and he is, I think, highly qualified. He is not only an excellent writer, but a first-class administrator and an exceptionally good hand at dealing with all the VIP's who came through Paris, and whom he had to shepherd into a favorable impression of the work we were doing.

I talked to Fred Friendly about it because Fred worked with him on the Berlin story and I believe was extremely impressed by him. He suggested that a word from you to Sig Michelson might be exceedingly helpful.

I think you know me well enough to realize that I wouldn't bother you with just another writer. I happen to feel that whoever gets Dick Cohen is getting someone very worthwhile. Anything you could do I would greatly appreciate.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Eddie

Edward M. M. Warburg

Enc.

P. S. I might say that the stuff you are putting out on TV is one of the few bright rays in a pretty dark world. Bless you !

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Cohn, Alfred

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

As from
200 East 66th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

December 30, 1953

Dear Ed:

Now for once I have the advantage of you. I can learn, *every night, where you are and what you are doing. I know that you have had a successful voyage to Korea and began again, last night, to broadcast to this so-called United Nation. I know, therefore, that you have been well and very active.

About all the foregoing, if we were to meet we might not be in complete agreement, but it would, nevertheless, give me a great deal of pleasure if Janet and you were to come here on one of your very few free nights. — dinner Thurs Jan 7.

For my own part I want to thank you for the records which you recently sent to me as well as the note which covered them.

With all good wishes, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

AEC

* almost
on a Thursday or Sunday

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

AEC/ec

Cohen, Dr.

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE
FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Noa

January 31, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System. Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn has asked me to send you the enclosed copies of his correspondence with Senator Paul H. Douglas.

Very truly yours,

Emma G. Craig
Secretary to Dr. Cohn

Enclosures: 6

Copy 9-11-51

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on
Labor and Public Welfare

July 30, 1951

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn
Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute
for Medical Research
66th Street and York Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Dr. Cohn:

Our correspondence could go on interminably without either of us convincing the other. I enclose a statement on Korea in which you may be interested.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Paul H. Douglas

Paul H. Douglas

phd/pac

Copy 8-29-51

The Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
66th Street and York Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

July 20, 1951

The Honorable Paul H. Douglas
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Douglas:

It embarrasses me to write to you a third time but, as a citizen who tries to accept his democratic responsibilities, it seems that I have no choice.

We have been in correspondence about your remark in Chicago, unfortunately overheard and published in a box on the front page of the N. Y. Times, that Secretary Acheson, like a war casualty, having become a burden, must be removed. You have written to me that you agree he is a superior public servant but that he must go, nevertheless, for the raults in China policy that were committed between 1945 and 1950.

When I protested in a letter (25 June 1951) to you that he did not become Secretary until 1949, you replied that he was Under Secretary between 1945 and 1947. Actually, August 27, 1945 to July 1, 1947. That is correct; that is what he was. But that does not disclose what his duties and responsibilities were, as Under Secretary.

Is it not correct, Senator Douglas, that during the period you mention General Marshall was the President's special representative to China and responsible for the policy of the United States in that field? I do not mention General Marshall with the view to transferring to him the criticism or the odium which you assign to Secretary Acheson. I mention this administrative situation merely as a fact. As a fact, can Secretary Acheson be made to bear responsibility for a policy which, clearly, need not have been his? If this view is correct, how is it possible to assert that between 1945 and 1947, the mistakes that were made, if there were any, must be visited upon Secretary Acheson?

How, Senator Douglas, is a plain citizen to know his duty, if a Senator to whom he eagerly looks for light, favors the dismissal of irreproachable men like Secretary Acheson in spite of, or because of, their very virtues.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Alfred E. Cohn, M.D.

AEC;n

Copy 8-29-51

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

July 3, 1951

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
66th St. and York Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Cohn:

Thank you for your letter of June 25. It is true that Mr. Acheson was not Secretary of State until 1949, but he was Under Secretary from 1945 to 1947, and was more or less in charge of Far Eastern affairs when some of the mistakes in our policy to which I referred were made. In saying this, however, I want to pay tribute to Mr. Acheson's motives as I always have done.

Faithfully,

(Signed) Paul H. Douglas

phd;jrf

Copy 9-11-51

Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
66th Street and York Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

May 29, 1951

Dear Senator Douglas:

Last Sunday (27th May, 1951), when I saw, in a box on the front of the New York Times, that you had said Secretary of State Dean Acheson had become a "political liability", I was much disturbed. If this utterance had come from a lesser man, I should have ignored not only this, but his saying also "in a war you recognize your casualty, take him out of the field and put him in a hospital." Just so. But I did not expect what seemed this light and summary disposal to issue from Senator Douglas.

Please examine the analogy. A soldier will have been wounded, presumably by enemy action. Him you would not abandon. You would take him to hospital, for treatment, and with the hope of recovery. He has been, again presumably, an asset to your side, and will be again. You rescue - you cherish him. How am I, in contrast, to regard what Elmer Davis, a sober commentator of affairs, has written in his piece on Dean Acheson in Harper's Magazine? (I enclose a reprint of this article) Is that a picture of a man whom his fellow citizens of good will should abandon?

My disturbance comes from the shaking of confidence in the democratic process when citizens, whether in Athens in the case of Aristides, or in Washington in the case of Dean Acheson, recommend abandoning a man who, by common consent, belongs in a group of valuable servants, because he has become a "political liability". If we do not fight for him, as Elmer Davis has done, for whom do we fight? What confidence can we have in the sobriety and candor of leaders of political parties if they are willing to abandon such men in the interests of political expedience? It shakes one's confidence in the possibility of conducting a democracy on the level of Acheson's skill if, for no proper reason, he must be abandoned for his virtues. I say - virtues. I have not heard of his vices.

We need something in this Democracy, Senator Douglas, no doubt we need many things, but surely we cannot afford either to stultify ourselves or to climb down from a platform on which we advocate ability and virtue in public servants, in relevant situations, important to be maintained in the interest of the National safety.

I am, Sir, with high respect,

Sincerely yours,

ALFRED E. COHN, M.D.
Member Emeritus, Rockefeller Institute
for Medical Research

The Honorable Paul H. Douglas
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

AEC/ec

2-1-52

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
66th Street and York Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

June 25, 1951

Dear Senator Douglas:

In your very courteous reply (June 19, 1951) to my letter (May 29, 1951) you do not, I think, advance the argument beyond the point at which you left it, in that "overheard" report of what you said that came out of Chicago. The new thing in your letter attributes responsibility to Mr. Acheson for mistakes in policy made between 1945 and June, 1950. You puzzle me! How is this possible when Mr. Acheson was not made Secretary until 1949?

In this Democracy which you, like Lincoln, regard as the last best hope of men, can we, in instructing and in leading our fellow citizens, afford a statement like yours which is basically misleading?

I am, Sir, with high regard,

Respectfully yours,

ALFRED E. COHN, M.D.

The Honorable Paul H. Douglas
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

AEC/ec

Copy 9-11-51

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on
Labor and Public Welfare

June 19, 1951

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
66th Street and York Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Dr. Cohn:

Thank you for your letter supporting Dean Acheson. I have always said, both publicly and privately, that I regarded Mr. Acheson as an able man and one who has been much abused.

At the same time, I think he made mistakes on China policy from 1945 to June, 1950, which, though honest, may have been costly. For this reason, in reply to a question at a meeting in Chicago, I once said that I regarded him as a battle casualty who should be evacuated with honor. I did not think a newspaperman was present when I made this reply and did not intend my statement for publication. Unfortunately a reporter was present and it was published.

I do not wish to add to Mr. Acheson's burdens; but since my reply represented my honest opinion, I cannot back up or away from it.

But if he goes, he should be permitted to go in honor and his successor should be one upon whom both parties can unite and support.

Faithfully,

(Signed) Paul H. Douglas

Paul H. Douglas

phd/lp

Cohn, Aline

November 30, 1953

Dear Miss Cohn:

Thank you for your letter. This is just a hasty note to let you know that we are considering the possibility of doing a program on the refugee problem. As soon as we come to a decision, I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Aline Cohn
Representative
United Nations
New York, New York

rh
cc: Mr. W. Gibson Parker

UNITED NATIONS

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE UNITED STATES

NATIONS UNIES

HAUT COMMISSARIAT POUR LES REFUGIES

DELEGATION POUR LES ETATS UNIS

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEGRAMME: HICOMREF
TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234
EXT. 3673

18 November 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your broadcast last year on part of the refugee problem certainly showed your own keen interest in this respect.

There is probably no time of the year at which the refugee problem strikes with such poignancy as at Christmas time - when hundreds of thousands of people, homeless, uprooted, still seeking a chance to begin their life anew - wait in camps while the rest of the world celebrates.

It has occurred to our Office, remembering your striking television show from Korea last year that, if time permits, you might be willing to do your Christmas show this year on the refugee problem. It would, of course, be most moving if the actual telecast could be done from the camps themselves. In view of the short remaining time, there are obvious difficulties to this course. An alternative might be to use some of the recent films of the camps which have been made by the United Nations, together with special broadcasts of songs and stories from the refugees themselves, as well as a description of the problem by the High Commissioner.

I would be very much interested in having your reaction to this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Aline Cohn
Representative

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Cohrs, Walter

September 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Cohrs:

Your letter of September 16 has been turned over to me for reply.

This is merely to tell you that Mr. Murrow is no longer serving CBS in an executive capacity and therefore has nothing to do with hiring.

I would suggest, however, that you contact Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio, and send him a resume of your experience.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Mr. Walter Cohrs
5047 12th Avenue N.E.
Seattle 5, Washington

Seattle 5, Washington
5047 12th Avenue N.E.
September 16, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
Radio City Bldg.
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is probably the 'usual' letter - requesting a 'break.'

I have had experience in acting, singing, and radio, in particular, newscasting. I would like to put my talents to real use.

More than anything else, I desire to be given an opportunity to demonstrate my talent, and put it to a test. If I should be incapable of success, I nevertheless shall know that I tried.

Please grant me this opportunity to prove myself. I am a college graduate, and I have always been active in drama and music.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Cohrs

Walter Cohrs

EWC:ewc

Cohrssen, Hans

5623

International Program Exchange, Inc.

140 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

July 30, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Largely upon the recommendation of Mr. C. D. Jackson to its Board, the Doris Duke Foundation has given us a grant of ten thousand dollars in order to help us complete the exploratory phase of our project.

I am planning to leave on August sixth and expect to be back two months later in order to raise the real money we need for operations. Meanwhile I am trying to raise, if possible, additional money that would enable us to begin operations as early as October 1st, that is, in time to help combat the Soviet sponsored "Peace Conference" scheduled for December in Vienna.

In other words, we have made a little progress and I shall hope to keep in touch with you as to future developments.

I followed your excellent Chicago reports and am sure that you deserve the vacations for which I wish you real rest and recuperation.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Hans R. L. Cohrssen

HANS R. L. COHRSSEN

140 West 57th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

June 14, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since writing you on June 9, I have made every effort to raise money through subscriptions on services to be rendered by the International Program Exchange organization. You guessed it - there is not the slightest hope of getting anything that way.

Remains only the expectation that your Ford Foundation Committee may be able to make a $10,000 grant to carry out the exploratory work outlined on the attached sheet (copy of which I already sent you with my last letter).

Incidentally, Certificate of Incorporation for the "International Program Exchange, Inc." - a non-profit membership corporation - was filed with the New York State Supreme Court on June 12. There is therefore now the legal entity to accept money and responsibility for this project.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Hans R. L. Cohrssen.

Enclosure

Additional Exploratory Work

(1) The European organizations - Council of Europe, MSA, NATO, OEEC, Schumal Plan Authority and European Broadcasting Union - which are expected to sponsor or cooperate with the Strasbourg Exchange Center, must now be visited in order to

(a) solicit their cooperation and discuss specific working agreements (including the possibility of charging them fees for services to be performed for them);

(b) obtain their suggestions for the European Board of Directors, Advisory Committee, as well as key personnel, including editors, writers and analysts.

(2) The cooperation of outstanding Europeans, irrespective of their membership in any of the above organizations, is to be solicited, in preparation of the forming of national committee, or otherwise making sure of the cooperation of the national radio stations.

(3) The availability of office space, as well as its cost; the cost of furnishings, equipment and other operating expensw are to be investigated on the spot in order to make a realistic approach and come to actual figures for an operating budget in view of current costs and the work and services to be performed for the European agencies.

(4) Basic Research is to be initiated on the "Radio Europe" project, including

(a) field measurements of available long-wave frequencies;

(b) availability and costs of transmitter and studio equipment;

(c) availability of Salzburg studio and office space;

(d) costs and problems relating to radio communication between Salzburg and Strasbourg; questions of program exchange arrangements (legal and financial) to enable the preparation of a budget for "Radio Europe" programming.

-.-

HANS R.L. COHRSSEN

140 West 57th Street
New York, 19m N.Y.

June 9, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for the message which your Secretary kindly and efficiently conveyed to me. I wanted to bring up the following additional points:

In our conversation you mentioned that if the Ford Foundation were to enable me to complete the exploratory work for the Program Exchange Organization by a grant of $10,000, it might jeopardize the chances of getting the $250,000 to $300,000 later on, when we will be ready to start operations.

As I don't at this moment see another source for this "big" money - and as I don't want to risk any chances with the Ford Foundation - I'm now trying to raise the $10,000 by getting advance down-payments on subscriptions to Radio Monitor and Program-Information Services which the proposed Strasbourg office is expected to furnish.

Attached please find two statements on (A) the Additional Exploratory work still to be done; and (B) an outline of the European Radio Monitor and Program-Information Services. My questions now are:

(1) Would a grant for $10,000 to carry out the exploratory work outlined in (A) actually jeopardize the chance of getting any more Ford Foundation money?

(2) Is there a chance that CBS might subscribe to the services listed in (B) and make an advance payment? I am offering the service also to VOA and Radio Free Europe.

I've had an interview with General William J.Donovan who promised enthusiastic support for the project - though no money, because his own Committee is terribly short of funds.

I'm sorry to be such a bore. As you know, I have had nice words from practically everyone I've seen; but you are one of the very few who has offered to DO something - so please forgive me for always coming back. I hope to get on my feet soon, and promise never to bother you again.

Sincerely, Hans R.L. Cohrssen.

Enclosures

Additional Exploratory Work

(1) The European organizations - Council of Europe, MSA, NATO, Schuman Plan Authority and European Broadcasting Union - which are expected to sponsor or cooperate with the Strasbourg Exchange Center, must now be visited in order to

(a) solicit their cooperation and discuss specific working agreements (including the possibility of paying fees for services to be rendered);

(b) obtain their suggestions for the European Board of Directors, Advisory Committee, as well as key personnel, including editors, writers and analysts.

(2) The cooperation of outstanding Europeans, irrespective of their membership in any of the above organizations, is to be solicited, in preparation of the forming of national committees, or otherwise making sure of the cooperation of the national broadcasting stations.

(3) The availability of office space, as well as its cost; the cost of furnishings, equipment and other operating expenses are to be investigated on the spot in order to make a realistic re-appraisal of the preliminary budget figures, both in view of actual costs and the work and services to be performed for the European services.

(4) Basic Research is to be initiated on the "Radio Europe" project, including

(a) field measurements of available long-wave frequencies;

(b) availability and costs of transmitter and studio equipment;

(c) availability of Salzburg office and studio space;

(d) costs and problems relating to radio communication between Salzburg and Strasbourg; questions of program exchange (legal, technical, financial) to enable the setting up of a budget for programming plans; etc.

-.-

H.R.

June 9, 1952

SERVICES TO BE RENDERED

TO

Radio Stations, Newspapers
and
Government Information Offices

DAILY MONITORING REPORT

Digest of the day's most important Commentaries, Round-table discussions and Interviews, indicative of (free) national opinions on European or International issues.

These broadcasts, voiced over the main European stations, are are probably the most importance and reliable guide to the current state of public opinions in the countries of free Europe. They will in many instances even forecast trends and changes in public opinions, because the latter are often formed by these broadcasts.

Stations to be monitored: BBC; Radio Diffusion Francaise; Swiss Radio; Italian Radio; West German radio (five stations); one Scandinavian station; one Dutch station; Belgian Radio.

Monitored Reports are to be classified by issues, with direct quotations; they are to be produced by well-trained competent monitor-editors, on the basis of tape-recordings of the complete broadcasts.

To be airmailed daily.

WEEKLY PROGRAM INFORMATION BULLETIN

Weekly listings of the most important feature broadcasts of the West-European stations; classified by subject matter (Economics; Agriculture; Women's Affairs; Religion; Education; etc.) and giving a brief description of the contents; also indicating availability of manuscripts and/or recordings.

The Programs of all West-European stations are to be listed. Details will depend upon the cooperation with which information will be furnished by the stations.

H.C.

June 9, 1952

HANS R.L. COHRSSEN

140 West 57th Street
New York, 19, N.Y.

May 30, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In accordance with our telephone conversation, I enclose copy of a Statement on the purposes and functions of the proposed International Program Exchange organization. I hope and wish you'd find the time to read it and give me the benefit of your critical thoughts.

As I mentioned over the phone, the State Department does not want to have anything to do with the project at present. The reason, I assume, is either lack of funds (the Information budget hasn't been approved yet) or fear of upsetting the rather delicate European situation - since an active interest in this project might be interpreted as a State Department attempt of influencing European public opinion "subversively".

Of course, the attempt should be made, and it need not be "subversive" if the State Department were not in on it. I believe, it is preferable on all counts to do this without Government participation, except its recommendation to the European agencies that they cooperate in this attempt.

I am now trying to get this organization incorporated so as to be able to go out and solicit financial support. I'll keep you informed of developments that might help to induce the Ford Foundation to support this effort.

Incidentally, what this organization is trying to accomplish seems to me especially important in view of the increasing intensity of the European cold war. If you agree, this might furnish a subject for discussion in one of your regular evening talks. I mean a discussion of the job Radio Free Europe is doing in offsetting Communist propaganda in the Satellite countries; and the need for doing something comparable in Western Europe, taking account of the difference in conditions. The "Voice of America" type of approach has proven ineffective - a more effective method should now be embraced.

Well, I don't want to write a speech now. But if you are interested, I'd like to expand on that idea.

Sincerely,

Hans R. L. Cohrssen.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM EXCHANGE

140 West 57th Street New York 19, N.Y.

PURPOSE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM EXCHANGE - "I.P.E." has been formed to do an urgently needed practical job which is today largely neglected: The use of Radio and Television Programs in the promotion of European unification.

Europeans get their information and opinions regarding unification today usually second-hand -- through the filters of national considerations and the self-interest of domestic party politicians. If direct contact could be established between the European peoples themselves, they would be better able to understand their common problems and thus be more inclined to cooperate in their solution. The possibility of such contact exists even today by means of the 45 million registered radio receivers. through which practically half the West European population may be reached. But to date only Governments have tried to use this opportunity by short-wave broadcasting across borders what they want the people of other countries to accept as the truth.

99 hours of such short-wave broadcasts fill the European air every single day. And almost half of this propaganda fare is prepared in Communist kitchens, which are interested in anything but European unification. For 54 hours daily, the Western stations themselves broadcast nine different national viewpoints, each telling a slightly different story, but none of them unconditionally in favor of European unification. Differences in views, opinions, backgrounds and actual conditions; domestic political tensions; and finally Communist misrepresentations of facts - they all combine to becloud the issues, so that the average European is at best confused as to his stake in unification.

FUNCTIONS INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM EXCHANGE will function to remedy this situation by

informing those who inform the public; and
enlightening those who form public opinion.

That is, I.P.E. will function by serving those relatively few individuals in the radio and television stations who day in and day out write and produce the news, features, commentaries and other important broadcasts, and who are the essential contact points in any attempt of reaching European audiences. Through them, and only through them, can radio and television be effectively employed to further the idea of a United Europe.

(A) European Program Exchange Center

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM EXCHANGE will therefore begin by setting up a "European Program Exchange Center" at Strasbourg, to be sponsored by NATO, MSA, Council of Europe, Schuman-Plan Authority, European Broadcasting Union, and other European agencies which may yet be formed. This Center is to be operated by Europeans to render the following services:

(1) Providing a European News Distribution Center

At present the above-mentioned European agencies each have their own publicity departments that hand out promotional information. Each is a special pleader in its own cause. Their information and publicity programs are uncoordinated. As a result, the main points, those that are common to all, and which tend to promote unification, are often lost. I.P.E. remedies this situation by functioning as distribution center for all European agencies, thus furnishing radio news departments all the facts regarding all aspects of European unification. Moreover, it will furnish this information especially prepared for the use of radio editor-writers.

(2) Providing European Platform for Radio-Television Discussions

No neutral, supra-national agency exists today that could promote and produce round-table discussions of European issues by the representatives of several countries. As a result, such discussions are still only on a strictly national basis. I.P.E. fills this gap by inviting outstanding individuals from the several countries to discuss European issues and arranging for these round-table discussions, forums or interviews to be broadcast, either as regular features, or on special occasions over the important European stations.

(3) Informing Commentators and Editors

European radio commentators today discuss European affairs from their own narrow national viewpoints - chiefly, because they are not aware of what the other commentators are saying. This represents a serious handicap to European understanding, because radio commentators are among the most important formers of public opinions. I.P.E. rectifies this situation by monitoring the most important commentaries, round-table discussions and interviews broadcast over the major European stations, and informing the commentators, political editors, and others (including newspaper editors, political advisers of governments) by means of daily "Monitoring Reports".

(4) Exchanging Informative and Educational Feature Programs

Practically only musical radio programs are being exchanged across the European borders today. Labor, agriculture, business, education, religion and other special conditions and problems are discussed almost exclusively from the viewpoint of national developments. But what happens in these fields in one country is important - and interesting - to the workers, business men, farmers, educators, etc., in all the other European countries. I.P.E. will see one of its major functions in promoting an extensive exchange of such feature programs (manuscripts) on the basis of a close study and analysis of the stations' program announcements, and keeping in constant touch with the 400 to 500 editor-writers who will be only too glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of making their own programs more interesting. In this manner, the European radio audiences are bound to come to a better understanding of matters of mutual concern.

(B) "Radio Europe" Stations

(1) A "Voice of Europe"

Europe has today no "Voice" of its own, to present its composite story and viewpoint; no platform to discuss its problems; nor a vehicle to express its culture. I.P.E. will, with the cooperation of the European stations, establish and operate one or more "Radio Europe" stations, each of them broadcasting in but one language, a program consisting essentially of

European news and features produced by the Strasbourg Program Exchange Center;

Rebroadcasts of a selection of the outstanding musical programs produced by the European stations; and

Entertainment, designed to promote the sale of time to advertisers.

(2) Radio-and Television Festivals * A Radio-Television Academy

In order to promote and popularise "The Voice of Europe", I.P.E. will organise radio and television Festivals, where the orchestras and program producers will compete in the production of the best European programs.

In order to promote the closer cooperation of radio and television personnel, I.P.E. will initiate summer courses for the exchange and teaching of Programming Techniques. They are to be held especially for the benefit of the promising young editor-writers and producers. Teaching is to be in the hands of the recognized authorities in the field.

OPERATIONS

Sponsorship - Management - Financing

The Strasbourg Center is to be sponsored, as already mentioned, by the European agencies, and managed by Europeans of various nationalities. For the time being, that is, so long as American financing is required, a representative of I.P.E. will be in charge of operations. After the European agencies and radio stations will have taken on the financing of current operations - it is expected that they will do so after the practical usefulness of the Center will have been demonstrated - the Europeans themselves will be in charge of the Center.

"The Voice of Europe" station or stations are to be sponsored by I.P.E., the European agencies and the European radio stations. The latter are to assume, in addition, important advisory functions. It is expected that commercial interests will underwrite the capital required for setting up the stations.

HANS R. L. COHRSSEN

Spi. 5/16
3:00

Prospectus for an

Radio and
INTERNATIONAL Television PROGRAM EXCHANGE
(A non-profit corporation)

140 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. Tel. JUdson 6-5623

PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this organization to promote understanding among the peoples of the world by means of radio and television. To this end the organization sponsors

The international exchange and dissemination of information regarding and recordings and manuscripts of radio and television programs;

the promotion and production of international round-table discussions, reportages and commentaries;

the selection, monitoring, digesting, rebroadcasting and distribution of "programs of lasting interest";

the establishment and operation of international radio and television stations;

international radio and television conferences and festivals; the exchange and teaching of radio and television programming techniques; and related activities.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM

An International Program Exchange organization is to be established in Strasbourg to promote a better understanding among the peoples of Europe of their problems, and an appreciation of the common basis of their difficulties. This organization will

function as radio distribution center for information originating with NATO, MSA, Schuman Plan Authority, Council of Europe, and other European agencies;

furnish a neutral basis for the radio-discussion of European and international issues across borders, by means of international round-tables, interviews, meetings and conferences;

monitor important European commentaries, round-table discussions and interviews, in order to inform commentators and political editors of the views held in other countries;

study the stations' programs with a view to enabling editors to inform their audiences on conditions and developments in other countries by means of program exchange.

SECOND STEP

Once the cooperation of the European radio stations in the above mentioned activities will have been assured, the organization will establish and operate a radio station in Salzburg (Austria), to be known as

"Radio Europe", or "The Voice of Europe". It will broadcast a program consisting of

European news and features compiled by the Strasbourg office;

a high-class musical "Third" program, consisting of rebroadcasts of selections of the best productions of the cooperating European stations;

an entertainment program designed to finance operating costs by the sale of time to advertisers.

NEXT STEPS

A Radio and Television Academy is to be organized in conjunction with these activities so as to promote the exchange and teaching of programming techniques as well as personal contacts between European programming personnel generally,

Also, Radio and Television Festivals are to be organized in order to enhance the prestige of "Radio Europe", and getting radio and television people from all over the world to meet informally.

Ultimately, similar program exchange organizations and international radio and television stations are to be established and operate in other regions.

* It is expected that regional program exchange centers will be managed and financed by the cooperating radio stations, once the principles and procedures of their activities will have been practically and successfully demonstrated.

** A selection of outstanding cultural and educational radio and television programs is to be made available as soon as possible to American school, college and university radio stations, as well as to other non-commercial radio and television stations or cultural and scientific institutions in the USA and other countries.

SUMMARY

The function of International Radio & Television Program Exchange is therefore essentially one of servicing radio and television stations the world over, so that they in turn will be able to better serve their audiences.

In selecting programs suitable for exchange, promoting round-table discussions and other international programs, the purpose will at all times be that of eradicating misunderstandings by presenting the facts, and stimulating tolerance and an appreciation of opposite viewpoints by getting the contesting parties together before the microphone.

With this goal in mind, the Strasbourg center is to become a social and professional international meeting place for radio and television programming personnel. In this manner, the relatively few persons who are the contact points to millions of interested and intelligent European citizens are expected to be in a better position to further understanding among their listeners, and thus become a more vocal and powerful influence for the unification of Europe.

Colin, Ralph F.

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE
575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
GODFREY GOLDMARK
RALPH F. COLIN
SYDNEY M. KAYE
WALTER J. PETSCHEK
MAX FREUND
RICHARD S. SALANT
AMBROSE DOSKOW
SEYMOUR D. LEWIS

MURRAY HILL 8-7800

November 6, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for sending me communications from your London office about the Coronation tickets. I appreciate your efforts even if they are unsuccessful.

Incidentally, please tell your secretary that we have moved uptown. She still has my lower Broadway address.

Sincerely,

RFC:GM
Enc.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1366 & 1367
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

31st October 1952.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Paul Niven has asked me to send you the attached copy of a letter we received from Thomas Cook in answer to our application for two grand stand seats for Mr. Ralph Colin.

By the time you receive this you will have had Mr. Niven's cable explaining the present position. We will let you know if we can take any further action at this end.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth Andrews

Elizabeth Andrews.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
News Department,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, 22, N.Y.

Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.,

Berkeley Street,

Piccadilly, London. W.1.

Ref: POD/D/CRO/49975.

29th October, 1952.

Miss Elizabeth Andrews,
London Office Manager,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
26, Hallam Street,
London. W.1.

Madam,

We thank you for your letter of the 24th instant, but would advise that our office in New York, the address of which is 587, Fifth Avenue, will be receiving an allocation of seats for the Coronation Procession next year, and these will be placed at the disposal of U.S. citizens.

We feel that, although no guarantee can be given, there may be a better chance of securing tickets through this source and would suggest that an application be made to them, mentioning at the same time that the action is being taken on the advise of us here in London.

Yours truly,

THOS COOK & SON LTD.
Per BLD.

POST ORDER DEPARTMENT.

BAGR/MRH

Ed

RECEIVED
1952 OCT 31 AM 9:24
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

RCA COMMU

PCG/RC2/SN PCG/L943/NWY1576/OPH423 LONDON 77 31 1125

FORM 101 PW—C

PRESS COLUMBIA NEWYORK

CHURCH FOR MURROW COLON PROSPECTS FOR COLIN CORONATION SEATS DISCOURAGING STOP GRAND STAND ALL BUILT BY GOVERNMENT AND ALLOCATED IN BLOCK STOP INDIVIDUAL SEATS AVAILABLE WILL BE IN HOTEL AND PRIVATE HOMES ALONG ROUTE STOP AGENCIES NOT HANDLING YET AS THEY REFUSE TO PAY HUGE PRICES NOW

PAGE2

BEING DEMANDED STOP WILL KEEP EYES OUT STOP THOMAS COOKS MAY HAVE FEW SUCH SEATS AT NEWYORK OFFICE AFTER NEWYEAR STOP SUGGEST APPLY THERE NOW REGARDS

NIVEN

SENT 924A CLR ACK PLSE
R1 R2

J. Collins

UNITED STATES ARMY
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

19 May 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to take this opportunity to offer my sincere congratulations on your coming election as a fellow of Sigma Delta Chi. Mindful of the esteem in which this honor is held, and familiar with your fine broadcasts and telecasts, I know that the society could not have made a better choice.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Collins

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

P.S. Remember you have an invitation to lunch in my office next time you are in Washington J.L.C.

Collis, Henry

Mr Collis'
Telephone: 3172

Masters' Common Room and Matron
Telephone: 1687

Gpi
Nov. 14
2:45

From THE HEADMASTER
The College Preparatory School
Ascham
Eastbourne

Mr Gpi 9300

Elgo

Cto Miss Mc Pherson,

in English speaking union,

19 East 54th St.,

New York 22

25 Sept. 52

Dear Mr Murrow,

I was so grateful to Pat Smithers for writing to you about me and look forward to meeting you when I am back in New York from 10 November until I sail on the 15th.

I have done a little broadcasting in England and it does

From THE HEADMASTER
The College Preparatory School
Ashburn
Eastbourne

Mr. Collis
Telephone: 3172

Masters' Common Room and Matron
Telephone: 3567

occurs to me that you might think I might be of use in some programme over here. I could talk informally about English boys or schools or sports, I shall by comparisons with what they have found over here.

going over to California.

If you like this idea or see any when we can meet would you very kindly arrange it direct with Miss McPheeter who is organising me and has my particulars.

Yours Sincerely

Henry H.G. Collis

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W. 1
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

not the mail

Personal

3rd September, 1952.

My Dear Ed,

A very good friend of mine, Henry Collis, recently won the distinction of being the representative of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools on a tour of the United States. He himself is Headmaster of the Eastbourne College Preparatory School - a man of great ability and charm - and I shall be so grateful if you are able to see him for a few minutes and perhaps get someone, if it's not putting you out too much, to show him the works of C.B.S.

He is coming over in the "Queen Mary" and back, in about a couple of months, in the "United States". Incidentally, he is a very good and intelligent talker and you might possibly find him worth an interview on the up and coming generation of English public school boys.

Anyway, if you suddenly hear that one Henry Collis is at the front door, you'll know why he's there!

I'm still running the Home Reporting outfit of News Division - but I'm still hoping that one day I shall have the chance of a year or two in your part of the world, to give what little I've got and learn much.

From all accounts, you and your programmes are flourishing. Long may it be so.

Very sincerely,

Pat Smithers

Smithers

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK, 22.

Conduitte, Gretchen

Director

First Regional Library

Serving
DeSoto, Panola, Tate and Lafayette
Counties

Headquarters: Hernando, Miss.

March 17, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Perish the thought! I would not have dreamed of editorializing on your "character" knowing the kind and quality--to say nothing of the amount--of work that you are doing.

I had not taken the dates of the political conventions in Chicago into account, either, when I wrote you. I just sat back and wished for the best possible speaker. Sometime perhaps we can work out something.

I do regret that we appeared to press you for an answer. However, we have to get our major plans in shape as soon as possible because of publicity, programming etc.

After May first of this year, I am going to be the librarian of the Jackson, Tennessee, City Library. This promises to be a very pleasant and challenging situation, but not as hectic as this pioneering regional library work in Mississippi has been.

Best wishes always.

Sincerely yours,

Gretchen

(Mrs.) Gretchen Conduitte
Director

March 12, 1952

Dear Gretchen:

I hope you will not think me the churlish and unappreciative character I must appear for not having answered your two letters before this. I would be delighted to do the job for you on July 2, but as I told Mrs. Taylor when she called, I just can't do it.

I am discovering that the combination of radio and television requires me to work an eight-day week and I am forced, for the time being at least, to turn down all extra-curricular invitations no matter how attractive they may be. Moreover, I am committed to cover the political conventions in Chicago in July and as not at all sure I will be in town on the 2nd.

Thanks for thinking of me again. I'm sorry not to be able to do it.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Gretchen Garrison Conduitte
First Regional Library
Hattiesburg, Miss.

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Director

First Regional Library

Serving
DeSoto, Panola, Tate and Lafayette
Counties

Headquarters: Hernando, Miss.

Feb. 21, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

You are probably loaded with letters to answer and plans to make. For that reason I dislike to ask now if you can make a decision about addressing the Friends of Libraries opening meeting during the American Library Association conference at the Waldorf on July 2nd.

However, I am informed that the committee in charge of this meeting will hold an executive session at Governors Island on February 27 and that they would appreciate knowing at that time if it will be possible for you to be the speaker.

You are our first choice in all the world, so we are almost holding our breaths to hear your answer!

For your information, I am repeating the details I put into our letter of January 25: The meeting is a luncheon at the Waldorf on Wednesday, July 2nd, at noon. The American Library Association conference, which will bring about 6,000 librarians to New York, is being held June 29 to July 2nd.

Of all the people I know you would be able to say just the right things about books, ideas and people in our "times of crisis."

Your remarks last night about immigration, "foreigners" and ideas were right along the line of the things we consider important for friends of libraries and librarians to remember and uphold.

May we hear from you as soon as possible?

Sincerely yours,

Gretchen

(Mrs.) Gretchen Garrison Conduitte, Director

Member, A.L.A. Friends of Libraries Committee

Director

First Regional Library

Serving
DeSoto, Panola, Tate and Lafayette
Counties

Headquarters: Hernando, Miss. January 25, 1952

Prev. Corres.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Shall we try this again?

My 1952 invitation to you to be a guest speaker will not take you out of New York. The date is Wednesday, July 2nd, at noon, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The occasion is the annual luncheon meeting of the "Friends of Libraries Committee" of the American Library Association. The A.L.A. is meeting in New York from June 29 to July 2nd. This is the first New York conference since 1937 and everyone concerned with planning the meetings wants them to be the best ever.

I am a member of the national "Friends of Libraries" committee and when the question of inviting a guest speaker came up, I promptly suggested you . The chairman, Mrs. Helene Taylor of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and the other members of the committee are more than pleased with the idea. So, would you?

Several thousand librarians and book-minded people in general will be attending the conference. Our committee admits smugly that the "Friends of Libraries" luncheon is the most important single occasion of the entire conference. Of course, we want it to be!

I shall not repeat our reasons for having you as first choice for speaker. You know what I think already. The service of your talents in support of the cause of books and ideas in a crisis-ridden world would be of great value. If you can possibly say "yes", please do!

Further than that I have a personal reason for promoting this idea. Mrs. Taylor says that if you consent, she will let me be your "side partner" at the luncheon. Attending this New York conference is really going to be "old home week" for me, so seeing you would make it perfect.

Hopefully yours,

(Mrs.) Gretchen Garrison Conduitte
Director
Member A.L.A. Friends of Libraries Committee

copy to Mrs. Helene Taylor

Conhurst, Bill

December 31, 1953

Dear Bill:

I have just returned from Korea to find your note of December 16th, for which many thanks. It was good to hear from you again, and this brings you my very best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill Conhurst
Station WCAO
1102 North Charles Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

rh

2 DELAYING SANTA THEN ARE JAILED

To Pay With Month For Each Hour Children Waited

Two garage attendants who ruined a trip to see Santa Claus for a small boy and girl were sentenced yesterday to serve a month in jail for each hour they kept the children from meeting the old gentleman.

The difficulties started at 10 A.M. and were not resolved until [illegible] o'clock. So Magistrate William F. Laukaitis sent the attendants away for six months each.

The formal complaint against William E. Gunter, 28, and Hershel W. Golden, 32, both employed at the Lexington Market Garage, was stealing $70 from Mrs. Catherine Klugh.

Money In Wooden Leg

The money eventually was recovered from Gunter's wooden left leg.

Sergt. Michael McKew told the story of the six-hour delay in seeing Santa Claus in Central Police Court.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Klugh and her children—Catherine, 2, and Jackie, 5—pulled into the Lexington Market Garage. Their mission was to see St. Nick.

Mrs. Klugh turned the car over to an attendant and walked away before she realized she had left her pocketbook in the auto.

Money Gone From Purse

She hustled the children back, found Golden in the garage and told him, "I must get to my car. I've left my pocketbook in it."

They found the car, and the pocketbook, but the $70 was gone.

Mrs. Klugh pleaded with Golden but he said he knew nothing about it and finally Mrs. Klugh went to Special Officer George

Delaying Santa Visit Is Costly

(Continued from Page 38)

Eisenhardt, in the market. He called in Sergeant McKew.

While the Klugh family waited, Sergeant McKew took Golden to Central Police Station where, he said, he had "a long conversation."

Said They Were Sorry

It was almost 2 P.M. when the sergeant and the attendant returned to the garage. They went straight up to the second attendant—Gunter. When Sergeant McKew asked him for the money Gunter unstrapped his wooden leg and handed it over. Then the sergeant charged both attendants with larceny.

At the trial, they pleaded not guilty and asked for leniency. They told the magistrate the money had been returned, that they were sorry, and that they had never been in trouble before.

Sergeant McKew challenged the latter part of their defense.

Looking at his watch, and at 2-year-old Catherine, who had given up on Santa Claus and was fast asleep on a police-court bench, Magistrate Laukaitis announced the sentence of a month for an hour. It was 4 P.M.

The Voice of Baltimore

AM 5000 WATTS—600 KILOCYCLES—FM 20000 WATTS—102.7 MEGACYCLES
THE MONUMENTAL RADIO COMPANY
BASIC AFFILIATE—COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM RADIO NETWORK
1102 NORTH CHARLES STREET • BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND
MUlberry 0500

Wednesday Morning
Dec. 16, 1953....

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio News
New York ;

Dear Ed :

Seems a long time between contacts, so a good hello and the best of the season to you and yours.

Thought that if you might like an unusual Christmas story, the herewith seems to me to be just, effen a guy thinks a bit about the angles, especially what a trip downtown to see Sant Claus means to a child.

With good pre-holiday greetings again,

Sincerely

Bill Cochran

Connolly Matt

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA177 PD=THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC 30 722P=

1952 NOV 30 PM 8 PM

=ED MURROW=

=DLR CBS 485 MADISON AVE=

=ON YOUR ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS FOR YOUR GREATEST LESSON TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES= SINCERELY=

=MATTHEW J CONNELLY SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Goodman, Walter

November 6, 1953

Dear Mr. Goodman:

Your letter of October 26th has been turned over to me for reply. Since Mr. Murrow is no longer a Vice President of CBS he is not in a position to decide on the merits of programs other than those with which he is personally concerned. I am, however, passing your letter along to Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. Walter Goodman
8111 Tahona Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland

rh

Coode, Paul

October 19, 1953

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your thoughtful letter of October 7 about the Junior Chamber of Commerce banquet in January. Mark Nevils of Boeing called me about it, and I'm sorry to say I just had no choice but to decline.

I still regret having missed that fishing expedition, but things were more than hectic. If the gods are good, I'll be out again sometime next summer and will hope for better luck.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Coode
1006 Hoge Building
Seattle 4, Washington

dm

1006 HOGE BUILDING
SEATTLE 4

October 7, 1953

Dear Ed:

I understand that you are soon to be asked to be the speaker for the January 23rd United States Junior Chamber of Commerce banquet honoring the ten outstanding young men in the country. The higher echelon at Boeings have considerable interest in this meeting, and it was suggested that my writing to you urging you to give the request serious attention would be helpful. I told them you did not pressure easily and that, in my opinion, about the only value of a letter from me would be that you would probably tell me quite frankly that you would or would not consider the request.

You certainly would have enjoyed the fishing expedition, which you almost made. For a few days you would have felt out of this world -- even a seasoned traveler like you. I still think you owe it to Casey to bring Janet and him out next fall and let him latch on to a big one.

Your Berlin show was excellent although they only carried a half hour of it out here.

Give our regards to Janet.

Sincerely,

Paul Cooil

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Mr. M. talked 10/19
told him no

Pending

WU011 DL PD

BLF LAGUARDIA FIELD NY OCT 7 946AME

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

RECEIVED
1953 OCT -7 AM 11:40
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

HAROLD MANSFIELD OF BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY, OF SEATTLE, INVITES YOU IN BEHALF OF US JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO ADDRESS THAT ORGANIZATION WHEN IT HONORS NATION'S TEN (10) "OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN" (21-35) JANUARY 23 IN SEATTLE (WASH) CIVIC AUDITORIUM. BETWEEN 1500-2500 REPRESENTATIVES THROUGHOUT NATION EXPECTED. HAROLD AND SEATTLE SPONSORS HOPE YOUR PLANS WILL ENABLE YOU ACCEPT. WILL CONTACT YOU LATER FOR DECISION

Saturday

MARK NEVILS

1056A

10 21-35 23 1500-2500.

Wash. D.C. 10/9

oper. 36

RE 7-2898.

Cook, Stuart

December 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Cook:

Your letter of December 11th addressed to Mr. Murrow has been turned over to me for reply in Mr. Murrow's absence. I shall certainly show him your article you enclosed when Mr. Murrow returns from Korea.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. Stuart W. Cook
New York University
Research Center for Human Relations
104 East Ninth Street
New York, New York

rh

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

H CENTER FOR HUMAN RELATIONS
sion of the Psychological Research Center
104 EAST NINTH STREET

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000
Extensions: 8006
8048

December 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Like everyone else I have been greatly impressed by your television programs related to loyalty hysteria. I think you might be interested in reading an article based on a study by our Research Center for Human Relations. In the study, we explored the nature of changes in belief and behavior which have taken place in recent years among the professional employees of the federal government.

We have done some additional writing on the subject of ideological compliance and independence and would be happy to send it to you if you are interested. We hope to continue our research on the general problem of political conformity if we are able to locate the funds necessary for research expenses.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart Cook

Stuart W. Cook, Head
Graduate Psychology Department

SWC:gp

TO Ed Murrow Cooke, Dwight

From DWIGHT COOKE

Here the itenerary U asked for

DC

A. B. Sharon
District Sales Manager
Philippine Air Lines, Inc.
New York
Revised: October 27, 1952

Around The World With Dwight Cooke of CBS:

Lv. New York	4 Dec.	4:45 pm	TWA 11	Thurs.
Ar. Pittsburgh	4 Dec.	6:35 pm	"	Thurs.
Lv. Pittsburgh	5 Dec.	7:10 pm	TWA 453	Fri.
Ar. Chicago	5 Dec.	8:15 pm	"	Fri.
Lv. Chicago	6 Dec.	12:30 am	TWA 153	Sat.
Ar. Los Angeles	6 Dec.	5:55 am	"	Sat.
Lv. Los Angeles	8 Dec.	5:10 pm	TWA 1	Mon.
Ar. San Francisco	8 Dec.	6:50 pm	"	Mon.
Lv. San Francisco	10 Dec.	10:00 am	PAL 101	Wed.
Ar. Manila	12 Dec.	2:30 pm	"	Fri.
Lv. Manila	22 Dec.	2:00 pm	PAL 200	Mon.
Ar. Tokyo	22 Dec.	11:50 pm	"	Mon.

Arrangements for travel to Korea to be made in Japan upon arrival.

Lv. Tokyo	2 Jan.	9:00 pm	CAT 103	Fri.
Ar. Taipeh	3 Jan.	8:45 am	"	Sat.
Lv. Taipeh	9 Jan.	10:00 am	CAT 200	Fri.
Ar. Hong Kong	9 Jan.	1:30 pm	"	Fri.
Lv. Hong Kong	14 Jan.	10:00 am	PAL 301	Wed.
Ar. Manila	14 Jan.	1:30 pm	"	Wed.
Lv. Manila	17 Jan.	9:00 am	GIA 564	Sat.
Ar. Djakarta	17 Jan.	5:25 pm	"	Sat.
Lv. Djakarta	24 Jan.	11:00 am	KLM 832	Sat.
Ar. Singapore	24 Jan.	1:30 pm	"	Sat.
Lv. Singapore	31 Jan.	2:45 pm	KLM 832	Sat.
Ar. Bangkok	31 Jan.	6:00 pm	"	Sat.
Lv. Bangkok	3 Feb.	12:45 pm	AVN 25	Tues.
Ar. Saigon	3 Feb.	6:00 pm	"	Tues.

Add a couple more days here of Ica and push arrival in India forward a little

Lv. Saigon	7 Feb.	6:30 am	AF 193	Sat.
Ar. Calcutta	7 Feb.	1:55 pm	"	Sat.
Lv. Calcutta	8 Feb.	6:30 am	INA	Sun.
Ar. Rangoon	8 Feb.	10:55 am	"	Sun.
Lv. Rangoon	12 Feb.	11:45 am	INA	Thurs.
Ar. Calcutta	12 Feb.	2:10 pm	"	Thurs.

Reservations of flights in India to be done in Calcutta. (Ticketed Calcutta to Delhi on Bharat) (Delhi to Bombay on Air India)

Lv. Bombay	1 Mar.	10:00 am	Air India 504	Sun.
Ar. Karachi	1 Mar.	12:10 pm	" "	Sun.
Lv. Karachi	5 Mar.	4:05 am	PAL 501	Thurs.
Ar. Rome	5 Mar.	5:10 pm	"	Thurs.
Lv. Rome	6 Mar.	3:00 pm	TWA 931	Fri.
Ar. Paris	6 Mar.	5:05 pm	"	Fri.
Lv. Paris	9 Mar.	7:10 pm	TWA 951	Mon.
Ar. New York	10 Mar.	6:20 am	"	Tues.

		Cable Addresses
TWA	Transworld Airlines	TWAIR
PAL	Philippine Air Lines	FILAIRLINE
CAT	Cathay Pacific Airways	AIRCATHAY
GIA	Garuda Indonesian Airways	AREA
KLM	Royal Dutch Airlines	TRANSAERATELEX
AVN	Air Vietnam	AIRVIETNAM
BOAC	British Overseas Airways	SPEEDBIRD
IL	Air India	AIRINDIA
INA	India National Airways	INDAIR
	Bharat Airways	AIRBHARAT

Coon, Helen Robinson

September 21, 1953

Dear Mrs. Coon:

Your letter of August 8 has been turned over to me for reply, and I am sorry to be so long in answering.

We have a very small staff in the Murrow organization with virtually no prospects of a turn-over in the foreseeable future.

About the only suggestion I can make is that you get in touch with Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of Television News here in New York, or Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio.

Sorry not to be more helpful and thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Mrs. Helen Robinson Coon
197 Ridgewood Avenue
Glen Ridge, New Jersey

Jobs - JA

August 8, 1953
197 Ridgewood Avenue
Glen Ridge, New Jersey

Dear Mr Murrow:

You are the only person om television or radio that I would want to work for. I recently completed several weeks work with Ben Park at NBC-TV in Chicago on a "Life in Chicago" program which died aborning. I found I like doing research for such programs.

Before we moved to the Middle West I spent thirteen years with "Life", starting as a researcher and ending up as head of the News Bureau. I therefor have a good background in news, research, and pictorial techniques. I am 40 years old, have an A.B. and an M.A. from Barnard; I studied at the University of Florence in Italy for a year. I am married and have two children.

I have been listening to your programs ever since you started broadcasting from London. I honestly think your radio and news programs are the best on the air and I would like to play a part in their preparation. I'd appreciate an interview with you or with the head of your research department.

Sincerely,

Helen Robinson Coon

Glen Ridge 2 - 5604

Coonley, Prentiss

Rep. 7-6016.

8:00

Black tie

March 13, 1953

Dear Prentiss:

Thanks for yours of March 9th. Janet and I will be delighted to dine on Tuesday, the 24th, and look forward to seeing you both again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Prentiss L. Coonley
Washington Building
Washington 5, D.C.

PRENTISS L. COONLEY
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

O MANAGEMENT

Mpes Sn. ?

March 9, 1953

ear Ed:

Kay and I would be delighted to give a inner for you and Janet while you are here if hat should suit you. I understand you are arriving n the 23rd. We have a dinner engagement that ight. How about Tuesday, the 24th?

Yes.

I understand you are returning to New York hursday or Friday and, as you know, Kay has to be here in the middle of the week.

8:30

With the best of good wishes.

Cordially,

Prentiss

r. Edward R. Murrow
35 Madison Avenue
ew York 22, N. Y.

Coonley, Prentiss L.

Called

PRENTISS L. COONLEY
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

CONSULTANT TO MANAGEMENT

September 11, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I must have told you that when the Employment Act of 1946 was passed the Council of Economic Advisers to the President and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report asked me to gather a small, cross-section group of senior businessmen who would work closely and informally with them and be a medium of contact with others. A list of the members of this group is attached.

In view of your grasp of international as well as domestic problems, our group would very much like a meeting with you in New York. As the demands on your time are excessive and as your response to these demands is also excessive, I am diffident about writing you. But if this suggestion should appeal to you, our routine has been this. We meet at six o'clock, a light dinner is quickly served at six-thirty, we are in motion by seven-thirty and adjourn about ten o'clock. Our meetings usually open with a ten to twenty minute statement by our guest. The balance of the time is given to questions and discussion.

As your week-day broadcast comes at 7:45 and you have not had dinner, probably a luncheon would be preferable to you, which I feel sure would not be a handicap to us in this case.

In addition to most of our group being present we would invite about fifteen other such men to be our guests.

Most of our group are also active in national business associations and in local charities and philanthropies. Consequently the insights they get are given broad circulation.

Some of our recent guests have been Omar Bradley, Manly Fleischmann, Tom Finletter, Bob LeBaron of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Bill Foster.

The best day for us is a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday and during the first half of the month, which means October 7, 8 or 9, 14, 15 or 16.

In the work of this group there is no corporate axe-grinding and there is no publicity. We look upon it as educational. Possibly your commitments are such that your being our guest would involve a fee. If my suggestion appeals to you will you be good enough to let me know about that. As you may be aware there has been no question of fee heretofore.

As we need as much time as possible to set up a meeting so as to escape prior commitments, I shall appreciate hearing from you as soon as you conveniently can write.

With all good wishes.

Cordially,

Prentiss

PRENTISS L. COONLEY
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

CONSULTANT TO MANAGEMENT

MEMBERS OF GROUP

R. C. Becherer, President, Link-Belt Company

Alexander Calder, President, Union Bag & Paper Corporation

Henry Ford II, President, Ford Motor Company

B. C. Graves, President, Union Tank Car Company

Milton P. Higgins, President, Norton Company

Donold B. Lourie, President, Quaker Oats Company

Thomas W. Phelps, Assistant to the Chairman, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.

Reuben B. Robertson, Chairman, Champion Paper & Fibre Company

William C. Stolk, President, American Can Company

Joseph H. Thompson, President, M. A. Hanna Company

M. L. Waterman, Vice President, Singer Manufacturing Company

A. D. Whiteside, President, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Robert E. Wilson, Chairman, Standard Oil Company of Indiana

R. W. Woodruff, Chairman, Coca-Cola Company

Coonley, Prentice L.

April 1, 1952

Dear Prentice:

Please forgive me for not having answered before your gracious letter of January 7. I have been buried and it got lost in the shuffle.

I didn't get to Washington in February. This business of radio and television has me working an eight-day-week here in New York, and the net result is that the doctors have ordered me to Florida for a few weeks.

I don't know when I will be getting to Washington again, but I will certainly let you know so we can arrange a rendezvous. Meanwhile, our best to you and Kay.

As ever yours,

Mr. Prentiss L. Coonley
Washington Building
Washington 5, D. C.

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow.)

PRENTISS L. COONLEY
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

ISULTANT TO MANAGEMENT

January 7, 1952

Dear Ed:

Kay and I hear that you and Janet expect to be in Washington for a few days during February. When you are here, if it suits you, we would like very much to give a dinner for you. We can seat twelve at table or give a buffet supper, which is what we usually give, and then can have thirty or a few more. Our idea is to invite people whom you would like to see but probably will not get a chance to while you are here. It will give us great pleasure to do this.

I find we can get a discount on radios here so I shall not need to bother you, after all.

With the best of good wishes.

Cordially,

Prentiss

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Corning, W. D.

July 28, 1952

Dear Mr. Corning:

In reply to your letter of July 8, I am told that TV scripts or ideas should be directed to Mr. William Dozier, CBS TV Executive Producer in Charge of Dramatic Programs.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. W. D. Corning
Radio Station WNOX
Knoxville, Tennessee

SCRIPPS-HOWARD RADIO, INC.

Radio Station WNOX

AFFILIATED WITH

The Knoxville News-Sentinel

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

July 8, 1952

Miss Dorothy McDonough,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow,
CBS Radio,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss McDonough:-

Thank you for your letter of June 27th. I am sorry, too, that my script, "Thou Shalt Not Kill" was lost somewhere. I sent it in January. I wonder if you would be kind enough to give me the name of the person to whom scripts and ideas for TV should be sent?

Thanking you, and with kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Walter D. Corning

W. D. Corning

Radio Station WNOX,
Knoxville, Tenn.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Corning, W. D.

June 27, 1952

Dear Mr. Corning:

In Mr. Murrow's absence I am taking the liberty of writing this terribly belated note in reply to your letter of February 29 to tell you that I'm afraid we never received the script, "Thou Shalt Not Kill" which you referred to.

I have no memory of ever having handled it and find no trace of it with the office that takes care of the mail for his television program. I can only guess that it went astray in the mail, something that seems to be happening to us lately with unhappy frequency.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. W. D. Corning
Radio Station WNOX
Knoxville, Tennessee

SCRIPPS-HOWARD RADIO, INC.

Radio Station WNOX

AFFILIATED WITH

The Knoxville News-Sentinel

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

February 29, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Radio,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I was just wondering if you received my letter of January 27th, with TV script, "Thou Shalt Not Kill" enclosed?

I realize that this does not come under your jurisdiction but I thought you might pass it along to the person who might be interested.

Kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

Walter D. Corning

W. D. Corning

WDC:FM

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Corwin, Norman

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

October 9, 1952

Dear Mrs. Miller:

I write in answer to your letter of September 25 regarding Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lewis Corwin. I have known Mr. Corwin approximately fifteen years and have known his wife since their marriage. I have known Mr. Corwin as a personal friend, business associate, and fellow employee. I have observed them with children, including my own six-year-old son; they appear to be fond of him and he of them.

I have formed the impression that Mr. and Mrs. Corwin get on well with one another, but after all, I am only a reporter, and that is a question only they could answer definitively.

Mr. Corwin is an unusually intelligent, perceptive, and discriminating individual. His wife is a lady possessed of intelligence, grace and charm.

I don't know what else I can tell you about them and I am unaccustomed to answering inquiries such as yours, so just let me put it this way: if my one and only son were up for adoption I would regard him as fortunate indeed were he to be adopted by the Corwins.

If you want me to be more specific I shall try and would have written more at length except that I have an aversion to adjectives.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Marilyn Miller
Bureau of Adoptions
206 So. Spring
Los Angeles 12, California

dm

bc: Norman Corwin

County of Los Angeles

BUREAU OF ADOPTIONS
INDEPENDENT DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES

WALTER A. HEATH
Deputy Superintendent of Charities
ELIZABETH I. LYNCH
Director

WILLIAM A. BARR
Superintendent of Charities

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
BUREAU OF ADOPTIONS
206 So. Spring
Los Angeles 12, Calif.
Telephone MAdison 6-7761

September 25, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your name has been given as reference by Mr. & Mrs. Norman Lewis Corwin who have filed a petition to adopt a child. We would appreciate a letter from you giving us your impressions and observations of them as adoptive parents.

We would like to suggest the following points as a guide to you:

How long and how well have you known them? (Have you known them as personal friends, neighbors, business associates, fellow church members, fellow employees, etc.?)
Have you observed them with children? If so, what are your observations?

Have they ever discussed with you their interest in having children and adopting a child?
In your acquaintance with this couple, have you observed how they get along with one another?

Do they seem to be close to their family and friends?

Do you have children? If so, do your children like the family?

Do they enjoy being with them?

Can you list in a few words some outstanding things about either one or both of them which in your opinion would or wouldn't make them good parents for an adopted child? What things would you consider important?

Any information you may give us will be appreciated and will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Marilyn Miller

(Mrs.) Marilyn Miller
Case worker

MM:ik

BA I 20 2M 5-52

AIR MAIL SERVICE

Corwin

May 1st, 1952

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your good letter. Knowing you from the old days, I take you literally when you invite my running comments---something I am only too happy to compile for the exercise and the pleasure of reprising the shows in my mind.

Of the recent programs I liked Judsonia and the flood coverage best. The Judsonia spot was damn near perfect, for it combined solid reportage with the warmest human quality that I have yet seen in TV reportage. It had a beautiful dignity, too; and the concept of returning a year hence just about wrapped it in gold foil.

One of the qualities which distinguishes SEE IT NOW from all else is your genius for cutting straight to the core of things, and dismissing flapdoodle with few words. Your comment after the scene in which Adlai Stevenson was badgered by reporters ("Well, that's politics") was sheer joy; and your crisp, almost angry summation of the flood-aftermath in terms of congressional indifference to allocation, was out of the same fine cloth.

Your camera boys are doing an inspired job, and in every case where I have been able to check comparative values, you are ahead of the field by several lengths. Nothing that I saw on any other channel came even close to you on the A-bomb handling. The idea of training your camera on the backs of a squad facing a wall, and getting that vivid and impressive flash of light off this setup, was far and away the best angle out of the whole Nevada performance. The actual instantaneous pooled pickup, which was clearer on the west coast than I understand it was on the East, was a miserable dud compared to your footage.

One thing which bothers me about the show in general is the seeming unreliability of your sound track. The eccentric over-and-underspeed performance which turned the first atomic-pile film into the kind of pastiche that Tim Hawthorne and Henry Morgan used to do for laughs, is enough to justify homicide on your part. I thought you were a model of

restraint to have confined your exasperation to "Well, make up your minds, boys." I know technicians have many problems, but goddam it that's what they get paid to control, and the science of synchronizing sound to image, is not so new or occult that they are justified in being out of sync so often. Even the hairline difference of some of the week-to-week shots is inexcusable, unless the men are operating under frightful pressures of time. If the sound failures are the result of budgetary economy somewhere along the line, the guilty party, even if it's a Stanton, should be court-martialed. A show as superior as yours has an obligation to be clearer in the small print of technique than any other show.

The Hans Anderson sequence made a big impression in the trades out here, mostly from a public-relations and exploitation point of view. Some felt that while it was an excellent and adroit handling of the subject matter, it was too short to be definitive, and, in proportion to its buildup of interest in the title, it became a plug for a particular film and Goldwyn. I felt on that particular Sunday that your material was sufficiently rich both in the steel dispute and in Goldwyn's studio, to have made a whole program of either. As it was, you concentrated on an atypical rather than a typical production. What I would like to have seen you do was to cover a routine film at one of the majors, as being representative of the week-in week-out assembly line on films. With Goldwyn it's always a special fuss and muss, and he spends forever on a production. In this sense he's a freak; it's the fifteen-to-thirty day shooting schedule that is the backbone of the industry, rather than the rara avis that shoots for six months, and just as often as not ends up in the red.

The Barkley spot was a beauty; I especially liked his wife's quiet ad lib, "What was the question, dear?" and the roving camera, and the concept of the VP as cicerone. But your observation post on my hilltop, which consists of Kate, me, and two cats, demurs against the type of spot that DiSalle and his opponent furnished last week. It seemed to us of no particular national interest beyond DiSalle's fame as a former bigwig; nothing much was accomplished, and the spot had a static quality.

AIR MAIL SERVICE

Phillip Murray and the steel guy went on too long, and I wish there were some better system of getting them to shut up when you want to take the control away. Too often, you have to keep repeating "Thank you...thank you..." and this has a peremptory and rushed quality. I wonder whether a big red light right under their noses might not do the same for you, and get you off the hook from the standpoint of appearing to rush them.

The juxtaposition of Truman and his critic was a damn fine idea, though in the hands of a less objective reporter, I would be worried at its potential for pejorative editing. Unintentionally a certain larger emphasis was given to the steel man's remarks by such a seemingly innocent difference as relative size of closeup. A bigger head carries bigger weight, as all movie men out here know. It's exactly the same as though, in reporting a debate, one man's remarks were printed in larger type. There is also an editorial danger in the allotment of the last word in an argument. Of course, somebody has to speak last. But I think perhaps a president is entitled to this, in any question of doubt.

The commercials are of a high order. They are among the few tolerable ones on the air.

The change in time is better for us out here, since we are lovers of the outdoors and like to spend our daylight hours on Sunday gardening or motoring. That goes for a great many Californians. But I note the Hollywood Reporter of 4/29/52 says:

> Title for a tragedy: "They Tossed Ed Murrow Opposite the Comedy Hour," or "How to Kill a Top Show."

If the 20th floor has indeed fed you to the lions on time change, then you should lower a few huckster boys into a crucible of molten aluminum. No jury in the world would convict you.

Kate joins me in sending love to you and Janet and Case.

Norman

Corwin, Norman

March 27, 1952

Dear Norman:

I feel doubly damned: first, for not having answered before this your gracious and heartwarming letter of December 15, and secondly, because I spent four days in Hollywood two weeks ago and didn't communicate with you. I was wildly busy trying to shoot a TV piece on Goldwyn's lot and, at the same time, do my radio broadcast. The net result is the doctors have ordered me to Florida for a couple of weeks.

Your letter arrived just at the time it was most needed and I am deeply grateful.

If, upon occasion, you have the time and inclination to give us your comments on the show they will be most carefully studied, not only by me, but by my colleagues.

I long for conversation with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Norman Corwin
3600 Lankershim Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

dm

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

3600 Lankershim Boulevard
Hollywood, 28, Cal.
26 Dec 51

Dear Ed:

I bought Kate a new outsize TV machine for Christmas, and the first program we watched on it was yours. All instruments, human and inanimate, should have as good a baptism. We had not seen the earlier sessions, so this was our introduction. We watched silently for about 1:55 into the program, and Kate turned to me with a big grin and said: "Class."

That it is, and that it has. Up to you, only Garroway has had a penetrating sense of the dimensions of the medium; but you have gone beyond all precursors with a stride as wide as the continent you have shrunk before the very eye. It is already a monument in the strange landscape that is TV.

I cannot remember a half-hour that has made the belly of a cathode tube so powerfully absorbing every second of the way. If anything, your material (with the possible exception of the country squire standing before a Christmas card house) was so attractive and compelling that it seemed almost a pity to hurry away from it so quickly. I take it the impression of haste was peculiar to this special show, in which you had to cover so much ground. There was one detail that has nothing to do with you or Friendly: in the Alcoa commercials there is a card, a still life, that is supposed to represent aluminum in some state or other. From our living room, 2463 miles west of you, it looked like a dead fish that had been mangled on the way to the morgue. Small point.

The concept of the show is smashing, and your presence and appearance give it an authority and strength no one else in this country of 165 millions could duplicate. Congratulations to you and your cohorts. And our love to Janet and that superman jr., Casey.

Norman Corwin

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
New York City.

Cotton, Edw

December 9, 1953

Dear Mr. Cotton:

Thank you for your letter of December 8th and the interesting idea you submit. Since I am no longer a Vice President of CBS, I have no authority or control over programs other than my own. I am, however, passing your letter along to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television, in case it is of interest to him.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward W. Cotton
3130 Medford Avenue
Indianapolis 44, Indiana

rh
cc: Mr. Sig Mickelson

Cowan, Louis

May 15, 1952

Dear Lou:

You are a most thoughtful and gracious guy. Thanks for taking time to drop us a note on the Peabody affair.

As ever yours,

Mr. Louis G. Cowan
941 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York

mas

(18)

LOUIS G. COWAN
941 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N.Y.
PLAZA 9-3700

May 2, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

As an almost constant viewer of your program, I was really pleased to read of your winning the Peabody Award. My warmest congratulations on receiving the tribute you and Mr. Friendly so richly deserve.

Cordially,

Lou

Louis G. Cowan

Cowen, Dr. David

August 19, 1952

Dear Dr. Cowen:

This is merely a note to tell you that your letter of August 1 arrived just after Mr. Murrow left for a month's vacation. I read it to him over the phone and he asked me to send you the enclosed script and to tell you that both he and Casey are fine and enjoying their holiday.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Dr. David C. Cowen
Zuker Building
Spokane, Washington

VID C. COWEN
ENTH DISTRICT
KOR BUILDING
SPOKANE

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATIVE SESSION
JANUARY 8 - MARCH 8
1951

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BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY
PUBLIC UTILITIES
RULES AND JOINT RULES
HIGHER EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES

Washington State Senate

D ri

OLYMPIA

August 1, 1952

Dear Ed:

Will you please kindly send me your talk that you gave on the night of July 31st. I wish to have that talk and would you object if I would use some of it in a newspaper here? It would contain no advertising but I would like to have the public who missed your talk read it. I think it was one of the most wonderful talks on the two candidates running for President, that I have heard.

I had a nice visit with Lacey yesterday and I enjoyed seeing him. He looked well and was on his way to oneof the Air Bases at Moses Lake.

Kindest personal regards.

Your friend
Dave Cowen
Zukor Bldg
Spokane. Wn.

Ann is "Casey"

Cowen, David C.

March 28, 1952

Dear Dave:

I do hope you will forgive this belated reply to your note of December 12. Things have been rather hectic here and now at doctors orders I'm off to get two weeks of sunshine in Florida.

Casey is a big boy now in the first grade and I didn't want to do anything to set him apart from his cronies. I agree that he is better than his dad.

As ever yours,

Ed

Dr. David C. Cowen
Seventh District
207 Jamieson Building
Spokane 8, Washington

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

nic

COMMITTEES

REVENUE AND TAXATION
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RULES AND JOINT RULES

DR. DAVID C. COWEN
SEVENTH DISTRICT
[illegible] D'ALENE ST.
SPOKANE
TEL. M. 3348

Washington State Senate

THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Dear Ed.

Russell Casey's buying splurge for his Dad's Xmas present. Heard your talk from the Orient Xmas day and I still say your tops in my field of Radio Commentators.

Hope your family and Casey had a nice Xmas, without their Dad being home - Saw Casey and he looks wonderful -

Seasons greeting to you -

David Cowen

COMMITTEES

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BANKS AND BANKING
CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS
..NE, DENTISTRY, PURE FOOD AND DRUGS
PUBLIC MORALS
PUBLIC UTILITIES
RULES AND JOINT RULES

DR. DAVID C. COWEN
SEVENTH DISTRICT
207 JAMIESON BUILDING
SPOKANE 8

Washington State Senate

TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE SESSION

OLYMPIA

12.26.51

Dear Ed:

We sure missed Casey this year on his Xmas buying splurge -

What was the reason for not hearing him - He is better than his dad -

Hope we yet can hear him this year -

Dave

Crevenna, Theo.

October 26, 1953

Dear Mr. Crevenna:

Many thanks for your letter of October 20 and for your kind words about the broadcast on British Guiana. I hope that succeeding programs will continue to merit your approval.

I have just received the pamphlet you were good enough to send me, and look forward to reading it.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Theo R. Crevenna
Chief, Social Science Section
Organization of American States
Pan American Union
Washington 6, D.C.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ALBERTO LLERAS
Secretary General

WILLIAM MANGER
Assistant Secretary General

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OLOMBIA · COSTA RICA · CUBA · DOMINICAN
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UNITED STATES · URUGUAY · VENEZUELA

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
PAN AMERICAN UNION
Washington 6, D. C., U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
ÉRICO VERÍSSIMO, Director

October 20, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last week, while listening to your 7:45 radio news program, I was particularly interested and pleased to hear your analysis of recent events in British Guiana. You extended your remarks to include some considerations of recent events in Central America (you probably had Guatemala especially in mind), in what United States foreign policy could learn from the occurences in British Guiana.

My interest was naturally aroused, since I have for some years been working in the Latin American field, with particular emphasis on social problems and developments of that area. I was also struck by the fact that for the first time in many years, to the best of my recollection, you have devoted the entire period of news analysis to an occurance in Latin America. I realize that the hectic occurances in so many parts of the world makes it difficult to devote much time to the American community of nations, yet it is often forgotten to what extent this community can and is making a contribution to world stability. To mention just one economic fact, the majority of non-subsidized United States export goes to Latin America, that is, the United States is receiving dollar payments.

You also mentioned in your broadcast the importance which should be given the peaceful mediation and relationships between states. In this connection, I hope you will not mind if I call your attention to the international organization for which I work, the Organization of American States, which through slow and peaceful evolution has done much to further the idea of a community of American nations. For your information, I am sending you under separate cover a general pamphlet which explains some of our history and activities. It might be mentioned that much that has gone into the League of Nations, and later into the United Nations, has been tried out on an trial and error basis within the more than sixty years of the life of our organization.

The Organization of American States originated in 1890 at the First International Conference of American States. Its definitive Charter was signed at the Ninth Conference in 1948. Its purpose is to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote American solidarity, strengthen collaboration among the Member States, and defend their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Within the United Nations, the Organization is a regional agency. The Pan American Union is the central, permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization.

May I add that this letter is in no sense an official one, rather it represents only the views of one of your listeners.

Sincerely yours,

Theo R. Crevenna
Chief, Social Science Section

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Crider, John

April 3, 1952

Dear John:

I'm sorry to have been so slow in answering yours of January 19 and sorrier that there isn't much I can do. I have nothing whatever to do with the selection of the convention staffs, or with TV news shows other than my own. Such decisions are up to Chester and Mickelson.

I'll hope to see you when next you are in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Crider
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
182 Tremont Street
Boston 12, Massachusetts

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

WEEI
WEEI-FM
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS
HUBBARD 2-2323

January 19 1952

Dear Ed:

Two things --

First, I would like you to at least consider me as a member of the CBS convention staffs for the two big shows next summer. I am sure you are familiar with my journalistic qualifications for such assignments, if not my radio abilities. As to the latter, the WEEI people can fill you in if you're interested.

The other thing has to do with TV. I had a year and a half on a half hour weekly panel here and almost a year withba once-a-week solo show of my own until November when, upon my resigning from The Herald editorship, the advertising agencies involved gave me my notice. The cancellations had nothing to do with my performance and apparently resulted from the agencies' fears of offending The Herald management by keeping me on. There was $6,500 a year out the window for me.

Perhaps I will ultimately get a local sponsor for this here anyway, but what I am interested in is the revival of my solo show which I think was unique and has real network possibilities. It is like Swayze only different. It provided what I think the public most needs, and what they don't get from Swayze or anybody else on the networks, as far as I have been able to determine. Incidentally, John Cameron's performance is duck soup compared to what I tried to do.

WEEI
WEEI-FM
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS
HUBBARD 2-2323

I would take one subject, currently big in the news, and give the viewers background on it, using all manner of props, movies, etc. I never could get it quite the way I wanted it here because my sponsors wouldn't spend the dough. To keep it moving and interesting, you have to be getting out of the cameras pretty frequently, even in a show running about twelve or thirteen minutes. That means plenty of good film bits, and that costs a little money.

I hope you get what I mean. Say the big news concerns NATO -- well you start out talking with your peg, then proceed to explain the background, evolution, and objectives of NATO, using maps, films, perhaps exhibiting one of the shoulder patches worn by Ike and his men, etc. I have done this with Iran, NATO, Korea, Indo-China, and similar subjects. The comments were extremely favorable here. As another variation, you can occasionally interview some big shot connected with one of these major stories.

Well, anyway, I think it's different and useful. I have reason to believe that the Ford Foundation people do, too, but as yet I have heard nothing specific from them as to what, if any plans they may have for developing this technique. I certainly would like a chance to try to perfect it.

With best personal regards --

Sincerely,

John H. Crider

WEEI
WEEI-FM
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 12, MASSACHUSETTS
HUBBARD 2-2323

ILEY
WS

JANUARY 11 1952

DEAR ED:

THANKS FOR YOURS OF THE 9TH.

IT JUST DIDN'T SOUND THE WAY YOU MEANT IT, AND NOW, BEING IN A SOMEWHAT LESSER BUT SIMILAR POSITION MYSELF THESE DAYS, I REALIZE HOW EASY IT IS TO TURN A PHRASE IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT IS MISUNDERSTOOD.

OF COURSE, IF YOU CAN BELIEVE THE REPORT STEW ALSOP BROUGHT BACK AFTER HIS RECENT EUROPEAN EXPLORATIONS, EISENHOWER HAS ALREADY ACHIEVED MUCH MORE OF A DEFENSE THAN IS GENERALLY REALIZED. BUT EVEN SO, YOU'RE RIGHT THAT THE PEOPLE MUST BE ABLE TO SEE SOME SOLID ACHIEVEMENT BEFORE HE RETURNS, WHICH IS EVIDENTLY SOMETHING THAT HE HASN'T OVERLOOKED HIMSELF.

INCIDENTALLY, YOU'RE SORT OF MY BOSS NOW, AREN'T YOU -- OR AT LEAST THE EXAMPLE BY WHICH I MUST LIVE. IF EVEN PART OF THAT IS SO I CAN SAY QUITE HONESTLY TO YOU, AS I TOLD BOSS CHESTER IN NEW YORK, I CAN'T THINK OF A BETTER RADIO NEWS TEAM TO PLAY ON THAN THE ONE ON WHICH YOU PLAY QUARTERBACK.

SINCERELY,

JOHN H. CRIDER

Crider, John H.

January 9, 1952

Dear John:

So help me, I think you listened too quick. Either that, or I wrote too quickly. The point I was trying to make was not that Eisenhower should remain in Europe indefinitely, but rather that if he returns too soon without a solid record of achievement behind him, the Taft boys will beat his brains out before the nomination. Practically everything he has achieved to date has been psychological, and if he comes back without European agreement on the European army or without the Schuman Plan having gone through, then I'm afraid he'll have a tough time getting the nomination.

I send you my thinks for writing as you did, and after looking over the piece, I did, not for the first time, a rather sloppy job.

As ever yours,

Mr. John H. Crider
Radio Station WBZ
Boston, Mass.

Radio Station WEEI Boston

17

South Lincoln, Mass.
Nov. 5 1951

Dear Ed:

Just heard your 7:45 PM broadcast and was appalled at the extent you permitted your recent visit to Europe to overshadow the position of the United States in this Eisenhower situation. To be sure the Europeans would like Ike to stay there, but how much more he could do for them, and for the cause to which I believe he is dedicated, by operating from the White House instead of from Paris. And how much more for Us! Moreover, what might be the Kremlin reaction to a completely unified U.S.A.? -- and I, for one, believe that Ike is so concededly popular -- in both parties -- that he would be the most unifying leader we have had since even before Roosevelt(2).

Like you, I would detest a one-party President of the United States as a matter of precedent, but at this disjointed era of our national history, I think it would be curative. Moreover, I believe(wishfully to be sure) that it is just possible that if Ike gets the GOP nomination the Demmies will have such a task trying to find a lamb willing for the slaughter that the (Dem.) National Convention might just possibly be forced to endorse Ike. And I am not so sure that Harry Truman wouldn't approve.

But whatever you believe -- and I am one who most highly respects your opinions -- don't suggest again that Ike can be more serviceable from Europe than from Washington. Who --please Tell me -- can so operate from the White House that he gets the stuff needed to defend Western Europe -- except the man himself????

I think you're swell, Ed, but from this one I had to dissent. My. Best -

John

John H. Crider
Boston Herald

Crutchfield, Charlie

September 29, 1953

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for yours of the 25th and for letting me see the copy of your release.

I am returning herewith your State Department file. I'm sorry not to have done so sooner.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles H. Crutchfield
Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company
Charlotte, North Carolina

JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY
WBT WBTV
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE 3-8833

CHARLES H. CRUTCHFIELD
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

ack.

September 25, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Here is a copy of a rather interesting release which we are sending today to TIME, NEWSWEEK, U.S. NEWS and some other publications - - along with all the trade journals.

Thought maybe you might see fit to pick up excerpts from it.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Charlie

chc/g
Enclosure

P.S. At your convenience, I'd appreciate your having someone mail back to me the State Department file I sent you during our recent correspondence.

C.H.C.

THE JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY

September 24

for immediate release:

"What if first one section of the public and then another should suspect and even to decide that perhaps the Boom is here to stay?"

That query posed the major thesis of a talk made recently to members of the National Office Managers Association in Greensboro, North Carolina by Joseph M. Bryan, first vice president of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company and president of the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Bryan suggested that perhaps management is becoming blinded to reality by the routine acceptance of age-old economic theories. He said that there was the possibility that " . . . a clear view of what has always happened in the past (might) blind you to what is happening right under your noses. Don't clutter your minds up so full of what you remember from experiences in the past that you become unprepared to learn from surprises in the present."

Arguing against what he called being "past-minded" and arguing for "present minded" thinking, Mr. Bryan said:

"Since 1945 America has been enjoying the greatest, sustained, record-breaking boom in history -- not merely in the history of booms, but in the history of dreaming about booms. This fact wants to be stated somewhat differently -- in fact I deliberately stated it so that it would need correction. The correction applies not to the facts about the boom, but to our feelings about it. For it is not accurate to say that we have been enjoying it. On the contrary, our boom has been frightening us out of our wits. It would be more accurate to say that we have been suffering from what we fear is an overdose of sustained prosperity."

"Perhaps we would see America's great mid-century boom in clearer perspective if we begin calling it "Next Year's Depression." Or to paraphrase our good Mexican neighbors' habit of referring to worry about work, why don't we begin to nickname this surprisingly stubborn boom of ours, "the Manana Depression"? For our boom is always threatening depression Manana. But up to this point at least, when Manana comes, the boom is still proving itself indestructible, and the Depression is coming Manana."

Mr. Bryan said that he had no intent to establish himself as an economist. But that by taking the approach he adopted he hoped that perhaps he would be able to talk some people out of listening to familiar theories and into looking at unfamiliar facts.

JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY
WBT WBT-FM WBTV
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE 3-8833

CHARLES H. CRUTCHFIELD
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

July 15, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Following our telephone conversation this morning, I am enclosing a part of my file, which I hope will bring you up to date on background as well as some of the objectives we have in mind.

You will find a considerable amount of repitition in my February 22nd letter to Senator Hoey and the November 5th letter to Streibert. On the other hand, I wanted you to have as much of the picture as possible.

You will probably wonder why copies of the Hoey letter went to people like Kefauver, Lodge and Russell. At the time the letter was written, these fellows were Presidential candidates - - or hoped to be - - with of course the exception of Lodge, who was spearheading the Eisenhower deal.

After talking with several members of Congress since the President recommended that the information program be lifted out of the State Department, I feel reasonably certain that this will be done August 1st - - 60 days after the President's recommendation. There are, however, two or three folks in Congress who are opposed to it on the grounds that it will "cause additional confusion, duplication and expense". I have reason to believe at the moment though that these arguments will be

squelched and that the President's recommendation will automatically become law without the usual Congressional hassle - - goodness knows, I hope so!

Incidentally, whereas Mr. Acheson agreed that the information program could and would operate more efficiently with the Directorate reporting only to the President, he felt that if we asked Congress to establish a new Secretariat, several other agencies - - health, education, etc - - would use it as a hammer to more or less force Cabinet status for their separate interests. Since Eisenhower was successful in obtaining confirmation of Mrs. Hobby to represent these groups collectively at the Cabinet level, we are hopeful now that the barriers Mr. Acheson envisioned have been eliminated.

I got a tremendous kick out of your immediate reaction to the proposal that you take over this vitally important post. It's exactly the kind of reaction I had hoped for - - and that is exactly why I am absolutely certain you are the guy for the job.

I imagine you will be officially approached one day next week; and in the meantime I sincerely hope that further consideration on your part - - and your enormous radio and television commitments - - will not force you to reverse the tentative green light you gave me this morning.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Willis Fitzpatrick

P.S. After you have glanced through the attached, will you please return it for my files?

C

Enclosures

Crutchfield, Chas H.

March 28, 1952

Dear Charlie:

I'm sorry about the delay in answering yours of March 3.

It sounds like an excellent idea to me, however I haven't had a chance to discuss it with Stanton but will hope to do so when I get back from a two weeks' leave in Florida.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles H. Crutchfield
Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co.
Charlotte, North Carolina

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

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JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY
WBT WBT-FM WBTV
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE 3-8833

CHAS. H. CRUTCHFIELD
VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

March 3, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing herewith some self-explanatory correspondence which I would like for you to read at your convenience. Then, if you will, please go over it with Frank Stanton, after which I would appreciate the benefit of your thinking and of his.

For obvious reasons, this whole idea I think should be treated confidentially, at least until we get more reaction from the Senate leaders to whom copies of my letter were sent.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Crutchfield

chc/g
Enclosure

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS

SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 231, 82D CONGRESS)

February 28, 1952.

Mr. Charles H. Crutchfield,
Vice-President and General Manager,
Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Mr. Crutchfield:

I have your very well considered letter of February 22, and I am glad to have your intellectual and forceful discussion of our international situation, together with your suggestions as to what should be done to help solve the problem of our relations with other nations.

I am in thorough accord with what you have to say, and I shall do all I can to assist in bringing about a proper solution of this very vexing problem.

Please feel free to call upon me at any time I can be of any service in connection with anything in furthering this cause.

With best wishes always, I am

Yours very truly,

CRHm

COPY

Charlotte
North Carolina
February 22, 1952

The Honorable Clyde R. Hoey
Senator from North Carolina
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hoey:

Following our discussion in your office, I thought perhaps you may want to have on paper some of my comments in connection with our various and sundry international information problems. Needless to say, your keen interest is sincerely appreciated, and I am hopeful that your efforts and those of your associates in the Senate will be fruitful in the not too distant future.

I believe you and I are in agreement that we must win the confidence and respect of millions of people in the Arab and Oriental world, as well as in all the free nations, if we expect to effectively retard or stop world-wide Communism. I know from personal experiences abroad that not only have we failed in this direction but that we have actually alienated former friends in a part of the world where friendship is so essential.

For hundreds of years we have been attempting to bring the world to Christianity and for several years now we have also made the mistake of trying to "educate" the rest of the world to our way of life, so I think it is mere folly for us to assume that either of these objectives can be accomplished to any appreciable degree in the immediate future. Time is against us; in my opinion, the only way to stave off the ever increasing Communist onslaught is for us to recognize, or at least show respect for, the cultural and spiritual beliefs and customs of the people we are trying to befriend. I will get back to this subject in a moment.

As you and I know, the Communist-dominated people of Europe and Asia are the only human beings in all the world who are not allowed to worship as they please. They must worship only the State. I think this is the basic reason why Communism will fail. I am as certain as you are that the Moslems and the Buddhists, etc., must some day turn to Christianity if we are to have world peace. On the other hand, since time is so definitely against us, I think we must now concentrate on showing these people, above all else, that we are sincere. So we must first get their attention by showing some respect for the customs and beliefs which they have held closest to their hearts through all the centuries. Although my experience in selling ideas has been limited

to a short twenty-two years, and although I am anything but a student of psychology, I believe and think you will agree that this approach to our "end product" is sound. Once we have convinced them of our sincerity or our interest in them as individuals and as nations, through intelligently planned information and actions, then and only then will we be in a position to convince them of the dangers of Communism .... of Communist promises as opposed to Communist actions.

Now, to get back to the point we left a minute ago. In a recent issue of Life Magazine, F.S.C. Northrop, Professor of Philosophy and Law at Yale, who spent nine months in South Asia and the Middle East, said in substance, "When the Communists took over Peking, their parades thrilled hundreds of thousands of Chinese jamming the streets because the Communists were singing old Chinese religious and folk songs. The Communists won China in part because they first made the Chinese feel that they were taking them back to their own traditions and making them vital Chinese and vital Asians rather than imitations of Russians, or Americans, or Westerners in general". Then, to more or less confirm my theory, Professor Northrop went on to say, "The Marxist knows that if you do not capture the mind anything else you do will not succeed". In line with this thinking, I am absolutely certain that the quickest and surest way to capture the mind is through ideals, or ideas, which are closest to the mind and the heart of the individual we want to influence.

Mr. Northrop went on to say that the continuation of the Communist hold on China will depend on whether the Reds can overcome the incompatibility between the extreme loyalty to the community (the State, in terms of Communism) which Marxism requires, and the Confucian primary loyalty to the family .... plus, of course, what our government can do to convince the Chinese of our sincerity - - our desire for peace.

I would appreciate the benefit of your further views since, in planning our overall approach, we need help from the Republicans, Democrats, Dixiecrats (if any), religious leaders, educators, and laymen. As you know, we are now installing five super-power radio stations at strategic points which will completely encircle and completely penetrate the Iron Curtain. Technically, the eight million watts which will be radiated by each of these stations will solve several of our major problems. There is, however, still much to be desired and the primary ingredient at the moment is more and more brain power, men who would gladly give their services at no cost to the government. In this connection, our chief difficulty is that many of these people absolutely refuse to give their valuable assistance as long as our information efforts are under the control or jurisdiction of our State Department with all of its delicate diplomatic problems, which, of necessity, throttle our information or propaganda program. I realize that this may be a political "hot potato". On the other hand, I feel very strongly that if some of our leading Republican and Democratic Senators were completely apprised of the importance of this overall problem, a new Secretariat, a Secretary of Information, could be created. For such a highly

important office we of course would select the man who had complete respect of all parties, all radio, newspaper, magazine, and movie people in America, and, more importantly, a man who has the brains and experience to see the job through.

It seems to me that the Secretary of State, who is aware of the enormous amount of criticism which our general information policies have intermittently heaped upon the State Department, would endorse such a plan without hesitation, particularly so since he must realize that it is impossible to be in the wholesale business and the retail business simultaneously. He is selling one type merchandise, a very delicate piece of merchandise, while our propaganda or information program, to effectively compete with the intelligently handled Communist propaganda, must sell something of an entirely different nature. The effectiveness of Radio Free Europe is confirmation of this statement.

If for various and sundry reasons you do not approve, or Congress does not approve, of an additional Secretariat, then I feel that we must go directly to the President with the request that he by executive order create an entirely separate unit for this operation similar to our Atomic Energy Commission.

In other words, we must approach this major problem from every conceivable angle, and I hope and pray that we get all the necessary support, because I feel that if we have to fight Russia some day we will lose, regardless of the outcome of the war. We are now supporting two-thirds of the world. Economically, we can by no stretch of the imagination support the other one-third. I think the only solution is an intelligently planned propaganda or information approach and one which is not, of necessity, directly related to diplomacy and protocol. You know the story .....we help the Jews of Israel so the Arab world turns against us, if we help the Iranians - - the British turn against us, etc.

My feeling is that we have an enormous selling job to do, every little time in which to do it, so we must - - whether we like it or not - - strip ourselves of all barriers, get on the target and stay there. Our first objective must be to befriend the people we have inadvertently alienated. We have tried to buy friends with money and we have failed, so now we must gain their confidence through understanding, which in the long-run will probably cost considerably less money. This problem is not confined to Asia and Africa. In France and Italy, I am convinced that we can count all of our friends in these two great nations on the fingers of very few hands. It is time for us to settle down, quit being big shots with money, or at least so much money, and reappraise ourselves realistically, praying to God every single day that we are not too late.

Many, many thanks for spending so much of your valuable time with me, and for your interest in what I consider today's Number One problem.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Crutchfield

Copy to: Senator Lodge
Senator Mundt
Senator Smith
Senator Kefauver
Senator Taft
Senator Russell
Senator Byrd

Curry, Gen. John

May 16, 1952

Dear Jack:

Many thanks for your note. I still don't know when in August I'll be coming West, but will certainly make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Major General John E. Curry
1900 Colorado Boulevard
Denver 7, Colorado

John F. Curry
MAJOR GENERAL U.S.A.F., RETIRED

1900 COLORADO BOULEVARD
DENVER 7, COLORADO

(9)

May 5,1952.

Dear Ed,

I'm certainly sorry to know that you won't be out here in July. I'd looked forward to seeing you and having a real long bull session. Well, better luck someother time.

With the young ones leaving, our Little Gray Home in the West has become much too big so we are selling it- in fact it has been sold and we will be out in the cold world not later than June 4th. Right now our plans for the future have not yet jelled. Once they do we'll get out a notice to all our friends telling them just where we'll be tending bar.

We had a grand trip to Mexico and I'm all full of information about the Land South of the Border that I think the tourist fails completely to get. I was a pilot in the 1st Aero Squadron in the Pershing Expedition in 1916. It is most interesting to compare what was happening then and what is what now. I'm not too complimentary about it all.

I do hope that you get out this way in August. While we will probably not be able to put you up at least there will be a warm welcome with some good food and drink awaiting you.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Jack

Curry, John F.

April 7, 1952

Dear John:

Many thanks for yours of February 5.

I'm afraid it was necessary for me to decline Jacobs invitation to come to Denver in July because I'm committed to cover the conventions in Chicago at that time. At the moment I don't know what my plans are for August but should I get out your way I shall certainly give you a shout.

I hope you and Mrs. Curry had a pleasant stay in Mexico.

Sincerely,

General John F. Curry
1900 Colorado Boulevard
Denver 7, Colorado

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

nic

1900 Colorado Boulevard
Denver 7, Colorado
February 5, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

At a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of Denver I heard the other night that there is a possibility that you might be in Denver this coming Summer. Chancellor Jacobs has written you asking you to make an address during the Summer Session at the University of Denver. I, too, hope that you will accept, not only for the sake of the University, but for the fact that I would like to continue with you some of the discussions on paper that we have always enjoyed - at least I have.

As I mentioned to you before, I have more useless information than anyone you have ever seen. Sometimes it comes in handy, and I can put together a project that might be of value. The enclosed recommendation of the Denver Chamber of Commerce for the formation of a Foreign Legion may be of interest. It has not been coordinated with the War Department, and if you see fit to use it, please omit my name and stress the Denver Chamber of Commerce. Incidentally, the members of the International Relations Committee of the Chamber are top flight citizens of Denver.

We do not recommend the enlistment of aliens as such, because we feel that the Legion would be much less expensive due to the pay angle, and the movement by units. It will, also, be more efficient due to the same movement in and out of the line by units rather than by individuals. Back in ancient days when I was a Second Lieutenant we moved by units. It was much more efficient and much cheaper.

Mrs. Curry and I are leaving for Mexico next week. We like the place. It is picturesque, pleasant, and above all it is the last refuge of the respectable poor. Incidentally, I got my first experience of Mexico as a pilot in the First Aero Squadron of the Pershing Expedition

Looking forward to seeing you here in Denver the coming summer,

Sincerely yours,

John F. Curry

JOHN F. CURRY
Major General USAF
Retired

January 17, 1952

MEMORANDUM to: Board of Directors of the Denver Chamber of Commerce

SUBJECT: Foreign Legion

The Committee on International Relations recommends the organization of a foreign legion as a component part of our armed forces.

The major reasons therefor are to maintain the maximum level of productive efficiency in our national defense program by retaining in industry as many men as possible who are skilled and accustomed to our methods of operation. The manpower situation in our country is rapidly becoming critical. A further draft on our manpower for military purposes will be extremely serious.

Another reason is that such a foreign legion will relieve some of the strain now existing in our own and other parts of the world due to displacement of people from their homes.

It is believed that this foreign legion should be organized at the earliest practicable date and that it should be a component part of our armed forces, that it should be composed of able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 35, and that it should be of a size such that it will have an important effect on our critical manpower situation. The form of this legion should be somewhat comparable to the French Foreign Legion. The men should be enlisted for five year periods and reenlistment encouraged. Upon completion of two enlistments with excellent discharges, members of the legion should be granted American citizenship. For the first two enlistments the pay should be one-half that of comparable grade of the United States armed forces. Full pay should be granted on achievement of citizenship.

The attached extract from a memorandum submitted by me to the members of the International Relations Committee is for your information in arrving at a decision on the advisability of the Denver Chamber of Commerce recommending the formation of a foreign legion.

I shall be present at the meeting to answer any further questions you may have on the subject.

John F. Curry
Maj. Gen. USAF, Ret.
Chairman, International Relations Committee

Members of Committee:
Ray M. Morris, Vice Chairman
L. Ward Bannister
Dr. Ben M. Cherrington
Charles B. Engle
Chancellor Albert C. Jacobs
Gerald P. Peters
James Grafton Rogers
Judge R. Hickman Walker

Extract from Memorandum to Members of the International Relations Committee:

. . . As the Korean War goes on and the draft on our manpower becomes greater, we hear that the original estimate of the strength of our Armed Forces will probably be upped more than 500,000 men. It appears to many that rather than take our men out of the productive life of our country, we should endeavor, as other nations have done, to use willing non-citizens to fill that quota. That would be our Foreign Legion.

As I see it, there would be few disadvantages to this program and many advantages.

1. The avoidance of an increased use of our own people to fight wars all over the world.

2. The use of excellent fighting manpower now available. According to newspaper reports there are some 7,500,000 expellees in Germany and another 1,500,000 refugees from the Soviet zone of Germany. Use of these people would not only reduce the severe strain that such an influx has caused in Western Germany, but would be of direct help to us.

3. As an additional inducement, citizenship should be granted to all soldiers who have completed two five year enlistments with excellent discharges. This inducement, itself, would be an overwhelming attraction, and would give us the best type of immigrant we could get.

As many of the troops of the foreign legion would be used in Asia, it is most important that a certain proportion of the legion be Asiatic. Under good officers they would make fine troops.

COST. The cost of this legion would be much less than a comparable group of American troops, as we could pay them about half of our regular pay, at least for such time as they remain non-citizens. This was done in the case of the Philippine scouts.

The rapid return of the so-called "high point" men after the fighting stopped in the Pacific caused the rapid disintegration of our armed forces and would have compelled the invasion of Japan with comparatively inexperienced men.

Today, the term "high point" in Korea has become "rotation." We read of some 30,000 men replaced each month by recruits.

As long as fighting continues and there are experienced officers and non-commissioned officers in our ranks, new arrivals in Korea soon become used to combat. If we had an armistice of three or four months with a loss by rotation of some 100,000 veterans, then the American Forces over there would very quickly lose a large part of their combat efficiency. In this way we could lay ourselves open to a severe defeat. Actually, one of the reasons for the defeat of the 8th Army last year was this overload of recruits.

Most of this could be eliminated by the Foreign Legion, units of which would be sent into battle and withdrawn therefrom as complete units. In addition, moving complete units is not only more efficient, but much less expensive than the present individual replacement system.

I do not believe that we would have any trouble in getting all the men we need, and as the war goes on, we read more and more about the desirability of a Foreign Legion. In fact, a short time ago Drew Pearson brought out the suggestion that the present limit of 2500 foreigners should be very much increased. Why shouldn't people who want freedom be given the privilege of fighting for it? . . .

Curtis, John

October 30, 1953

Dear John:

Your first letter about the possibility of CBS TV purchasing stock 16mm background footage on Indonesia from you was received during my absence abroad. My secretary wrote to explain that I cannot use 16mm film on my own television programs and that she was passing the letter along to the TV News Department in case they might be interested.

So far nothing has been heard of the Nixon film you mention, but when it does arrive in Washington I assume that Bill Wood and Dick Fitzpatrick can get together on this matter. Many thanks for the offer. I am sorry that I cannot make use of the film myself.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John J. Curtis, FSS
American Embassy
Djakarta, Indonesia
~~Department of State~~
~~Washington 25, D.C.~~

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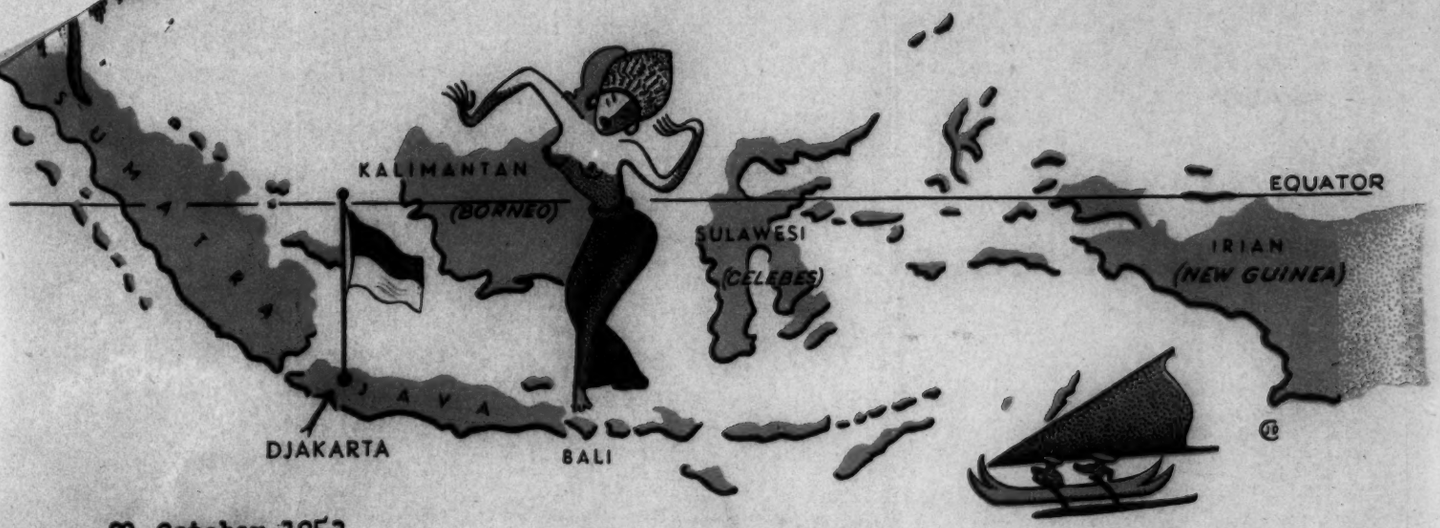

20 October 1953
D J A K A R T A

Dear Ed:

I queried you sometime ago as to whether CBS TV is interested in buying stock 16mm background footage on Indonesia for its library or whether you might ever want my wife, MJ, to cover specific events on an exclusive basis.

Though I havent received any answer to that letter, I am going to ship you up to 200 feet on Nixon's arrival here tomorrow. It will be exposed but undeveloped 16mm negative stock covering (in so far as possible) the Nixon party's arrival at Kemajoran Airport, Djakarta; President Sukarno receiving Mr. and Mrs. Nixon at the Palace; and the presentation of a traditional Javanese costume (sarong, etc.) to Mrs. Nixon and a Batik sports shirt to Mr. Nixon. This will all take place on the 21st.

I will get the stuff on Thursday's plane (22nd) and it should reach Washington in six days. My contact--Dick Fitzpatrick, United States Information Agency, International Press Service, Evaluations Section, Washington DC, should be able to hand it over to you by the 28th at the latest, if you should want to use it. I am sending a copy of this letter to Bill Wood, should you wish to work it through him. If you have no need for this footage just let Dick Fitzpatrick know so that he can release it to other sources. I'd prefer working with you however.

Warmest Regards,

John

John J. Curtis

John Curtis

Djakarta
13 January 1953

Dear Ed ---

I hope you recall Mary Jo and me. We buzzed in to see you last October while enroute to Indonesia. And we've been wanting to tell you what a charge we got meeting you. We shall never forget the wonderful reception...the neighborly chat and all that.

I intended to write much sooner but discovered that the job (Acting Director of the United States Info Service--Indonesia) kept me hopping constantly. We are conducting a much more extensive program than I anticipated--nearly half a million dollars worth annually. For instance--300,000 circ. bi-weekly mag. (AMERICAN MISCELLANY); Daily Press Bulletin of stateside news--transmitted daily from the Department; a Daily Press Review (translations of editorial comment from leading Indonesian dailies; 12 mobile film units on constant circuit reaching unprecedented village audiences; increasingly popular library loan service with branches at scattered points; a growing educational-exchange program--teachers-leaders-students grants to study in US. Radio Indonesia has been impossible to ~~grant~~ crack. Despite countless inducements on our part. They just won't play ball or even accept our material gratis. Even without attribution to USIS. And TV, of course, still a dream of the distant future. Even though Maladi, Director of Radio for the Ministry of Information, outlined ambitious plans to launch TV (govt.) within two years. He made this statement during his tour of the U.S. last fall. Truth of the matter is radio just took a drastic budget cut for '53. There has been so much doubt expressed as to effectiveness of radio, in contrast to other media, for info, educational and propaganda. Actually, it is poorly organized and operated. But they just won't ask for American technical assistance, though we've made offers. VOA would give them almost anything just for an entre.

You may recall our discussion on Ford Foundation grant to do communications study. Have been looking for prospective candidates. Possibilities are scarce. Have my cultural officer beating the brush. If you're still interested I'd appreciate a little more fill-in on the project and qualifications desired. There are a couple of boys here from US universities doing just such studies--communications research. A Dr. Echols, whom Ford just picked up from Cornell U. is enroute to Djakarta. Don't know just what the nature of his grant is but he is an Indonesian language expert and quite a capable guy who has spent some time in this area.

Have begun collecting material on my own re channels of communication to the more isolated villagers. Barely begun though.

Also trying to get my feet on the ground re the local political situation. But the inconsistency of policies makes it quite confusing--even to the best political observors. At the moment, it would seem that the time is ripe for a swift, bloody military coup in the contest between President

Sukarno's forces and the PSI (Socialists) supporters of the former Defense Minister Hamengku Buwono. Sultan Buwono quietly and unexpectedly resigned his cabinet post last week in protest of behind-the-scenes tampering with the Army. The cabinet has been increasingly favoring Sukarno with its high-level military shuffling. But whether or not this bloodless coup by Sukarno supporters can go on much longer is debatable. As extreme rightists Masjumis (Moslem Party) and PKI (Communist Party) have joined forces to undermine Sukarno's Nationalists.

The Sultan is allegedly an honest man with much popularity. He is undoubtedly the only man popular enough and strong enough to contest Sukarno's popularity with the masses. He is being increasingly urged to pull a military coup. But admittedly is not a man of violence and does not favor bloodshed. All reports say he definitely does not have political ambitions . Wants only to see end of political dissention so that the nation can concentrate on vital , peaceful pursuits of education, health, increased food production, trade and the like. Some insiders feel he can be persuaded to launch a coup if he is able to execute it "painlessly" as far as the masses are concerned and if it can be honestly justified as the quickest and durest way toward the ideals he believes in.

The whole situation is being complicated by many other aspects such as increasing resentment toward Javanese and Djakarta Government on the part of many ethnological groups which make up the 80 million population of this 3,000-island Republic. Also to be considered is the extreme nationalistic attitudes and hyper-sensitive obcession of "independence." I hope I can file some short, more intelligible reports from time to time, as I get a better grasp of this complex nation.

Events promise to become a great deal more newsworthy as time draws near to the first elections...planned early this year.

Received a letter from Dwight Cooke before Xmas. A copy of it was addressed to Ambassador Merle Cochran. He outlines a very full schedule taking his daily fifteen-minute series to the Far East--"Around the World With Dwight Cooke of CBS." I presume this project is in your bailiwick. His itinerary shows he plans to arrive here on the 17th of this month. Will be here until the 24th then departs for Singapore.

It will be difficult trying to line up the people he wants for interviews--President Sukarno or Prime Minister Wilopo. Amb Cochran will probably try to kill this part of his junket, unless he has had a change of heart since his 3-months sojurn in Washington. Which I doubt. That seems to be his policy. Journalists not excluded.

Human interest items are practically unknown to this press. The Indonesians are concentrating too much on serious political stories. The enclosed item from the P.I. ANETA press service is one of the rare occasions that space is given to the lighter side of life.

Mary Jo and I wish you the best in the coming months. We certainly miss SEE IT NOW plus your radio casts. Our best also to Jessie Z.

Sincerely,

John Curtis

J.J. Curtis, FSS
American Embassy
Djakarta
Department of State
Washington 25, DC

(Picked up from P.I. ANETA Home News Bulletin, 9 January 1953)

"SPORTS AND SEX DON'T MIX -- DJAKARTA, January 9. -- The minister of education has laid down regulations for the 'correct sports dress' for girls. The girls, says the minister, must wear balloon trousers of not too thin material and must have a length up to five centimeters above the knee (or lower, but not higher). The trousers may not be open at the bottom but must be sealed off by an elastic band. These trousers must be loose-fitting.

"The blouse must be of substantial material too and must have sleeves reaching down to at least halfway the upper arm. The blouse must also not be tight-fitting and the opening at the throat must not be too big.

"On the way to school or the sports field and as long as there is no active participation in sports, a "sports skirt' must be worn over the balloon trousers. This skirt may only be taken off in a 'closed space.' In the case of sports events in public the skirt must be worn unless wearing it obviously hampers the participation in the sports event in question. (P.I. Aneta)"

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Cushing, George

June 6, 1952

Dear George:

This is merely to say my best thanks for yours of April 10.

I'm glad you like our THIS I BELIEVE series. It seems to be catching on, and I'm most grateful for your efforts in it's behalf.

As ever yours,

Mr. George W. Cushing
Radio Station WJR
Detroit 2, Michigan

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow.)

mas

WJR

THE GOODWILL STATION, INC.

DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

April 10, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have just returned from a little vacation out in California and find that one of my very pleasant duties is to take over the "This I Believe" series. I hope that we can line up capable, local participators.

Ward Wheelock was out here and held a very fine luncheon while I was away, and many outstanding men have agreed to set down their philosophies which will be sent to you as soon as I receive them.

Let me know what I can do here personally to make this a success. The Detroit Free Press, of course, is joining the venture and will print the text of one of the broadcasts each Sunday.

As I was tuning in a radio station in Arizona on a Saturday afternoon, I heard "This I Believe" on the Super Chief. I also want you to know at this time how much I enjoy your Sunday TV show.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

George W. Cushing
Vice President

/mlf

FREE SPEECH MIKE 1

Cushman, Helen Caldwell

Sp. Tau

June 3, 1952

Dear Mrs. Cushman:

Many thanks for your note of May 4 and for your enclosed articles. It was good of you to take the time to bring your kind comments concerning the May Day broadcast to my attention. Enclosed is the script you requested.

Again, my thanks for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Helen Caldwell Cushman
Duplin Times
Kenansville, N.C.

PHONE 255-6

JOB PRINTING

The Duplin Times

KENANSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

his signature

May 4, 1952

(5)

Dear Ed Murrow:

I would like to have a copy of your May Day broadcast. Even a weekly paper has its difficulties with news censorship, the press being excluded from meetings of the county Commissioners , the board of education, and other such public business that seems to me to belong to the public.

I am enclosing two of our recent editorials which might interest you and part of my weekly column. I make no pretense at being a journalist, nor a writer. I am very new in the field. I had to wait until my children grew up and no longer needed me to express myself in any way. And it is the one way I seem to be able to earn my bread. I was married for 14 years to Erskine Caldwell, and I did help him edit most of his early books. Last year I had a radio program in Charlottesville..which was non-renumerative, but very educational. I do have a very good radio voice, and shall shortly have another program near here if I can find time from being a court reporter, society editor, feature writer, columnist, and once in a while, a writer of editorials.

All the above is merely to introduce myself to you, and to tell you how highly I applaud your efforts to secure whatever freedom of speech is left to us.

Very sincerely,

Helen Caldwell Cushman

Helen Caldwell Cushman

Box 5
Kenansville
North Carolina.

Rebel Revelations

Variety is certainly the spice of the life of a newspaper gal. You never know what exciting thing will happen next day, and you get invited to the most interesting parties.

* * * *

Take last week now. It was hot and dusty when I rode to Fayetteville with Harry Cook who owns a theatre in Mt. Olive. Mr. Kornegay went with us as far as Godwin where the Williams family lives. Mr. Kornegay is an uncle of Carbine, the hero of the day, and he told me lots of things about him . . . that he can bend a 40 penny nail like a straw in his powerful hands, for instance. He has the strongest grip of any man with whom I have shaken hands. It looked like rain all through that great farming country, and looked as if it were needed, too. So I didn't mind the torrents that descended on us just before the world premiere that night. At least it settled the dust no matter how many coiffures were ruined. Oh, mine? I took an umbrella.

* * * *

I met Johnny Burgess who owns a theatre at Bailey and his attractive wife. He told me . . . and I have his full permission to quote him . . . that "all theatre owners are a sorry lot but we love each other." Mr. Cook and I sat with them at that Lucullan feast given by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Williams. With us were two charming people, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keul, formerly of Germany, now residents of Fayetteville. He painted the striking portraits of our host and hostess, and the lovely Mrs. Keul unveiled them .

* * * *

Did you ever find out to your dismay how false can be first impressions? I did that day. At the next table sat Wendell Corey of Massachusetts and Hollywood. When Marshall and David and Mrs. Williams came to the table, Mr. Corey did not stand up. Oh brother, I thought, what a lead for a devastating article, I could call it, 'Wendell, your slip is showing.' But after lunch the press and radio met him and talked with him and he is not at all the stuffed shirt he seemed to be at first.

* * * *

Jim Whitfield of the News and Observer was covering the day, and Mr. Peoples from the same paper, who is the brother of Captain Peoples. I met "Cap," too. Norm McCulloch of Elizabeth was there, as jovial as ever. I've seen him around at many press gatherings . . . usually in that inner sanctum where the press always winds up . . . and I have never seen him in a bad humor.

* * * *

Meeting all the radio people made me a little homesick. It is a zany business, but lots of fun and I kinda miss it. I don't remember the names of the men there, but I do remember that of Mr. Graham Caddell who owns a station in Florence, and the so-handsome Vestal Taylor of A. B. C. There was an awfully nice guy from Fayetteville's Mutual outlet whose name I did not hear. I was delighted to find that Tom Harrell of C. B. S. had attended the University of Virginia. One day I am going to be on a program there. I'll let you know well in advance.

* * * *

One of the doctors I met told me a story he swears happened to him. One morning at 3 A.M. he reached sleepily for the ringing phone. A voice wailed, "Doctor, I can't go to sleep." He says that he said in his nastiest tone, "Hold the wire. I'll sing you a lullaby."

* * * *

At the press interview, I met Capt. Rappaport, of the Aircorps Public Relations. After the parade he invited me to go with him to Fort Bragg to meet his wife. He told me that she was French and from Canada, and had had a radio program in Quebec for many years. He did not tell me that I was going to meet one of the most beautiful girls I have ever seen, a perfectly charming hostess, with an enchanting accent. We picked up another delightful couple, Capt. Covington of Airborne Public Relations whose wife is breathtakingly lovely, too. How do Army men rate such gorgeous gals?

* * * *

I read some admonitions to us gals who play bridge this week in a column called Feminine Fancies. We are reminded sharply and not without justification that a game of cards should be fun. There is no room for poor sportsmanship in a friendly game. Too much adverse criticism on your part can make your partner nervous and rattle him so that he can't concentrate on the proper play. Good manners are, after all, based on consideration for others . . . and are needed everywhere, especially at the bridge table. Too many people forget them the minute they sit down at a table, they make caustic comments, bicker over a card which should or should not have been played, show resentment when opponents make good plays, and gloat when dealt good hands themselves. The column mentioned one of my pet peeves. One of the basic rules at a card table is to wait until all cards are dealt before picking up and arranging your hand. Amen to that.

* * * *

Part of the restlessness we feel in spring may be because all the beauty of the season hurts us. Sara Teasdale wrote of that pain in her "Song at Capri."

When beauty grows to great to bear,
How shall I ease me of its ache
For beauty more than bitterness,
Makes the heart break.

* * * *

It always seemed to me that some of our teachers are missing a good bet when they teach courses in Shakespeare. It does help a gal to be able to say with humor on those occasions that do, alas, come to most of us, these cynical words—

Sigh no more, lady, sigh no more.
Men were deceivers ever.
One foot on land and one on shore,
To one thing constant never.
Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny,
Forgetting all your sounds of woe,
With a hey, nonny, nonny.

Helen Caldwell Cushman

Editorial

Duplin Is In A Hell Of A Mess

By J. R. Grady

Nosey reporting is not always a cherished job of newspapers but at times there seems to be a desperate need for some. At a recent meeting in Washington City of the American Society of Newspaper Editors several of the top editors of the country sounded off on the subject.

"If newspapers had done a more thorough job," Louis B. Seltzer, of the Cleveland Press, said, "they (the federal government) wouldn't be in this incredible mess today."

Another editor, V. M. Newton of the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune, said: "You can kick the scoundrels out of Washington but unless you start the cleanup at home a new crop of scoundrels sooner or later will slip into the federal government."

The Wilmington Morning Star has this to say:

"A few days ago we mentioned that it's getting tougher and tougher for a reporter to write objectively about the news. In fact, it's tough for him to write the news at all because he's hemmed in by so many curtains and restrictions that it's practically a full-time job just to find the basis for a snoot of news, let alone getting all the details and having time to present them to the readers.

"We've all read about how Washington restricts a lot of news and we're inclined to rise up on our haunches and cuss Washington out about so doing. It somehow never occurs to us that we have the same situation right at home.

"A reporter will call on his news sources here, and all around, and stumble on a minor piece of news. He'll start taking notes. Somebody — it's getting so almost anybody — will peer over his shoulder and say, "You're not going to print that, are you?"

"It always turns out there are a lot of angles to a piece of information about why it should be kept quiet. It won't make so-and-so look good. Or maybe the general public shouldn't be told about this or that. Or if you print that it might keep us from catching a crook, or getting a new factory, or keep the visitors away.

"There seems to be always some excuse for not printing the truth and the whole truth. And the reporter, intent upon doing his duty, gets in disfavor when he does print all he can find out about a happening or a situation.

"That reporter is called "nosey" and "snoopey".

"From what the editors say that's one of the things we need in this country today: more "nosey" and "snoopey." reporters."

The Duplin Times, looking back over events in Duplin for the past few years and reviewing its news columns, concludes that DUPLIN COUNTY needs some real first class snooping.

There seems to us little doubt that the average thinking citizen of Duplin feels and believes that our county government, in some departments, and our P.M.A., in some departments, are in a Hell of a Mess. Duplin stinks to high heaven and the good people of the county should drop their heads in shame that they have permitted such a situation to develop. It appears to us that some of us in Duplin have lost our sense of moral values. We have too long taken the passive attitude that give things time enough and they will work themselves out. Yes, we believe they will work out some day, but why pay such a price for the working?

If even a few of the reports are true, our Sheriff's Department is a disgrace to any decent people and should be cleaned out. Now this week up pops the P.M.A. department full of scandal. Health Department dropped to this low level last year and we hope it is cleaned out now. Even our Superior Court Judge snubbed his nose at the Public in the famous Hattie Gavin case. Reports have gone the rounds that a certain superior court judge has held court in Duplin when he was in no decent condition to hold court. We have no evidence in writing to this effect but the talk was of such a nature that there was little reason to doubt it. Many have wondered, and still wonder, if there is such a thing as genuine justice to be found in the day to day grind of the mills of justice in Duplin County. Who are our courts? Who are our office holders? Do some of them think that by virture of their election to office they have the inalienable right to run their office, their inferiors and the general public in any manner they wish, to satisfy their personal comforts and desires, to enhance their social or political standing or to enrich their pocket books? All the guilty haven't been brought to light, in our opinion. There are others who must be, and will be, shown up. Duplin is too deeply rooted in honor and integrity to permit things that have been taking place

(Continued On Back Page)

Editorial

in our county for the past few years to continue. Election time is coming up. What are you voters going to do about it? Are you willing to question a candidate's personal integrity and character? Are you willing to believe some of the reports you hear about them? When you know that money, in large sums, is going around in the interest of a candidate are you willing to overlook the matter and say "they all do it?" Any decent thinking person knows that when huge sums of money are going around in the interest of a candidate that candidate has already figured some way to get that money back. Horace Greeley once said that the darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to figure out how to get something for nothing. It is not necessary to actually see the money passing to know that it is going around. Money is like liquor. You cannot hide it in the dark, its shadows will appear just as sure as it is exposed. Let's bring the money changers out into the open. They are doing much more damage to the morals and integrity of our people than all the liquor manufactured in the woods of Duplin. Let's bring it all out into the open where we can see, smell, and judge it. Trust an honest question to an honest public and you will get an honest answer that will benefit the whole, and make for a wholesome county.

Let's give some serious thought to these matters. Let's do some snooping. Not just the reporter but every honest citizen in Duplin County. Let's be fair and honest with our children. Let's clean up the mess now in Duplin and make a better place for our children to live in tomorrow. It wasn't so bad when we came along. It has gotten bad since our coming and we are morally responsible.

Year be springing or year be falling,
The bark will drip and the birds

Editorial

We, The People Stand Accused

Helen Caldwell Cushman

We, the people of Duplin County go on trial next week. Our names will not appear on the court docket, but we are guilty. We are guilty of a crime far worse than the one for which eight of our teen age boys were arrested last week. We are guilty of culpable negligence for we are to blame for the trouble these boys are in.

We shut our eyes to county wide corruption. We have refused to turn men out of office who have stolen votes and boasted of it. We have aided and abetted our politicians in violating the sacredness of the ballot, and made it a thing of shame and dishonor. Samuel Gregory said that the universe is not rich enough to buy the vote of an honest man. There must be a lot of dishonest men in Duplin County. We are to blame for the whole rotten mess.

These boys are our accusers. We have betrayed them. Our names, not theirs, should be written on the court record. We let them down. These boys are not bad, they are victims of our own carlessness. They grew up in our communities. What have we offered them for recreation? What efforts have we made to give them wholesome entertainment? If we had done our duty, They need not have resorted to stealing to get a thrill. If we had cried out against the underhanded practices of our men in public office, they might have taken crime more seriously. How could they know the evil of wrongdoing when some of our most prominent officials have laughed at the law?

These boys are all first offenders. Some of our men in high public office have gotten away with far worse crimes for years. We have turned our heads away, we have winked at their smartness. They were our choice, we kept them in office. When the decay and corruption smelled too bad, we held our noses, and continued to vote for them. We have eaten sour grapes and our children's teeth are set on edge. We have **NOT** been fair and honest with our children, and these boys are our children, our responsibility. When they face the court next week, it is their eyes that will accuse **US**, and in their eyes, we stand convicted.

at the theatres

Tar Heel Cinema Is A Great Movie

Marshall 'Carbine' Williams To Appear In Person At Mt. Olive

On Friday, May 2, the people of Duplin County will have an opportunity to meet Carbine Williams in person at the Center Theater in Mt. Olive. Mr. Harry Cook, the owner of the theatre, has secured this stellar attraction in connection with the showing of the film, "Carbine Williams" which will be shown at his theatre in Mt. Olive on 1, 2, 3, of May. Marshall himself wil be there all day Friday. The part of this famous man from North Carolina is acted by Jimmie Stewart, the part of Maggie Williams is played by Jean Hagen, and Wendel Corey plays the role of Capt. H. T. Peoples who was warden of the prison camp at Caledonia when Marshall Williams was serving his sentence there.

Carbine Williams Is A Great Movie

I am not an ardent movie fan. Most pictures I see leave me cold and unmoved,—with a definite feeling that I have wasted time that might have been better employed reading a good book or listening to some good music. It could be that I was conditioned aganist movies early in my newspaper career when I had to cover a different show every night. It might be that years in Hollywood made me too conscious of their superficiality as a medium of entertainment. It may be that I am merely captious and hard to please, and hence a much more severe critic than I should be. Perhaps I have read too many superlatives about pictures that do not in any way live up to their advance billing.

But I urge you to see "Carbine Williams". It is the powerful true life story of a great and amazing man, David Marshall Williams. He perfected the carbine gun while in a North Carolina prison serving a thirty year sentence for a crime that the state never proved he committed. The picture is accurate in every detail including the grim prison life and inhuman practises in our state thirty years ago.

At the world premiere on Thursday in Fayetteville, the audience remained absolutely silent at the conclusion of the film, gripped by emotion too deep for words. "Carbine Williams" is one of the most sincere and honest movies I have ever seen, stark in its intensity, overwhelming in its dramatic impatic. Don't miss it.

"Carbine Williams" wil be shown at the Duplin Theatre in Warsaw, May 8 and 9th.

The roving reporter.

Carbine Williams Has A Day

By Helen Caldwell Cushman

David Marshall "Carbine" Williams came back to Fayetteville last week. He came back with glory. The town turned out to welcome him, too, one of the great men of North Carolina, a man who had proved his greatness under conditions so adverse that they would have killed lesser men. But there are few men alive today of his heroic stature, his indomitable courage, his relentless drive. If ever there was a genuine personification of a rugged individualist, Marsh Williams is. He is truly one of the most remarkable men I have been privileged to meet.

His story has been told and retold, a movie has been made about part of his life, and it is a vivid and unforgettable movie. He was always a man who did things in his own way. He refused to compromise in detail to make things easier for himself or for his family. Perhaps all great men are like that. Compromise is a sign of weakness to men of such indubitable strength. And if you shake his hand—my word, what a grip that man has—or talk with him even a few minutes, you will know what I mean by calling him a strong man. He completely dwarfs any one else in the same room. The impact of his personality is overpowering, he would dominate any gathering of people anywhere in the world.

There were organizations connected with Carbine Williams day, —the Exchange Club of Fayetteville, the Army at Fort Bragg, M.G.M. had representatives there, including Wendel Corey who played the part of Marshall's friend, Captain Peoples, in the movie, "Carbine Williams," and played it very creditably. There were theatre owners present, and members of the press and radio. But all these were as incidental background music and could not diminish the real star of the occasion, Marsh Williams himself.

He was our host at lunch . . . the best meal I have seen served in the state of North Carolna, and the most bountiful. We had hors d'oeuvres of all kinds, ripe olives, herring, smoked salmon, stuffed celery, dozens of different and exotic things. There was roast turkey and chicken, and fried chicken, and wafer-thin slices of the most delicious ham, all glaced with rings of pineapple and cherries and blanched almonds. And the roast beef was something to remember . . . the kind of well-aged, properly fattened beef that you never find anymore. It was a feast for the gods, that luncheon Marsh gave.

After lunch, the press and radio had an interview with Wendell Corey. He is a handsome actor, and speaks simply and directly with occasional humor. He told us that he owned a farm in very bad farming country in western Massachusetts. One day a passer-by remarked to his hired man that he must have a hard time making a living off that rocky soil. The man replied, "I ain't so poor as you think I am . . . I don't own the derned place."

And then came the piece de resistance . . . we met Marsh Williams and talked with him. He spoke slowly and deliberately, and has a keen and dry wit underlying his deep seriousness. He said that the movie based on his life story was authentic in every detail . . . as far as it went. The still was an exact replica of those he had made, and he remarked wryly, "The revenue officers never found all the stills I made either. Some of the corn . . . and it was good corn . . .was 90 proof, some as high as 110 proof. You can't make good corn whiskey without good malt."

Carbine Williams has always been interested in guns . . . he made the first one when he was only ten. It was a wooden pistol with a barrel made out of a reed, and a muzzle loaded affair, he used buck shot . . . killed a sparrow with it, too. He perfected the famous carbine during his term in prison. For the last ten or twelve years he has been working in New England at Remington, Winchester and Colt. He already has more than 80 different patents. He prefers working with a large arms manufacturer "because they put all their talents at his disposal, they go all out to be sure he is covered in patents, and have the best draftsmen, tool makers and model makers." He works all the time, never knows when he will get an idea. He stressed the points that the development of an idea is critical . . . you have to know at what stage to quit. He has enough ideas left to last a life time.

After the interview, there was a parade, with bands from Fort Bragg, high school bands, and the well known scotch-kilted band from Laurinburg. Marsh and his wife and son rode in an open yellow Cadillac. He presented to the city a portrait of the sheriff who had taken him to the State prison and who had allowed him to say goodbye to his family without handcuffs, former Sheriff N. H. McGeachy.

"Cap" Peoples was in the parade, too, and his wife. Captain Peoples had been warden of the prison farm at Caledonia and had helped Marsh by insisting on his being allowed to work on his gun, and offering to serve his time if he escaped. His faith in Marshall Williams, and his efforts to secure his release from prison must have been one of the few bright spots in those grim years of Carbine's life.

At night, there was a banquet at the Prince Charles hotel, and the speeches were brief and the food was good. There was a gala array of honored guests, top brass from Fort Bragg, Mr. Langley of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the members of the Exchange Club of Fayetteville and the State president, Dr. J. V. Morris. There were many members of the large Williams family, and "Cap" and Mrs. Peoples; Walter Keul, the artist who painted the portraits of Marsh and Maggie Williams was there with his charming wife and his nine year old son, very handsome in his summer tuxedo. Jim Whitfield, the state editor of the News and Observer was there and the theatre owners and the press and radio, too.

After dinner came the highlight of the occasion, the world premiere of the picture based on the life story of the hero of the day. It was a premiere with all the bells and whistles, typical Hollywood fashion . . . search lights sweeping the rain swept sky, an honor guard of M.P.'s from Fort Bragg who looked like giants. Marsh spoke before the curtain rose and so did Wendell Corey, and Marsh's family and "Cap" Peoples' were introduced. The movie was a powerful, highly dramatic one, superbly acted by Jimmy Stewart in the leading role. If you can't meet Marsh himself, do see the picture. You will understand why the audience was quiet and thoughtful at its conclusion.

Yes, Marsh Williams had quite a party . . . one for the books. It was a good party, but it was not gay. Somehow I felt too deeply moved for gaiety, I felt humble in the presence of greatness, I felt a bewilderment about it all, overwhelmed by inexpressible emotions. How could I describe such a tremendous man with ordinary words, how can I give you a picture of him? He is beyond adjectives, too virile and alive to translate into prose, too huge to be reduced to canvas. But I am grateful to have been there, and I thank you, Marshall Williams, for the invitation.

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Where The Whole Family Goes
To See Good Shows
Telephone 2841

Sunday, May 4
711 Ocean Drive
Edmond O'BRIEN — Joanne DRU
Also: Color Cartoon

Monday and Tuesday
May 5-6
Pickup
Beverly MICHAELS — Hugo HAAS
Also: Technicolor Short
Heart Of Paris

Wednesday and Thursday
May 7-8
Branded
In Technicolor
Alan LADD — Mona FREEMAN
Chapter 1
Desperadoes of the West

Friday and Saturday
May 9-10
Double Feature
Gunfire
DON "Red" BARRY
Stardust And Sweet Music

"Good Pictures Never Die They Just Play Away"

Pen-Lin Drive-In Theatre
Wallace

Thursday and Friday, May 1-2
FATHER'S LITTLE DIVIDEND
Spencer Tracy, Joan Bennett, and Elizabeth Taylor

Saturday, May 3 Double Feature
HARD, FAST and BEAUTIFUL
Claire Trevor and Sally Forrest
STORM OVER WYOMING
Tim Holt

Sunday and Monday, May 4-5
DECISION BEFORE DAWN
Gary Merrill and Richard Basehart

Tuesday - Wednesday, May 6-7
Excuse My Dust
Red Skelton and Sally Forrest

Thursday and Friday, May 8-9
RICH, YOUNG and PRETTY
Jane Powell and Vic Damone

DUPLIN THEATRE
WARSAW, N.C.

Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5—(Technicolor)
AARON SLICK FROM PUNKIN CRICK
With Alan YOUNG and Dinah SHORE—(Also Cartoon)

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 6 and 7—(Technicolor)
FLAMING FEATHER
With Sterling HAYDEN and Arleen WHELAN—(Also Serial)

Thursday and Friday, May 8 and 9
CARBINE WILLIAMS
With James STEWART and Wendell COREY — (Also Cartoon)

Saturday, May 10—(Double Feature)
LEADVILLE GUNSLINGER
With ROCKY LANE
THIS IS KOREA

CENTER THEATRE
Mount Olive, N. C.

Thurs., Fri., and Sat., May 1,2, & 3
Carbine Williams
Starring James STEWART, Jean HAGAN and Wendell COREY

Sunday, Monday, May 4-5
Rancho Notorious
Starring Marlene DIETRICH, Arthur Kennedy and Mel FERRER

Tuesday, May 6th Only
Mask Of The Avenger
Starring John DEREK

Wednesday, Thursday, May 7-8
Something To Live For
Starring Joan FONTAINE, Ray MILLAND and Teresa WRIGHT

Friday and Saturday, May 9-10
Retreat Hell
Starring Frank LOVEJOY, Richard CARLSON and Anita LOUISE

IN PERSON—At Center Theatre

Cuthbert, Margaret

January 18, 1952

Dear Margaret:

Thanks for yours of the 15th. I wish I could do that talk for you on February 9th, but it just isn't possible. The new show along with my regular radio schedule is causing me to try to stretch a seven-day week into eight and I have no choice but to decline all extracurricular activities.

I'm sorry. Thank you again for asking me.

As ever yours,

Miss Margaret Cuthbert
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
RCA Building, Radio City
New York 20, New York

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

UBLIC AFFAIRS & EDUCATION

No

January 15, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Like everyone else, I have followed with great interest your television program, I CAN SEE IT NOW. It's a step forward of great significance this year, both nationally and internationally. Congratulations!

Because of you and the courage of your convictions ever since the London days and up to and including now, I want you to speak at the luncheon of the New York Chapter of American Women in Radio and Television, Saturday, February 9th. This is to be an all day conference, but luncheon will be the high spot. The over-all theme for the conference is "Forecast for the Future." I expect to have Marquise Marconi and I hope to have you. You two will be the only speakers.

I feel that women in radio and television represent a dominant factor in public life and I cannot think of anything more important than having you speak to them. Let me know if you can possibly do this. It will make all the difference if I can count on you.

With friendly greetings

Margaret Cuthbert

Margaret Cuthbert
Supervisor
Public Affairs Programs
(President, New York Chapter AWRT)

MC/gjg

Sent script and original letter to Sig Michelson.

Daley, Rev. Hartwell

September 22, 1953

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of replying to your letter of August 26 which was received in Mr. Murrow's absence abroad.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow would not be able to make use of your television script himself for reasons which you will no doubt understand if you are familiar with the format of his programs.

I am however, sending your script "The Magic Newsroom" to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of Television News who may be able to find a place for it.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Reverend Hartwell Daley
The Methodist Church
Dexter, Maine

Dana, Richard

September 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Dana:

Many thanks for sending me the book "Valiant Virginians" which I hope to read at my first opportunity. It was indeed good of you, and I want to thank you again for sending me a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard H. Dana
Ballantine Books, Inc.
404 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

BALLANTINE BOOKS, INC.

404 fifth avenue, new york 18, n. y. PE 6-4060

September 23rd

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At James Warner Bellah's suggestion we are pleased to enclose a copy of his new book THE VALIANT VIRGINIANS which we're publishing on October 19th. Mr. Bellah remembers very pleasantly your association in London during the war, and we feel sure these stories of the Civil War, while fiction, follow so closely the historical facts that they form a book of special interest to you.

Naturally we hope you will agree with our guess and if there should be any way in which you would like to help in its promotion, that would be wonderful.

Mainly we hope you will enjoy it and will feel moved to let us know.

Cordially,

Richard H. Dana

Richard H. Dana
Promotion Manager

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

enc.

Danenberg, Leigh

December 28, 1953
(Dictated 12/18)

Dear Leigh Danenberg:

Thanks for yours of December 7 and for sending me the clipping.

I had a most agreeable chat with your daughter a week ago, and will do what I can to see that she gets something to do in this shop more suited to her talents and interests.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leigh Danenberg
SUNDAY HERALD
299 Lafayette Street
Bridgeport 9, Connecticut

dm

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

MEMBER ABC

GH DANENBERG
r and Publisher

SUNDAY HERALD
No Fear-No Favor
The People's Paper

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4-1162
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ESTABLISHED 1890

299 Lafayette St. Bridgeport 9, Conn.

December 7, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

Long time no see. The last time we met, I believe, was on the lawn of Sam Pryor's home following his daughter's wedding.

This piece came across my desk and it occurred to me you would like to see it.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Leigh Danenberg

Leigh Danenberg

LD:mes
Enclosure

Mr. M.
Father of Dale Danenberg
of CBS whom you met last week.
Dm.

EDITORIAL—TRIBUTE—F-18

The comments of Edward R. Murrow during the New York newspaper strike, remarking how empty a city is without its newspapers, served to remind us in a turnabout how empty the air waves would be if this distinguished CBS commentator were to be stilled.

For years, Murrow has been the best of a radio news crew that tops all others on the air. His comments, thoughtful and penetrating, have a way of bringing the truth to the surface in muddied and puzzling situations. He is fair and non-partisan, but not neutral; his courage and perception wouldn't permit that. And if he usually is not to be found laying about him with a broadsword, his defense of truth and decency are no less doughty.

It was to be expected, as a matter of course, that any television undertaking of his would be above-average. It could have been that, however, without being as fine and brave a production as "See It Now" is.

If the average level of programs ever approaches that of Murrow's, then radio and television will have come of age. And if the general level of competence and honesty in newspapers ever tops Murrow's, we will be able to be still prouder of our press.

We know no higher compliment to pay a newsman. It is a pleasure to offer it to Mr. Murrow.

Darrow, Richard

APRIL 15, 1953

MR. RICHARD DARROW
HILL & KNOWLTON
350 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE for you FROM JESSE IN WASHINGTON. QUOTE MANY THANKS YOUR EFFORTS TICKET DEAL WHICH NOW CALLED OFF. SEEMS RELATIVES BOUGHT OFF SOMEONE WHICH NOT UNUSUAL THAT SIDE OF THE FAMILY. SEE YOU WHEN I GET BACK. UNQUOTE.

NANCY CAMMAROTA
CBS, NEW YORK

1-43-07

Davidson Records

Getaway road

01865 S.W. Palatine Hill Road
Portland, Oregon

-1952-

January 3

Dear Mr. Murrow —

A belated note to thank you for your album you gave me when I was at your office with Bill Douglas —. I am very proud to have it — really excellent!

It was very nice to have met you — and I shall look forward to seeing you again as work progresses on the film. I believe something really fine is going to come out of it.

My thanks again —

Having it here has promoted
two sales.

Sincerely
Mercedes Davidson

Maria Davenport

ONE EAST END AVENUE

Dear Ed,

Thank you very much indeed for sending me the text of your broadcast about Jan four years ago. I am glad to have it, just as I am always so pleased to see you - a friend to whom Jan was

really devoted - And God bless you for your attack on the Bishops - they have not yet heard what will surely come to them!

Hope very much to see you again before I leave on March 30th -

Yours always,

Marcia D.

1 March 52.

.....

M.....

July 9

Talked with de Grassi - told him we would be in touch with him when Murrow returns to office; he appointment.

nic

de

No.

entered

File

Grassi, Antonio

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, INC.
1 EAST 54TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 1-0240

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ANTONIO DE GRASSI, JR.
Executive Secretary

July 7, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed memorandum, prepared by Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Cranegie Endowment for International Peace, and announcement of recent changes in the officers, staff, and Trustees of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, will indicate that a very serious effort is being made to preserve in generally acceptable form the basic concept and aim of the Institute. This, as you may well be aware, is one of research, discussion, and mutual understanding between Asia and the West, and has been the fundamental program since its inception in Honolulu in 1925, sponsored by a group of forward-looking citizens who were willing to spend time and money for the betterment of our international relations.

If there was a need at that time, certainly the need is now vastly greater; yet today it is difficult to find citizens of this character and disposition. Because of this, the American IPR has met with particular difficulties in organizing a suitable Review Committee to take up the task outlined in Dr. Johnson's memorandum.

Without the active support of such citizens, not only will the IPR be unable to form this particular Committee, but no organization of similar proven value to the national interest will be able to exist. The extinction of such agencies and their activities will mean that years may pass before a public-spirited group, such as that which organized the IPR, will arise again; and during those years, before any succeeding organization can be functioning effectively, we may be facing critical national tests - particularly in the Far East.

Nor is this entirely an internal American problem. The unique international structure of the IPR, and the high prestige in which it is held in Asia as a two-way bridge between Asians and the West, by persons such as Pandit Nehru, Zafrullah Khan, and other political, labor, and industrial leaders in countries on the Asian periphery of the Soviet Union, has caused a number of these men to wonder and question the lack of support being

given to it today. This is also true in Europe, for which no comparable organization exists, but where the IPR and its work is likewise held in high esteem.

My own recent six years' experience in a sensitive United States Government service in Asia has convinced me that there are wide areas of activity in which no government, however effective, can by its nature engage. This was one strong reason for acceptance of my present position; for although my association with the IPR has been brief, I have been long persuaded that this type of private endeavor in the national interest is of first, and today, of critical importance.

No case is being made to preserve the IPR necessarily in its present form. It is, however, vital that an independent review of the situation be made, with recommendations as to continuation, integration, dissolution, or other. If the work of the IPR has been important and of value, as has been repeatedly attested by many of this country's highly-qualified business and professional experts, then it seems definitely in the national interest to evaluate it now, before the only international private agency carrying on a program of research, publication, and conferences in the Far Eastern field ceases to function.

I should like very much to have the opportunity of discussing this problem with you personally. Will you be good enough to let me know at your earliest convenience, either by phone at the Institute offices (PLaza 1-0240) or by note, when I could call on you for a half-hour's discussion?

Sincerely yours,

Antonio de Grassi jr.

Antonio de Grassi, Jr.
Executive Secretary

ADG:jn
enc:

PROPOSED REVIEW OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

On April 14, 1953, at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Pacific Relations a resolution was passed unanimously authorizing the Chairman of the American IPR, Mr. J. Morden Murphy, to take the necessary steps to secure the services of an independent committee which would undertake a comprehensive analysis of the need for a private American organization concerned with Asian and Pacific affairs and, if a need were found, how it might be most effectively met. (The resolution is attached to this memorandum.) The findings might then indicate whether the American IPR either in its present state or reorganized had a useful role to play.

In the event that a recommendation is made that the Institute continue, the Trustees have asked that the analysis suggest possible changes in structure, board, program and staff. But there is no assumption on the part of Trustees of the Institute that if the analysis shows there is a need for a private organization in this field, that the American IPR remains necessarily the most appropriate agency for the job. The Trustees are acutely aware of the fact that the effect of the recent attack on the Institute may be regarded by some as so serious as to make continuation of the organization, in any form, inadvisable. On the other hand, the Trustees are also aware of the fact that the corporate support essential to the American IPR has recently been continued and that the academic community especially concerned with Asian studies has attested to the integrity and value of the great majority of IPR publications. Trustees and supporters of the American IPR are deeply concerned with the progress of responsible and objective private research on Asia and the Pacific and wish critical, constructive advice on the future; they are prepared to give "immediate consideration" to implementing the results of such an analysis.

Mr. Murphy, at the Board meeting on April 14, appointed Mr. Joseph E. Johnson (Carnegie Endowment), Mr. Joseph Ballantine (Brookings Institution) and Mr. C. B. Marshall (Standard-Vacuum Oil Company), all member of the American IPR Board, to be members of a temporary committee of the American IPR the sole function of which is to bring about the establishment of a Review Committee pursuant to the resolution first mentioned. Responsible individuals will be asked to serve on the Review Committee; and to insure the independent character of the report, the American IPR recognizes that the Committee should be composed largely or exclusively of individuals who have had no close or continuing association with the American Institute or the International IPR. The advice of organizations in the field of foreign affairs, foundations and business firms with special interest in the Far East will be sought concerning the membership of the Committee.

The Trustees of the American Institute believe that in addition to what to them will be the primary purpose of aiding in determining what their own future course of action should be, the report of such a committee will be of value to many individuals, organizations and foundations interested in the field of private international studies. To this end, it is proposed that it will embrace the general problems of Asian studies and public education on Asian affairs, and will indicate the kind of organization best suited to integrate and further the many separate programs and activities now being conducted on Asian areas.

The resources of the American IPR are at a critically low level. It would, therefore, be impossible even if it were desirable for the American IPR to finance the work of this Committee while continuing to support a basic program. For that reason, outside assistance must be requested from a foundation interested in the needs of the country for studies and public education on Asia. A budget of $4,650.00 is suggested. The Review Committee's findings should be complete by October 1st.

BUDGET

1. Secretary of the Committee (7 months) Duties to consist of preparing questionnaires with the advice of the Committee, travelling to visit research centers, universities, individuals interested in the problems; correspondence. He will be selected by the Committee.	$2,450.00
2. Travel (East and West Coasts and Middle West Centers)	800.00
3. Cost of meetings at various centers for discussions, etc.	800.00
4. Mailing of questionnaires, correspondence letters and final report.	600.00
	$4,650.00

- Joseph E. Johnson, Chairman
Temporary Trustees Committee

May 1953

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN IPR BOARD OF TRUSTEES

April 14, 1953

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Pacific Relations is convinced that a thorough review of the present status and future role of the Institute is an absolute necessity, and

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee, after voting on September 10, 1952, to create a planning and review committee, did, on February 24, 1953, establish such a committee, and

WHEREAS, this committee has commenced such a review; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees commends the decision to establish the committee and the work performed to date; and recommends that it be discharged; and

RESOLVED, That the Chairman of the American Institute of Pacific Relations be, and he is hereby, requested and authorized to take, in consultation with other members of the Board, practicable steps to bring about the creation of an independent committee of businessmen, scholars, and men in public life, for the purpose of reviewing, appraising, and making recommendations on the following points:

(1) the need for a private American organization concerned with Asian and Pacific Affairs; and, if it is determined there is such a need,

(2) the role which such an organization should fulfill with respect to such matters as research, publications, conferences, etc.;

(3) the needs in terms of organizational structure and staff of such an organization;

(4) whether the American Institute of Pacific Relations, either in its present state or as reorganized, can meet the requirements and fulfill the need in the most effective fashion;

Be it further

RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Pacific Relations will welcome such a review, undertakes on behalf of itself and the membership of the American Institute of Pacific Relations to give any and all assistance requested by such a committee, and undertakes further to give immediate consideration to implementing its findings.

ANNOUNCEMENT

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, held on April 14th, 1953, Mr. J. Morden Murphy was elected Chairman, succeeding Mr. Gerard Swope who now becomes Honorary Chairman. Mr. Murphy, who is a Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company in charge of Far Eastern operations, has been an active member of the American IPR's Executive Committee since 1951 and attended the special IPR conference on Indian-American relations in Delhi in December 1949. During the war he served as intelligence chief on the staff of the U. S. 14th Air Force in China.

The Trustees also appointed as Executive Secretary of the American IPR, Mr. Antonio de Grassi, jr., who for the past six years was in United States Government service in Japan and Korea. Mr. de Grassi, who is a Californian and a graduate of Stanford University, previously served as an intelligence officer in the U. S. Marine Corps in the South Pacific and North China. Mr. William L. Holland, who has been serving as Executive Vice-Chairman of the American IPR for the past two years, has now resumed his full-time duties as Secretary-General of the international IPR. He will also serve as one of the editorial advisers on the Far Eastern Survey.

Other officers elected at the meeting were as follows: Vice Chairman & Treasurer: Mr. C. B. Marshall, Vice President, Standard-Vacuum Oil Company; Vice Chairmen: Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President, University of California, and Mr. J. Ballard Atherton, President, Mutual Telephone Company, Honolulu.

As of April 30, 1953, the other members of the Board of Trustees are as follows:

Joseph W. Ballantine - Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.
Knight Biggerstaff - Chairman, Dept. of Far Eastern Studies, Cornell University
Hugh Borton - Acting Director, East Asian Institute, Columbia University
Gordon R. Clapp - Chairman of the Board, Tennessee Valley Authority.
Arthur G. Coons - President, Occidental College, Los Angeles.
George B. Cressey - Maxwell Professor of Geography, Syracuse University.
Walter F. Dillingham - President, Oahu Railway & Land Company, Honolulu.
Rupert Emerson - Professor of Government, Harvard University.
G. W. Fisher - Bishop Trust Company, Honolulu.
Harold H. Fisher - Professor of History, Stanford University.
Sidney D. Gamble - President, Princeton-Yenching Foundation, New York.
Martha A. Gerbode - Civic leader, San Francisco.
L. Carrington Goodrich - Professor of Chinese, Columbia University.
John R. Hersey - Journalist. Author: "Hiroshima," etc.
Joseph E. Johnson - President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
Benjamin H. Kizer - Attorney: Graves, Kizer & Graves, Spokane.
Kenneth S. Latourette - Professor of Missions & Oriental History, Yale University.
David E. Lilienthal - Lazard Freres & Company, New York.
Herbert S. Little - Attorney: Little, LeSourd, Palmer & Scott, Seattle.
Charles E. Martin - Professor of Political Science, University of Washington.
Albert Mayer - Town & Rural Planner. Mayer & Whittlesey, New York.
James H. Shoemaker - Vice President, Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.
Gregg M. Sinclair - President, University of Hawaii.
J. Wallace Sterling - President, Stanford University.
Hugh C. Tennent - Partner: Cameron, Tennent & Dunn, auditors, Honolulu.
Robert R. Trent - Secretary, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
W. W. Waymack - Former Editor, Des Moines Register & Tribune.
Sumner Welles - Former Under Secretary of State.
Heaton L. Wrenn - Attorney: Anderson, Wrenn & Jenks, Honolulu.

della Selva, Ralph

December 9, 1953

Dear Mr. della Selva:

Very many thanks for your letter. I wish very much that we might meet as you suggest, but unfortunately the pressure of my radio and television schedule leaves very little time for me to see people. I am sorry, because I would like to chat with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ralph della Selva
112 Clifford Street
Hamden, Connecticut

rh

Dear Mr. Murrow,

May I introduce myself to the founder and producer of the Iowa Forum of the air, a part of Junior American Town meeting, covering the state of Iowa. I have during my ten years of producing and directing educational programs, emulated you and what you have been doing on a national scale.

I shall consider it
a privilege to have a
small chat with you at
your convenience. Would
you advise me when it
might come in —

Sincerely,
Ralph della Selva

112 Clifford St
Hamden Conn.
Ralph della Selva.

Demby, Emanuel H.

November 3, 1952

Dear Mr. Demby:

This is merely a note in reply to your letter of September 20 to tell you that I no longer have anything to do with programs other than my own at CBS. I am taking the liberty of forwarding your letter to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

s/ E.R. Murrow

Mr. Emanuel H. Demby
Demby, Brown & Company, Inc.
34 East 51st Street
New York 22, New York

nic

cc: Mr. Mickelson
with correspondence

Denison, Merrill

April 2, 1952

Dear Merrill:

I hope you will not think me the unappreciative character I must appear for not having replied before this to your thoughtful letter of December 30. I find that the combination of both radio and television requires me to work an eight-day week and this is literally my first opportunity to attend to correspondence.

You are quite right - the omission of Canada on our world round-up was inexcusable and I can only say it won't happen again.

It was good to hear from you after so long a time.

Sincerely,

Mr. Merrill Denison
400 East 52nd Street
New York 22, New York

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

nic

MERRILL DENISON
400 EAST 52nd STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

PLaza 5-7365

Canada irresponsible

December 30, 1951

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22

Dear Ed - if I may presume on an acquaintanceship that has been dormant now for almost fifteen years. . .

I listened with the greatest possible interest to your world round up this afternoon on CBS. It was extremely worth while from almost every point of view: informed, intelligent, objective. The hour's discussion reflected great credit on the enterprise and public consciouness of both the sponsor and CBS.

But there was something that struck me as curious - or worse. In the entire hour's discussion, there was not one single reference to Canada whose contributions to the cause of the democratic nations have been, on a population basis, quite as impressive as our own. Why, then, should her place in world affairs be so consistently ignored on this side of the line? Is it because you regard her as simply an extension of the United States, or consider her unimportant, or simply take her for granted as do most Americans?

I'm asking these questions as an American, not as a Canadian although I spend a considerable part of my there, and with all possible respect. Whatever the reason for the indifference to our northern neighbors on the part of most American commentators, it is unfortunate and becoming more so all the time. Nationalism is not unique to the Middle East; it is gathering potent strength right to our north and some of that strength, unfortunately, is more than tinged with anti-Americanism.

You knew Vincent and Alice Massey in London of course but I wonder if your have read his Report as Chairman of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences. Chapter II, "The Forces of Geography", is somewhat disturbing.

I've taken the trouble to draw this your attention partly because of your own great sense of responsibility, partly because yours is probably the most respected American voice heard in Canada. With best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely - Merrill Denison

Denny, George V.

June 9, 1953

Dear George:

I am just back from the Coronation, and I am off again next week. It seems to me Mickelson's letter is fairly definitive at least for the time being. Church is off on a round-the-world trip, and as you know I no longer have any power of decision in this shop. It looks to me like things will just have to simmer along and we'll see what happens.

As ever yours,

Mr. George V. Denny, Jr.
100 Central Park South
New York 19, New York

GEORGE V. DENNY, JR.
100 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CIRCLE 6-5533

May 22, 1953

Dear Ed:

Just before I took over an intensive job which I finished yesterday, I received the enclosed ~~to be returned~~ from Sig Mickelson. Does this close the door at CBS or do you think Ted Church might have an opening in radio? You were good enough to suggest that I ought to be in your "family" over there and I still feel that I'd be more congenial in your set-up than anywhere else unless I change to a new field. I'd welcome the opportunity to have a visit with you at lunch or any other time at your convenience.

done 6/9. Em

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

George -

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Denny, George

GEORGE V. DENNY, JR.
100 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CIRCLE 6-5533

April 9, 1953

Dear Ed:

I know the pressure under which you all are working these days but as time is fleeting and summer plans are being firmed up, I've sent Sig Mickelson the enclosed.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

George

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

April 9, 1953

Dear Mr. Nickelson:

I wonder if you want to consider further any of the program outlines I submitted to you or the staff appointment we discussed? I am still very much interested in doing something with CBS but if, for any reason, you've decided that you can't fit me into any of your program plans, I'd appreciate your letting me know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sigmund Nickelson
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

GEORGE V. DENNY, JR.
100 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CIRCLE 6-5533

March 2, 1953

Dear Ed:

Just to keep you informed, I am enclosing a copy of a draft of a program I have just sent to Mr. Mickelson.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

George -

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON POWWOW

A ½ hour television program based on informal conferences between members of Congress with high school juniors and seniors, at least two of whom will be constituents of the Congressman interviewed, and a student audience.

Washington today is not only the capital of the United States but is the capital of the Free World as well. The new administration and Congress is faced with almost as many problems as Franklin Roosevelt's in 1933. Then our problems were largely domestic; today they are principally world wide. The questions and opinions of the youngsters take on added weight as they approach the draft age. This program is designed to give the television audience an opportunity to hear both their questions and their opinions.

For the sake of variety and the widest possible representation, the program should originate, if possible, in a different high school auditorium in the City of Washington each week; otherwise a studio replica of an auditorium with an audience from a different high school each week. The participants would be a Senator or Congressman from a different state each week and two juniors or seniors, preferably a boy and a girl from the Senator's home town or state capital. The cooperation of the local network affiliate, as well as the high school authorities would be needed to select the participants. Great care should be taken to avoid show-offs and those who might be excellent orators but no good in informal discussion.

The format of the program should be adaptable to the nature of the subject under discussion. After the moderator has explained briefly the nature of the program and how the students are selected there should be a discussion between the two visiting students and the S enator or Representative. This section of the program would be of an exploratory nature, carefully planned to give the audience the necessary facts about the subject under discussion. For instance, if the subject is the proposed Missouri Valley Authority, film clips, maps and charts should be used by the Senator to explain just what MVA is. The youngsters would then raise the more highly controversial questions in connection with the project. The

differences in the points of view in the two students will be brought out in this section of the program which should take from ten to twelve minutes.

Audience participation would occupy the remainder of the program which should consist entirely of questions which will have been submitted in advance and both screened and rehearsed in order to secure the best questions and have them asked effectively. Questions may be directed to the students as well as the Congressmen and either may comment on questions not specifically directed to them.

It is quite likely that during the first few weeks we will find a couple of particularly bright students in the City of Washington, one essentially conservative, the other essentially liberal, who might be used as regulars on most programs to open the audience question period. We could, of course, start with this feature by having extensive try-outs but I think it would be better to select them on the basis of their performance under fire and let all the Washington students know in advance that we'd make our selections after the first few weeks.

This format gives opportunity for commercials in three spots; beginning, middle and at the end just before the subject and speakers for the following week are announced.

Program plan by George V. Denny, Jr.
100 Central Park South, New York City
Telephone: CIrcle 6-5555

2/5/53

Diplomats' Task

To the Wall Street Journal:

You are so right in your editorial, "The People and Foreign Policy" (Jan. 30). In 1949 I had the privilege of heading a group of twenty-eight Americans on a world tour —including representatives of the New York Stock Exchange, the American Bankers Association, the C.I.O., the A.F.L., the American Legion and the General Federation of Womens Clubs. We visited twelve world capitals, met and talked with representative citizens of high and low degree in each country.

Our discussions were free of censorship and, as we were not talking under the klieg lights of world-wide publicity and the obscurantism of diplomatic language, we were able to learn the real feelings and opinions of these people. And most of our members reported their findings back to the membership of their national organizations, the combined total of which numbered over thirty-one million people.

This approach to the problem of world peace could make the tasks of the diplomats far less difficult than it is at the moment. Today, as always, true freedom in a country depends upon an enlightened citizenship. Why aren't we making greater use of our miracles of modern science, the airplane, radio, television—yes, and our monarchs of the sea—to bring people in closer touch with people to the end that we may have a wise and informed public opinion?

GEORGE V. DENNY, JR.

West Cornwall, Conn.

• • •

GEORGE V. DENNY, JR.
100 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CIRCLE 6-5533

West Cornwall, Conn.
February 24, 1953

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your wire that reached me in Washington. I had a visit with Mickelson on Thursday of last week. He discussed the possibility of my taking a staff appointment but made no definite proposal. He indicated his interest in a youth program to originate in Washington. I am working on an outline of one which I will send to him this week.

While in Washington I was approached by a group planning a very interesting nationwide program which seems to be right up my alley. I am to hear from them again later this week.

I should like it very much if something worked out that would enable me to work on your team. Incidentally, your suggestion on your broadcast last night was excellent. Think how helpless some people would be thrown completely on their own resources for twenty four hours.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

George

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

P.S . Thought you might be interested in the enclosed clipping from the Wall Street Journal.

FEBRUARY 16, 1953

MR. GEORGE V. DENNY JR.
HAY ADAMS HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PLEASE HOLD FOR ARRIVAL

THE BOYS IN WASHINGTON TELL ME THEY HAVE NO OPENINGS AT THE PRESENT TIME. ASSUME YOU WILL CALL MICKELSON WHEN YOU RETURN TO NEW YORK. REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43-7

M

WU019 PD

ATLANTIC CITY NJER FEB 16 242P

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

WILL BE HAY ADAMS HOUSE WASHINGTON TONIGHT TOMORROW NEW YORK WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY BUCKINGHAM HOTEL

GEORGE V DENNY JR

326P..

RECEIVED
1953 FEB 16 PM 3:27
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

West Cornwall, Connecticut
January 31, 1953

Dear Ed:

Jeanne said she had a nice chat with you the other day, and that you suggested we postpone a visit until after the inauguration.

I am coming into town next week and hope very much that you can join me for lunch at the University Club either Thursday or Friday. In any case, I will call your office on Tuesday and will meet your convenience either day as I am all booked up on Wednesday.

Best, as always.

Sincerely yours,

George

George V. Denny, Jr.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

de Rittberg, Theodore

December 31, 1953

Dear Mr. de Rittberg:

Please pardon the delay in answering your note of November 27th. I returned the other day from a trip to Korea. I studied your Nobel Film project carefully, and while it is an interesting idea I regret that I am unable to take an interest in it personally.

Your mimeographed letter to the Nobel Foundations is returned herewith as requested.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Theodore B. de Rittberg
2134 Locust Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

rh

November 27, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Ave
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wrote to you several weeks ago regarding my Nobel Film project. Since I have not heard from you, I conclude that no reply is forthcoming. Therefore, would you be so good as to return the mimeographed letter I enclosed?

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

Theodore de Rittberg

Theodore B. de Rittberg
2134 Locust Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Not unable to take an interest in it.

November 8, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N.Y..

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Thank you for consenting to my bringing the plans of the Nobel Film Series to your attention. The enclosed mimeograph of my first letter to the Foundation (considerable correspondence has since been exchanged) will give you the salient features of this proposed project. Subject to their approval of the source, adequate financing has been pledged. Also, upon the completion of some necessary preliminary steps, I have reasons to believe that the Foundation's endorsement will be forthcoming.

Before the end of this year, I expect to place before the Directors of the Foundation in Stockholm, a comprehensive proposal for the setting-up of our Corporation itself. This will include the names of the proposed Board of Directors; The Executive and Production personnel, and others. In connection with the production of the films, the Narrator, whose voice will be recorded on each film, and the person of the Editor of the publications anent to these productions will be of utmost importance. Then too, the ultimate radio and television presentations of our films will have to be most carefully planned and the handling of them to be placed in none but capable hands.

All these are imminent problems with which I am seriously concerned.

My desire in wanting to discuss with you - in person, the aforegoing, is in the hope that some very real personal interests might evolve. If you feel about the matter as I do, will you be so good as to suggest a time and place for our meeting?

Looking forward to this pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore B. de Rittberg

Theodore B. de Rittberg
2134 Locust Street
Philadelphia 3. Pa.

de Rittberg, Count Theodore

November 3, 1953

Dear Count de Rittberg:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your letter of October 25.

Mr. Murrow would be interested to see whatever further information you have regarding the Nobel Laureates matter and suggests that you send it to his home address: 580 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Count Theodore Benedek de Rittberg
2134 Locust Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Personal

October 25th, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Radio Station
New York. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I desire to see you regarding a matter which, I believe, would interest you. It concerns some Nobel Laureates, their work and their importance in international relations.

Perhaps you would wish further information before granting an appointment. This, I would be most happy to forward. However, owing to the highly confidential nature of the matter, I would like your suggestion as to how I may go about this without chancing the information getting into other hands.

I trust that you will find it possible to communicate with me at your earliest possible convenience,

very sincerely,

Benedek de Rittberg

Count Theodore Benedek de Rittberg
2134 Locust Street
Philadelphia 3. Pa.

Locust 4-4790

Abel, Wally

1-B-3

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

November 11
1953

Call him
Monday

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York,
N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I had an edifying but not altogether heartening talk with Ken Holland on Friday, thanks to you, and gather that the Exchange Fellowships people are in a state of considerable uncertainty as to how they are going to administer their program.

I've heard nothing further from them. How does the thing seem to be shaping up? Have the Fellowship Trustees filled the job for which Wheelock and McCabe thought I might be eligible?

I wouldn't bother you so soon except that various other people are pressing me to commit myself on sundry propositions here and I'm stalling them off, which it would be unwise to do too long if nothing's coming of the Fellowships. Incidentally, is it possible there might be something for me with you and/or CBS? That's what I'd like most of all.

All the best.

Yours,

Wallace

Dist. 7-8600 Deuel, W.R.
call him this afternoon

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

home: Adobar 2-7817

October 19
1953

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your cheering note of the 12th, which only just reached me today.

I shall be most grateful for any bush-beating you are able to do. I can't imagine anybody I'd rather have working over the shrubbery in my behalf.

I'm planning to spend at least part of next week in New York looking into possibilities there and will give you a ring. Do phone me if you come to Washington.

One of the things I want to look into in New York is the Ford Foundation. Do you know anybody there to whom I could go invoking your name?

Thanks again for writing.

All the best.

Yours,

Wallace

Wallace R, Deuel.

Deuel, Wallace

October 12, 1953

Dear Wallie:

Thanks for your two letters. I don't know the details of the Michigan job, but I'll investigate and let you know.

Other than that, I'm bankrupt for ideas right now, but I'm sure going to beat the bushes for you. There is a possibility that I will be in Washington sometime within the next couple of weeks. If so, I'll give you a shout; we must make a rendezvous.

As ever yours,

Mr. Wallace R. Deuel
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
1028 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D.C.

dm

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

October 8
1953

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York,
N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Eric Sevareid and Bill Costello tell me that you know of the possibility of a good teaching job developing at the University of Michigan for which I might conceivably be considered eligible.

This sounds like a possibility I should take into account in my present campaign to organize gainful employment for myself, and I'd appreciate hearing what the job is, how much it pays and how I might go about trying to get it. Also, needless to say, I'd appreciate it if you would put in a plug for me.

I'd still rather work for you, though. Is there anything in your operation, or elsewhere in CBS, that I might aim at?

All the best.

Yours,

Wallace

Wallace R. Deuel.

Deuel, W. R.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

October 1
1953

want to see when in Wash.

Edward R. Nurrow, Esq.,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York,
N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Seems that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch is abolishing jobs and reorganizing, just like a government, and is going to struggle along somehow in future without any diplomatic correspondent, namely, without Deuel. So if you'd be so kind as to let me in on any richly-paying and otherwise absolutely ideal jobs you know about, I'd be pleased.

The Bureau here is being drastically reorganized and others' destinies are affected, as well as mine, but what is immediately relevant to me is that I am please to find another job as soon as may be convenient to all concerned.

I don't know what all lies behind the reorganization. The managing editor and the bureau chief are both extremely friendly and even flattering about my work. But they say they aren't going to have anybody working full time on foreign policy stories in future. Any and every member of the Bureau will cover such stories in addition to doing such other chores as may need doing. Such, it appears, are the dangers of specializing exclusively in foreign policy.

I'm not indissolubly wed to the newspaper business. In fact, come to think of it, I'm not wed to any business at all at the moment, am I? Anyway, Deuel is job hunting. Got any good ideas?

All the best.

Yours,

Wallace

Wallace R. Deuel.

Dibble, Dr. Eugene

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

JOHN A. ANDREW MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

October 21, 1953

OK
speaking
Nov 2
3:00 pm

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I plan to be in New York to speak in connection with the United Negro College Fund meeting, being held at the Cosmopolitan Club, at 11:00 A. M. October twenty-seventh. It is my plan to remain in New York through November sixth, stopping at the Hotel Taft where word from you would reach me.

Last year I had the privilege of writing you with reference to your speaking at Tuskegee Institute last April 15, in connection with the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. You were unable to come at that time because of the pressure of your work.

Because of my sincere interest in the fine job you are doing for all Americans, I should like to have the privilege and opportunity to talk with you, if your busy schedule will permit a brief conference during my stay in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene H. Dibble, Jr.
Medical Director

EHD:g

Dickerson, Charles E.

Mary Packard's sister

Re: Antonio Andres Chitato

Born: Portuguese East Africa
Age : about 36 years
Resident of South Africa about 9 years.

File

Employed by Mr. Charles E. Dickerson, Counselor American Embassy, Pretoria, South Africa, 1948.

At the end of one year's employment, when the Dickersons were to be transferred to Brazil, Antonio pled to go with them and declared he wished to remain with them always. This desire was discouraged at first due to the complications of permits, expense etc.

Finally Mrs. Dickerson appealed to the Portuguese Minister who in turn communicated with the Governor General of Mozambique. In time the Curator of Mozambique was instructed to issue the first passport for a Mozambique native.

Antonio went with the Dickersons to Brazil and was with them the two and a half years that Mr. Dickerson was Economic Counselor.

In November, 1951, Mr. Dickerson retired after thirty years service, bought a home in the Virgin Islands (St. Croix) and has established his permanent residence there.

Antonio still wishes to remain as a member of Mr. Dickerson's household but with the expiration of his already once extended visa the Immigration Officials in the Virgin Islands are powerless to grant further extensions and deportation to South Africa will be automatic.

The Dickersons, mindful of the responsibility of accepting the absolute loyalty and trust of any individual who commits his life to their keeping, have made provision for Antonio in their wills in order that he may never be a public charge.

They ask only that he may be assured a status which will permit him to remain with them on some permanent basis.

COPY

Seal of the United States Government

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1952

Dear Mr. Dickerson:

On the occasion of your retirement from the Foreign Service it is both a privilege and a pleasure to record my deep appreciation of the fine and loyal service which you have rendered to our Government in the field of foreign affairs throughout your distinguished career as a Foreign Commerce Officer and as a Foreign Service Officer.

Joining the Foreign Service in 1939, you brought thereto the benefit of eighteen years rich experience under the Department of Commerce at Athens, Cairo, and Stockholm. Your Foreign Service assignments to Moscow, Lisbon, Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Rio de Janeiro have since broadened your field until only the Far East is lacking from your areas of personal contact.

Your record has been one of loyalty, devotion, and conscientious endeavor; of sound judgment, accurate analysis, and facility of expression; of popularity and esteem both among your office associates and in the communities wherein you have been stationed. These qualities all have contributed valuably to the prestige and accomplishments of the missions of which you have been a member.

Particular commendation is due for your work at Moscow and Kuibyshev in the critical years 1939-1942 when your politico-economic reporting under difficult conditions was most enlightening. I have also noted the principal part which you have played in the successful negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa in relief of United States shipping from the effects of the Union's import control regulations.

Permit me to wish you and Mrs. Dickerson well-being and happiness in your future.

Sincerely yours,

(personal signature of Dean Acheson)

Charles E. Dickerson, Esquire,
American Foreign Service Officer, Retired,
Christiansted,
St. Croix.

Disque, Bruce

April 24, 1952

Dear Bruce:

I hope you will forgive me for this terribly belated reply to yours of November 27. Things are more than hectic here what with radio and television and I have fallen disgracefully behind in my correspondence.

I'm most grateful for your kind words about our TV effort and am sorry to say we have no opportunity to expand the operation right now. If we do, I shall by all means give you a shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bruce Disque, Jr.
Spuyten Duyvil
New York 63, New York

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

BRICE DISQUE, JR.

Spuyten Duyvil
New York 63, N.Y.
27 November, 1951

Dear Ed:

Congratulations!

I saw your first "See It Now" show and I have read many considerably favorable reviews. You have indeed enriched television.

As I wrote you some time back, I'd like to be a member of your team. And I regard my news background as quite enviable. This experience includes: reporter and re-write for the New York Evening Post (1925-1926); writer and producer of a transcribed series of dramatized news for Newsweek; two years of producing and marketing the various properties of King Features Syndicate, including International News Service and International News Photos; writer for the radio "March of Time".

If these qualifications interest you -- and if you have a suitable assignment in your scheme of things -- I'll be delighted to hear from you. I can be reached most of these mornings at Kingsbridge 6-1612.

All the best, Brice.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dole, Charles M.

CHARLES MINOT DOLE
~~420 EAST 53RD STREET~~
NEW YORK CITY

113 Patterson Ave.,
Greenwich, Conn.

TRAFALGAR 9-3000

3/8/53

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As I was leaving your office the other day, having come to talk briefly with you about your observations in Korea, you said to me, " if I can be of any help to you, do not hesitate to call upon me." I had not expected to contact you so soon, but since talking to you, I have reread the War Department Historical Section history of the 10th Mt. Division, preparatory to addressing the 10th Alumni Assoc. last Wednesday night. It is now possible to view the four year training period of that division, objectively. It was one of complete frustration, based upon total lack of understanding by the War Department General Staff of the possible need of troops trained in mountain and winter techniques. The army frowns on specialization, yet witness their mechanization. I now admit freely the error of mountain divisions per se, due to the great difficulty of replacements. I believe the answer may be in regimental combat teams of crack men able to meet and cope with any unusual situation and to be then withdrawn in favor of line troops, much like the Rangers.

What I would ask of you, from your varied experience is advice and guidance on the proper procedure.

I realise that in order to have any hope of affecting action the right way, not necessarily the army way, one must have an airtight argument. To prepare this and have it backed by authorotative documentary evidence will take me time, for I have to rely on many avenues of friends in the army in various parts of the world. I shall set about this.

I thought then I would try and have lunch with Bob Lovett when he returns from Hobe Sound in April. When I faced him with the Korean mountain and winter problem in 1950, he turned it over to the General Staff and then was content to rest upon their answer, which was, in my opinion, not the answer at all.

It begins to look as tho' Mark Clark will be our next Chief of Staff. He will be a friend in a key spot, capable of making decisions. Fortunately, I have two very old friends and classmates on the Armed Services Committee, Senators Cooper and Symington. I discussed this briefly with Cooper the other night and he said, " Come on- lets get the answer."

CHARLES MINOT DOLE
444 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

TRAFALGAR 9-3000

Lastly, Pres Bush is very close to Ike, being now a golfing and bridge partner.

This seems to me to be a rather unusual group of connections to affect action in the proper direction, if the action is right. My 84 year old Dad wrote me the other day and said " You did a good job the first time, why not stick at it. If you are right you have nothing to fear."

If you should have any suggestions that you would be willing to give me as to my suggested steps of procedure or any particular crevasses to be avoided, I will surely appreciate them. And I wonder if it would ever be possible for me to study any of your Korea footage in order to get a feel of the present activity in the mountains in the winter?

Very Sincerely,

Minot Dole

P.S. Lowell Thomas can tell you anything that you may wish to know about my background and I note with interest, from that excellent article in News Week about you, that you can use my golf clubs. Both a couple of lefties.

M.D.

Please forgive my own Monday typing.

Doolittle, J. H.

October 30, 1953

Dear Leland:

Heard from Tom Lanphier that due to causes entirely beyond our control, the showing of the atom bomb over the television networks on the 17th of December has been disapproved. This takes the major punch out of our anticipated program and has caused me to cry, roughly, a quart of tears.

The purpose of this letter is to express to you and, through you, to Ed Murrow the deep appreciation of the National Committee for the 50th Anniversary of Powered Flight for your active cooperation and valuable help.

With kindest personal regards and every good wish, I am

As ever,

J. H. DOOLITTLE

Mr. Leland Hayward
655 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

cc - Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS

4021 J. H.
RETURN IN FIVE D
SHELL OIL C
50 WEST 50TH
NEW YORK 20

Bob Alrew

LIFE

221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 1, ILL.

EDITORIAL OFFICES

September 15, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Thanks for your time at the Republican Convention. Your point of view was very helpful. As you may have noticed, my story was limited to two pages in which we tried only to give the reader the feel of the eye (long lenses, periscopes, walkie-lookies) and a few of the men who directed it from their dark booths.

I hoped to get to see you during the Democratic Convention, but we got all tied up in our own story. I have been covering the mid-west for the magazine, originating and producing picture stories from Chicago to Columbus, Knoxville, Dallas and Minneapolis. Many of these stories seem almost to demand sound and motion and your special kind of editing.

My feelings about "See It Now" are the same as they were last spring when I was assistant picture editor and we talked in your office. I think that your work is absolutely the best use that has been made of TV so far. You are on the right track and I would like to work with you. I have a feeling that if you continue your great work, you will develop new directions, and that I might be able to contribute to them.

"See It Now" moves and stimulates and informs with unprecidented impact. I believe that journalism is the most dynamic form of a special kind of education that our world very much needs, that the picture is a great and growing power in journalism, and that your form is the spearhead of something new and penetrating.

How I contribute to this new form I don't know, but whether or not you go to a full hour this fall, I hope you will consider my work and ideas. Specifically, I would like to send you a cross section of my recent picture story suggestions to LIFE,

J. H. Doolittle
FIVE DAYS TO
L COMPANY
50TH STREET
RK 20, N. Y.

LIFE
221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 1, ILL.

EDITORIAL OFFICES

which will tell you more about my journalistic direction and picture imagination than any letter.

Your response to these ideas and suggestions might give us both some indication as to whether our interests might ever coincide.

Regards,

Bob Drew

Robert L. Drew

Druce, Olga

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

om: Hubbell Robinson, Jr.

October 20, 1953.

Miss Druce is certainly covering the waterfront. This is the third recommendation I have had for her.

We are talking to her to see if we can find a place for her.

HR

Druce, Olga

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

o: Mr. Robinson

n: Mr. Murrow

October 19, 1953

A gal by the name of Olga Druce--resume attached--is looking for a job. I don't know very much about her, but she knows her business when it comes to children's programs.

E.R.M.

BENTON & BOWLES, INC.
444 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
Advertising

To Robinson

October 9, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It was good seeing you again; good to find you looking so well, and especially good to know that even within the harrowing nightmare that can be television, you are still managing to make it fun.

I appreciated so much your offer to talk to Hubbell Robinson about me. I still feel CBS is the place for me and would be so happy if we could arrive at a mutual agreement.

Thanks again Ed, and all my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Olga

Olga Druce
fks

P.S. I am enclosing some resumes you might be able to spread around. The hairdo is old-but (one)

the gal somewhat younger, as I suppose they cancel each other out.

thanks again,

Olga

Druce, Olga
Yes
15 min.
Thurs - 3:15
Oct. 8.

BENTON & BOWLES, Inc.
444 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
Advertising

September 30, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

With your terribly over-crowded schedule it seems understandably hopeless to try to reach you by telephone. Perhaps a note will be more direct, after all.

If you can find several moments in the above described schedule can you spare them for a brief talk? I'd appreciate it if you or your secretary could let me know. Thanks.

Cordially,

Olga

Olga Druce

fks

BIOGRAPHY

NAME: Olga Druce

HOME ADDRESS: 152 East 94th Street **PHONE:** Atwater 9-3595

BIRTHPLACE: New York City

MARITAL STATUS: Divorced

EDUCATION: Smith College - A.B.
Reinhardt School of the Theatre - Berlin, Germany
Division of Psychology & Psychiatry - New School of Social Research
Washington School of Psychiatry

TELEVISION AND RADIO BACKGROUND:

From	To	Capacity	Sponsor	Network	Employer
Present	Dec. 1950	Producer Captain Video	General Foods	Dumont	Benton & Bowles (Staff)
		Producer-Director Life Can Be Beautiful	Procter&Gamble	WJZ	Benton & Bowles (Staff)
		When a Girl Marries	General Foods	WNBC	Benton & Bowles (Staff)
1949	1946	Producer-Director House of Mystery	General Foods	Mutual	Benton & Bowles (Independent Contractor)
1946	1945	Writer Superman	Kellogg	Mutual	Robert Maxwell Associates
		House of Mystery	General Foods	Mutual	
1945		Writer Keepsakes	Carter's Little Liver Pills	WJZ	Ted Bates
		Consultant This Changing World	Colgate	CBS	Ted Bates
1945	1944	Writer Baby Institute	Heinz Baby Foods	WJZ	Virginia McMullin

OTHER PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND:

Actress - "Judgment Day" by Elmer Rice
"Eternal Road" Max Reinhardt
"Moon Over Mulberry Street" Nicholas Cosentine
"Time of Your Life" William Saroyan

Co-Director - American Theatre Wing Committee for Youth in Wartime.

Writer - American Theatre Wing Community Plays
"Home is Our Nation" (450 Performances)
(Written for National Committee on Mental Health)

OTHER PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND (cont.)

Writer - "The Universal Heckler" - Written for 25th Anniversary of Society for Orthopsychiatry. Performed at International Congress for Mental Health - London, 1948.
Also Switzerland, France and Belgium.
750 Performances in the United States.

Speaker - Treasury Department
Red Cross
Cross-Country tours for PTA's, Radio & TV Councils, etc.
Subject - Children's Programming.
Auspices - General Foods and Benton & Bowles, Inc.

REFERENCES:

Mr. William R. Baker - Chairman of the Board, Benton & Bowles, Inc.
Mr. Ted Steele - Vice President in charge of Radio & TV, Benton & Bowles, Inc.
Mr. Thomas McDermott - Vice President in charge of Radio & TV Programming, Benton & Bowles, Inc.
Mr. Philip Cleland - Vice President and Account Supervisor, Benton & Bowles, Inc.
Mr. Ralph Watts - Posts Cereals Division, General Foods Corporation, Battle Creek, Michigan.
Mr. R.P. Campbell - Vice President, Jergens Lotion.
Mr. Walter Craig - Vice President in charge of Advertising, Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Mr. N. Wolfe - Vice President and Director of Radio & TV, Young & Rubicam, Inc.
Mr. M.E. Carlock - Vice President, Calkins & Holden, Carlock, McClinton & Smith.
Mr. T.G. Bergmann - General Manager of the Dumont Television Network.
Mr. W.F. Craig - Procter & Gamble Productions, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. William Zeigler - Vice President, Ross Roy, Inc.
Mr. Rolland Taylor - Vice President and Director of Advertising, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Ducas, Robert - F 565

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

. Goddard Lieberson

ward R. Murrow

August 8, 1951

A personal friend of mine and substantial citizen asked if I could secure for him an opinion regarding the enclosed project. I know it is a bother, but could you have one of your boys look at it and give Robert Ducas a ring at DIgby 4-1400 and give him a wholly informal and unofficial comment. Many thanks.

E.R.M.

Dugan, Bob

November 3, 1952

Dear Mr. Dugan:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of October 21 and for sending me the transcription of your radio show, "The Rights of Man". I have not as yet had a chance to listen to it, but I'm looking forward to doing so at the first opportunity.

My best thanks again for taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Dugan
North Dakota Farmers Union
Jamestown, North Dakota

nis

NORTH DAKOTA

Farmers Union

Jamestown, North Dakota

October 15 - 52

RC
Thanks - hope get chance to read it in near future

Mr. Ed Murrow
News Director
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Aboard the Truman Train two weeks ago, Bill Costello told me you were one of the busiest, hardest-working guys in New York. I'll take his word on that. From listening to you each evening, I know you and your staff do the best job of news reporting on the air. Yours is the sane, calm voice that is so desperately welcome these days.

rec'd 10/20

By this letter I am playing the presumptious role of the little guy from North Dakota who is kidding himself that you might be interested in scanning the script and listening to a transcription of a half-hour radio show I just produced to help bring about the defeat of Joe McCarthy in Wisnconsin.

It's "THE RIGHTS OF MAN". The show was originally written and produced by me two years ago. In a small way it was a hit in these here parts. Your CBS outlet here in Jamestown and Minot broadcast it. Later it was re-broadcast from Denver and Dallas.

Some who heard it, believed that it was what the doctored ordered for Joe McCarthy.

There's no strings attached to this. Just a hunch you might enjoy scanning the script. Maybe you have a half-hour some dull day to listen to the ET.

If it brings you half the pleasure one of your evening programs do me -- I shall be glad.

Bill Costello won't remember me. But I remember him. A very gracious fellow he was to spend two hours with me between Fargo and Grand Forks.

Good luck to you.

Bob Dugan

Bob Dugan, Director of Information.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN

ANNOUNCER: Ladies and gentlemen -- Men who have lost their liberties are men without security or dignity. A democracy without its guarantee of freedom to its people, is a nation without strength.

A great American once said: Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Increasing numbers of citizens are alarmed at the clear evidence that many of us have forgotten or have become indifferent to the great heritage of freedom and liberty which has made this nation strong. There is evidence that we are squandering our inalienable rights and replacing them with fear and suspicion.

Lest we forget whence came our heritage of freedom and liberty. Lest we forget those great men and women who throughout history have battled unceasingly for economic, social and political equality for all people. Lest we forget that fear of social and political reprisal, fear of labeling, fear of name-calling, fear of the character assassin is a deadly enemy of our freedoms. Yes fear can stifle the freedom of our press, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech more effectively than laws can ever do, Lest we forget -- to the people of Wisconsin who have long cherished the great heritage of freedom and progressive thought -- to you we dedicate this dramatic story of THE RIGHTS OF MAN. Hear it now . . . . .

MUSIC: Full and Fade Out

VOICE: "We hold these truths to be self evident -- that all men are created equal -- that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights -- that among these rights are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. . . . . ."

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: This is the story of the Rights of Man. A story without end. A story of man's struggle for freedom and liberty. A story of man's search for self dignity that makes him equal to his brother and one with his creator.

Because man is inherently decent, his humanity to man has been the driving force in his search for Freedom, for Liberty, for his Pursuit of Happiness. His search for this ideal knows no race, no single creed, no country, no continent. It knows not one of these -- it knows them all. The black, the white, the yellow, the brown -- the jew and the gentile -- the humblest among men and the noblest of lords have carried the torch of freedom around the world and across history's endless time that men may live in dignity, security and in peace.

MUSIC: Full briefly - fades into theme.

The greatest of the great among men -- a Jew -- a man from Gallilee -- the Son of God -- but still a man who spoke humble words from a Mount -- words that have lived through time -- noble words that have inspired men in distress and despair when only the goal and not the

deeds have enabled the torch of liberty to remain burning. These are the words -- this is the Sermon -- the Sermon of man's Christ from the Mount:

MUSIC: Full briefly and fade

VOICE: Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.
Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.
Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.
Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.
Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.
Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called sons of God.
Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
Blessed are ye when men shall reproach you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: The man who spoke those words -- His name became incarnate with Love, with Truth, with Peace -- the very essence of the Rights of Man. His name became legion with the multitudes and the cross upon which he died became symbolic with the very dignity for which all men strive. And Christianity was carried through the centuries into the far reaches of the world -- from Jerusalem to Greece to Rome and to the British Isles.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

And in the year of our Lord 1215 the Anglo-Saxons -- people of great dignity, of great vigor and of great love for freedom, struck the first successful spark of revolt against tyranny and oppression. Out of their protest against the minions of despotism was born the Magna Charta -- the first of the great political documents by which free men assumed the responsibility of governing themselves in a free society. The Magna Charta became in deed and in fact the cornerstone of modern democracy. These are the words -- written over 700 years ago -- which have lived through the ages and upon which the great nations of this era provide havens of liberty to their people.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

VOICE: In the first place, we have granted to God, and by this our present charter confirmed for us and our heirs forever that the people shall be free, and shall have their rights entire, and their liberties inviolate. We have also granted to all freeman of our kingdom, for us and our heirs forever, all the unwritten liberties, to be had and held by them and us forever.

A freeman shall not be amerced for a slight offense, except in accordance with the degree of the offense.

No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him nor send upon him, except by lawful judgement of his peers or by the law of the land.

To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice.

Since moreover, for God and the amendment of our kingdom and for the better allaying of the quarrel that has arisen between us and our barons, we have granted all these concessions, desirous that they should enjoy them in complete and firm endurance forever. Wherefore it is our will, and we firmly enjoin, that the men in our kingdom have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions, well and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully and wholly, for themselves and their heirs, of us and our heirs, in all respect and in all places forever.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: Though the Magna Charta laid the basis for the right of Man through later centuries, the torch of liberty burned low but steadily for scores of decades. As the concept of liberty spread, people began to move out across the world -- opening new horizons of knowledge. Then the new world was discovered -- a new world rich in promise for those who sought new wealth, rich in promise for those who desired a new life of liberty and freedom.

Out of this wilderness of the new world, out of the strength and determination of the men and women who sought asylum from tyranny and oppression, and out of the minds of such men as Paine, Washington, Franklin, Madison, Jefferson and a host of others, was born the first

great democracy of the world -- conceived, as Lincoln later said - conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

But the men who came here to build a new democratic nation found that tyranny and oppression followed them. And they rebelled against it. Revolt and revolution were as repugnant to them, then,as those words are today to us. But men like Tom Paine, who never lost sight of the real goal, dedicated his life and his energies in showing the people that freedom and liberty lent honour to revolt and to remain passive under tyranny lent dishonour to the dignity of man. Let us listen to the stirring words which Paine wrote -- words that unified the people of the new nation more than anything else.

MUSIC: Full briefly and Fade

VOICE: The cause of America is the cause of all mankind. So deeply rooted are all the governments of the old world and so effectively has the tyranny and the antiquity of habit established itself over the minds of people that no beginning can be made elsewhere but here. Freedom has been haunted around the globe; reason is considered as rebellion; and the slavery of fear has made men afraid to think.

Oh ye that love mankind. Ye that dare oppose not only tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth.

Independence is my happiness and I view things as they are without regard to place or person; my country is the world and my religion

is to do good. Truth and liberty -- they are the greatest of all good.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: Out of the flame of revolt were forged other great men. The torch of liberty burned brightly. It took a man like Jefferson to express the intensity of feeling of the people of that day -- and with his words was struck the first great blow for liberty -- and the birth of a new nation was accomplished by the magnificent document which he wrote. Let us pause while we hear once again the inspiring phrases of the Declaration of Independence:

MUSIC: Full briefly and Fade

VOICE: When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.-- We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. -- That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. -- That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute

new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Government long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience has shown that mankind is more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invaribly the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government and to provide new Guards for their future security.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. . . . . And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: Five years later -- after tremendous sacrifice -- the right of free people to govern themselves was won. But the difficult job of establishing that new government was yet to be done. All the great men and minds of that day were called together and at Philadelphia the new constitution was written -- prefaced with these words:

VOICE: We, the people of the United States of America, in order to form a

more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: The new constitution was submitted to the people and they turned it down. They were realistic people -- to them the constitution was incomplete. They had fought too long. They had been tempered by too many hardships. They had sacrificed too much to be satisfied with mere implications of liberty and freedom. They wanted their liberties spelled out. They asked for them and they got them -- the first ten amendments to the constitution -- known today, as then, as the American Bill of Rights. They are basically the same as what their Anglo-Saxon forebearers demanded of King John over 500 years previously. These are the Bill of Rights:

MUSIC: Full briefly and Fade

1st VOICE: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

2nd VOICE: A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

1st VOICE: No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

2nd VOICE: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.

1st VOICE: No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury.

2nd VOICE: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State.

1st VOICE: In suits at common law, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.

2nd VOICE: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

1st VOICE: The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

2nd VOICE: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: Thus the new nation was born -- the great truths of liberty and equality became self evident to the people. And the new nation grew and

expanded. The people loved and fostered their new found liberties -- and they used them judiciously, wisely to build a great country and to rear a great and vigorous nation of people, respected, admired and later imitated by the people in other countries. As Tom Paine had said: The cause of America became the cause of all mankind.

But the fiber and temper of the new country was put under severe test three score years later. The test was twofold: One was whether the dignity of man and his liberties were to be decided by the color of his skin; the other was whether a nation indivisible was less than the sum of its divided states.

It seemed then, for awhile, that the new nation was to die before it ever had a chance to prove its maturity. But the spirit which conceived the new democracy was indestructible in face of its difficulties and out of turmoil rose a man who led the nation back to its original purpose. That man was Abraham Lincoln. Few men in all our history have better expressed the true spirit of this nation than he when he stood upon a crude wooden platform overlooking the cemetery and battleground at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania -- November 19, 1863. Those words of his address have been burned, since, into the soul of every American. They will live forever. Hear them now:

MUSIC: Full and Fade

VOICE: "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the

proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth".

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: The war between the states was over. The nation was saved -- saved to become forever indivisible, stronger and more powerful than any man had dared to dream. Yet it remained the government for and by

the people -- it remained a government of laws and not of tyrannical men, dictators, nor despots. And the people zealously guarded their liberties and America became the land of the free -- the land of hope and promise -- the land of boundless opportunity for thousands upon thousands of people of all nations who came here seeking a haven from oppression and release from the bonds of poverty. America the melting pot. America the beautiful.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

America in a little more than 100 years seemingly fulfilled its manifest destiny. Its borders reached from ocean to ocean -- from Canada to the Gulf.

A limitless future of prosperity, security and peace seemed to be the beholden destiny of America. To its people America was the world -- all important -- all sufficient. Then suddenly, a pistol shot was heard around the world. A prince of a decadent monarchy fell and the world went up in flames. The sear of war was felt by the people of this nation -- people who wanted peace -- and who wanted to be left alone. Our people had not yet learned that by their example the torch of freedom had been lifted by other countries. They had not yet learned that freedom, liberty, and the dignity of men did not stop at our shores -- that our own heritage of equality was dependent not only upon ourselves but upon all people in all the world.

Reluctantly, at first, but with courage and steadfastness we fought

in that First World War to the end that Democracy might survive. The war was won -- but despite the sacrifices we had made, we did not learn that the world was a single community, that men were men no matter where they lived -- no matter what language they spoke or under what flag they saluted.

Apparently we were not willing to share the ideal of liberty and freedom with our neighbors.

But a deep national economic depression stripped the tinsel and the shiny baubels from our proud castles and once again the real, the good, the genuine became important. Men who lost their jobs, their land, their wealth felt that they had lost their dignity as well.

But there came a man who showed them that out of the distress and despair -- men lost only their delusions and in so losing they regained their dignity.

He said: -

VOICE: Let me assert my firm belief -- there is nothing to fear but fear itself.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: That man was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Under him, the people rebuilt their lives upon firmer ground. They went back to their factories and their stores. The farmers went back to their land.

And it was well that they did for in a few years a little corporal in Germany was laying his diabolical plan to crush democracy where

he could find it -- wipe out liberties and destroy the dignity and the individuality of whole nations.

Again we went to war. This time with a better understanding of what we were fighting for. And upon the ashes of war and out of the understanding we had gained through our maturity we led the way to the building of One World through the United Nations.

The people of this nation were ready to accept the concept for a new world. President Roosevelt struck the note for a world of freedom and peace when he said:

VOICE: "In the future days which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms:

The first is freedom of speech and expression -- everywhere in the world

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way -- everywhere in the world

The third is freedom from want, which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants -- everywhere in the world

The fourth is freedom from fear which means a world-wide reduction of arms to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor -- anywhere in the world.

MUSIC: Full and Fade

NARRATOR: But before the concept of a new world of freedom and enduring peace could be visualized and brought concretely into being -- ominous sounds of aggression, the clanking of arms, the murmurings of distrust and suspicion, the sharp strident voices of disagreement struck a discordant note that all but drowned out the voice of the four freedoms.

The din of discord, of hate and mistrust -- the aggression of might, the rush of power for more power, the ruthless devastation of minorities--all of these are not the sound and fury from an outside aggressor alone. They are ugly sounds and forces that have arisen within our own midst -- rising from the very land and nation from which was born the highest type of liberty, of tolerance and equality.

The enemies of our democracy from within are as strong as those from without. Fear is strangling our freedoms. Fear is sapping our dignity. Trust is being replaced with suspicion. Where there was once tolerance, there is now discrimination. Freedom of association is now guilt by association. Protection from libel and character assasination is scorned and thwarted by men who use their Congressional immunity to shamelessly murder the good name and dignity of others for political purposes. Free speech and the right of redress has thus been successfully prostituted. Hysteria born of fear is making a mockery of all those things which free men profess.

Men who subscribe to this degradation of democray's ideals claim

they are saving democracy from itself and saving it from the tyranny of Communism. But we in America know that the only way to defeat Communism is with MORE democracy -- not LESS democracy. We know that the only real force against tyranny is freedom. The best weapon against fear is the feeling of security and dignity of people -- not more fear, not more suspicion -- not mistrust or lack of faith in the things which make democracy strong.

It is a matter of national honor -- it is a matter of each citizen's personal responsibility to see that men like Joe McCarthy, who have so little faith in Democracy, who have so little respect for the decency and patriotism of his fellow man -- must be relieved of his office as United States Senator.

Pause.

And on Tuesday, November 4th, the people of Wisconsin will take care of Joe McCarthy. And the nation will be thankful. In his place the voters of this state will choose, instead, Thomas Fairchild -- a man of whom we can be proud. A man of courage. A man with a deep and abiding faith in Democracy and its people.

MUSIC full briefly and fades.

Few men in America today have the understanding of the real dangers that face our democracy -- and few men have the hope, the confidence and the faith that the people can maintain that democracy in face of such dangers. Thomas Fairchild is one of those men.

To end this story of THE RIGHTS OF MAN, Mr. Fairchild has furnished us with his message of hope and faith. Here are his words . . . .

VOICE: Make men free -- free from want, free from fear, and free from distrust and suspicion and you will have a Democracy where Communism can never prevail.

This I do believe with all my heart. And we who yet have freedom must realize that ours is a responsibility -- not merely to preserve and guard our own in America -- but to help make men free in all the world. Freedom, liberty, democracy confined only within the boundaries of this nation is a delusion we cannot afford to keep.

It is not enough to just believe in Democracy. It is not enough that we enjoy and preserve the fruits of our great heritage. Ours is the task to free men's minds and then lend honor and respect to the dignity of those men when they, at long last, find freedom a shining reality. This is the way to Peace, as I see it. The way is clear. Ours is the task to pursue the one course with full determination, with complete devotion to the end that we keep faith with those who gave us democracy and faith with those who have yet to find it. Let us keep that faith. Join me, won't you, in this crusade that will bring honor, dignity and liberty to all men -- and Peace to this world.

MUSIC -- finale

Dunn, Clyde W

April 9, 1952

Dear Clyde:

I must apologize. Last Fall I undertook to do a half-hour Sunday TV show in addition to my regular 7:45 broadcasts. I have been buried since then and I am distressed to discover that I never answered your thoughtful letter of September 4, and that Mr. Masani has long since left the states. I hope you will forgive me.

It was good to hear from you again and it would pleasure me enormously to see you. Do give me a shout when you return home.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. Clyde Dunn
American Consulate General
Bombay, India

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Bombay, India, September 4, 1951

Dear Ed:

I am happy to have the opportunity now, after so long, to resume our contact, even at this great a distance. I have followed proudly your fine record of public service over the years and was delighted to learn last year of your receiving an honorary degree from my alma mater in Chapel Hill where we had met in 1931. Your work in radio and mine on the government side of foreign affairs are a far cry from days together in McDougall Alley near the Women's Jail in the Village!

The pointed purpose of this note is to say that Mr. Minoo R. Masani, a prominent Indian friend of America, is going to the United States later in the month and is interested in the possibilities of radio engagements during his stay through October and November. Mr. Masani's biographic data, as put together by the Institute of International Education, which is a sponsor of his visit, is attached. Mr. Masani plans to arrive in New York from London on September 29, to be in or near New York during the first three weeks of October, and to travel over much of the country before his departure early in December. The State Department will be helping with some of the arrangements and I expect that Mr. Edward Clark, formerly Public Affairs Officer in Bombay, will be getting in touch with CBS and the other major networks. I want to post you on this possibility with the view to eliciting your favorable reaction. Mr. Masani has broadcast during previous trips to the United States and should, particularly at this time, be able to contribute considerably to American understanding of India.

As a matter of possible interest in your attempt to analyse the Indian segment of the international scene, I enclose a copy of an article generally known to have been written by Jawarharlal Nehru about himself. It appeared in the Modern Review of Calcutta in November 1937 and, incidentally, was recently brought to my attention by Mr. Masani. "Rashtrapati" is loosely

translated

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

translated as "national leader", though at the time of the article it was applied generally only to the leader of the Congress Party. "Chanakya" is the Indian equivalent of Machiavelli but without the usual connotation of ruthlessness. The character actually was an advisor to a Hindu king about 300 years B.C. The article is the only self-analysis of the Indian Prime Minister which has come to my attention.

Since my assignment to Bombay, after last year at the National War College, is expected to run through 1952, I can only hope that you might be coming this way or that we might meet in New York or Washington when I go home again.

Sincerely yours,

Clyde

W. Clyde Dunn
American Consul

Enclosures:

Biographic data, as stated
Copy of article

At 45, Mr. Minoo R. Masani can already look back on a life of varied achievement. His abilities have found public recognition in his election as Mayor of Bombay in 1943 and as a Member first of the Indian Legislative Assembly in 1945 and then of the Constituent Assembly of India in 1947. From 1948 to 1949, he was India's first Ambassador in Brazil. Now a Member of Parliament, Mr. Masani is also Chairman of the United Nations Sub-Commission for Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

The wide range of Mr. Masani's interests is indicated by the fact that he is also currently President of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association and a Member of the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour, which is representative of Industry and organised Labour throughout India. A keen student of International affairs, Mr. Masani is a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

A Graduate of Bombay and London Universities and a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, Mr. Masani commenced his carrer as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court. His interest soon turned, however, to political life and he was one of the founders and Joint Secretary of the All India Congress Socialist Party from its inception in 1934 till 1939. He was a member of the All India Congress Committee, the highest representative organ of the Indian National Congress, from 1936 to 1938, and a member of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress (in its non-communist days) for some time. A follower of Mahatma Gandhi and an ardent protagonist of India's national independence, Mr. Masani was imprisoned for civil disobedience activities in 1932-33 and again in 1943. A councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935, he was elected Mayor of Bombay in 1943. Since 1945, he has represented the important city of Bombay in the federal legislature in New Delhi. A consistent democrat and anti-totalitarian, Mr. Masani was Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Indian Congress for Cultural Freedom which met in Bombay in March this year.

Since 1941, Mr. Masani has been associated with Tata Industries, who control the largest single aggregation of Indian industry embracing iron and steel, locomotives, engineering, machine tools, textiles, electric power, chemcials, soaps, industrial investment, radios, airlines and hotels. He is at present Tatas' Director of Industrial and Public Relations.

Publications

Our India (1940) India's largest circulated book in modern times (also published in the U.S.A. by the Oxford University Press, New York.

Socialism Reconsidered (1944); Your Food (1944); Picture of a Plan (1945); A Plea for the Mixed Economy (1947); Our Growing Human Family (1950) (To be published in the U.S.A. this fall by the Oxford University Press, New York)

Co-Author: India's Constitution at Work (1939)

Copy/db

THE RASHTRAPATI

By "Chanakya"

"RASHTRAPATI JAWAHARLAL KI JAI!" The Rashtrapati looked up as he passed swiftly through the waiting crowds, his handswent up and were joined together in salute and his pale hard face was lit up by a smile. It was a warm personal smile and the poeple who saw it responded to it immediately and smiled and cheered in return.

The smile passed away and again the face became stern and sad, impassive in the midst of the emotion that it had roused in the multitude. Almost it seemed that the smile and the gesture accompanying it had little reality behind them; they were just tricks of the trade to gain the goodwill of the crowds whose darling he had become. Was it so?

Watch him again. There is a great procession and tens of thousands of persons surround his car and cheer him in an ecstacy of abandonment. He stands on the seat of the car balancing himself rather well, straight and seemingly tall, like a god, serene and unmoved by the seething multitude. Suddenly there is that smile again, or even a merry laugh, and the tension seems to break and the crowd laughs with him not knowing what it is laughing at. He is god-like no longer but a human being claiming kinship and comradeship with the thousands who surround him, and the crowd feels happy and friendly and takes him to its heart. But the smile is gone and the pale stern face is there again.

Is all this natural or the carefully thought out trickery of the public man? Perhaps it is both and long habit has become second nature now. The most effective pose is one in which there seems to be least of posing, and Jawaharlal has learnt well to act without the paint and powder of the actor. With his seeming carelessness and insouciance, he perform on the public stage with consummate artistry. Whither is this going to lead him and the country? What is he aiming at with all apparent want of aim? What lies behind that mask of his, what desires, what will to power. What insatiate longings?

These questions would be interesting in any event; for Jawaharlal is a personality which compels interest and attention. But they have a vital significance for us, for he is bound up with the present in India, and probably the future, and he has the power in him to do great good to India or great injury. We must therefore seek answers to these questions.

For nearly two years now he has been President of the Congress and some people imagine that he is just a camp-follower in the Working Committee of the Congress, suppressed or kept in check by others.

And yet steadily and persistently he goes on increasing his personal prestige and influence both with the masses and with all manner of groups and people. He goes to the peasant and the worker, to the zamindar and the capitalist, to the merchant and the peddler, to the Brahmin and the untouchable to the Muslim, the Sikh, the Parsi, the Christian and the Jew - to all those who make up the great variety of Indian life. To all these he speaks in a slightly different language, ever seeking to win them over to his side. With an energy that is astonishing at his age, he has rushed about across this vast land of India, and everywhere he has received the most extraordinary of popular welcomes. From the far North to Cape Comorin he has gone like some triumphant Caesar passing by, leaving a trail of glory and a legend behind him. Is all this for him just a passing fancy which amuses him, or some deep design or the play of some force which he himself does not know? Is it his will to power of which he speaks in his autobiography that is driving him from crowd to crowd and making him whisper to himself:

I DREW THESE TIDES OF MEN INTO MY HANDS AND WROTE MY WILL ACROSS THE SKY IN STARS

What if the fancy turn? Men like Jawaharlal with all their capacity for great and good work are unsafe in democracy. He calls himself a democrat and a socialist, and bo doubt he does so in all earnestness, but every psychologist knows that the mind is ultimately a slave to the heart and that logic can always be made to fit in with the desires and irrepressible urges of man. A little twist and Jawaharlal might turn a dictator sweeping aside the paraphernalia of a slow-moving democracy. He might still use the language and slogans of democracy and socialist, but we all know how fascism has fattened on this language and then cast it away as useless lumber.

Jawaharlal is certainly not a fascist either by conviction or by temperament. He is far too much of an aristocrat for the crudity and vulgarity of fascism. His very face and voice tell us that:

"PRIVATE FACES IN PUBLIC PLACES ARE BETTER AND NICER THAN PUBLIC FACES IN PRIVATE PLACES."

The fascist face is a public face and it is not a pleasant face in public or private. Jawaharlal's face as well as his voice are definitely private. There is no mistaking that even in a crowd, and his voice at public meetings is an intimate voice which seems to speak to individuals separately in a matter-of-fact homely way. One wonders as one hears it or sees that sensitive face what lies behind them, what thoughts and desires, what strange complexes and repressions, what passions suppressed and turned to energy, what longings which he dare not acknowledge even to himself. The train of thought holds him in public speech, but at other times his looks betray him, for his mind wanders away to strange fields and fancies

and he forgets for a moment his companion and holds inaudible converse with the creatures of his brain. Does he think of the human contacts he has missed on his life's journey, hard and tempestuous as it has been; does he long for them? Or does he dream of the future of his fashioning and of the conflicts and triumphs that he would fain have? He must know well that there is no resting by the wayside on the path he has chosen, and that even triumph itself means greater burdens. As Lawrence said to the Arabs:

> "There can be no rest houses for revolt, no dividend of joy paid out".

Joy may not be for him, but something greater than joy may be his if fate and fortune are kind - the fulfilment of a life purpose.

Jawaharlal cannot become a fascist. And yet he has all the makings of a dictator in him - vast popularity, a strong will directed to a well-defined purpose, energy, pride, organizational capacity, ability, hardness, and, with all his love of the crowd, an intolerance of others and a certain contempt for the weak and inefficient. His flashes of temper are well-known and even when they are controlled, the curling of the lips betrays him. His overmastering desire to get things done, to sweep away what he dislikes and build anew, will hardly brook for long the slow processes of democracy. He may keep the husk but he will see to it that it bends to his will. In normal times he would just be an efficient and successful executive, but in this revolutionary epoch Caesarism is always at the door, and is it not possible that Jawaharlal might fancy himself as a Caesar?

Therein lies danger for Jawaharlal and for India, For it is not through Carsarism that India will attain freedom, and though she may prosper a little under a benevolent and efficient despotism she will remain stunted and the day of the emancipation of her people will be delayed.

For two consecutive years Jawaharlal has been President of the Congress and is some ways he has made himself so indispensable that there are many who suggest that he should be elected for a third term. But a greater disservice to India and to Jawaharlal himself can hardly be done. By electing him a third time we shall exalt one man at the cost of the Congress and make the people think in terms of Caesarism. We shall encourage in Jawaharlal the wrong tendencies and increase his conceit and pride. He will become convinced that he alone can bear this burden or tackle India's problems. Let us remember that in spite of his apparent indifference to office he has managed to hold important offices in the Congress for the last seventeen years. He must imagine that he is indispensable, and no man must be allowed to think so. India cannot afford to have him as President of the Congress for a third year in succession.

There is a personal reason also for this. In spite of his brave talk Jawaharlal is obviously tired and stale and he will progressively deteriorate if he continues as President. He cannot rest, for he who rides a tiger cannot dismount. But we can at least prevent him from going astray and from mental deterioration under too heavy burdens and responsibilities. We have a right to expect good work from him in the future. Let us not spoil him by too much adulation and praise. His conceit, if any, is already formidable. It must be checked. We want no Caesars.

The Modern Review,
November 1937

Dunn, William

December 31, 1953

Dear Bill:

I have just returned from Korea to find your letter of December 22nd. I had planned to go to Manila and do an interview with Magasaysay, but the idea had to be abandoned. I considered coming anyway to do a lengthy interview with Dunn, but I had to abandon that idea too. You can be sure that I would not have attempted anything in Manila without you to hold my hand.

All the best for the New Year.

As ever,

Mr. William J. Dunn
Executive Vice President
Manila Broadcasting Company
Insular Life Building
7th Floor
Manila, Philippines

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MANILA BROADCASTING COMPANY
7TH FLOOR
INSULAR LIFE BUILDING
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

Dec. 22, 1953

M J. DUNN
E VICE PRESIDENT

Dear Ed,

My confidential agents inform me you are planning to send a team out this way to obtain material for your TV shows ! Don't you think you should let me know ? It's virutally impossible to operate in these here quarters without my joyful assistance !

Any chance of your coming along, even for a short trip ? There's a lot about this part of the world you should know first hand and I'm the lad to show you.

Your friend, Gladys Chen was through here a couple of weeks ago and I did help her to the extent of a couple of gimlets and a luncheon, as well as a Sunday at my ranch. The poor girl seemed to be more than a little confused as to just what she was trying to accomplish. She may be back this way on her way home and with more definite ideas of her goals. It is very hard to give accurate directions to one who doesn't know where he wants to go.

I have no such fears with your gang. I know if you send a crew this far, they will have a good idea of what to bring back. And I can help out, in that case !

Im tickled to death that Bill Downs drew the Rome assignment because he told me how much he wanted it one night last summer when we closed up Tim Costello's. I think Ned Calmer is a damned fool for leaving Rome and you can quote me. I told him so in Rome !

Gave Ted Church a taste of the Dunn hospitality when he visited here and I'm sure he wasn't bored. I still don't think he ever learned the rate of exchange, however. He was still asking how much is a peso when I dumped him on the plane !

Won't be home again before 1955 but have a date with Downs, Weller and Frank Kelley in Rome in June of that year and will be in New York late that month. Will see you at Colbee's ! My best to all the gang, Jess particularly, and everything good for the New Year !

Bee

Eastman, Fred

The View from Our Cottage

Fred Eastman

Bristol, New Hampshire August 28, 1953

Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
New York

Dear Ed:

Welcome home! As one of the "99 million" I've missed you. I hope I'll have a chance to put to you in person a few questions that have been growing in my alleged retirement. (Yes, the compulsory age limit caught me June 30, 1952, but I'm still in the prime of my senility.)

For example, why is it that in Claremont, California where I now live (it's 35 miles east of the nearest known sin) CBS programs meet constant interference from other stations and the news program especially get mutilated by a strong dot-dash code? But Fulton Lewis Jr. can be heard loud and clear,-damn it!

Same situation here in Bristol, New Hampshire. We're 110 miles from Boston's WEEI, but the latter's signal is weak. Yet Lewis blasts over three or four stations including the new 50,000 watt station in Boston.

Friends of ours, so benighted as to spend their winters in Florida, tell me the same situation ~~xxxxx~~ holds there. Lewis seems to be god of the airways in the small cities and rural districts.

One can't generalize from a few instances; but one can raise an eyebrow. And this question: Is CBS content to allow McCarthy and Lewis to capture the listeners outside the metropolitan centers. To your tents O Israel!

That's enough for a sample. Would you care to chat with me about such matters at a lunch or any mutually convenient time on Wednesday, Sept 16?

For the first time in five or six years I'll be in New York on that day--and the preceeding Tuesday after 3:30 p.m.) As yet I have no other engagements except to see the matinee of "My Three Angels" that Wednesday afternoon. Am leaving by plane early on Thursday for Los A.

It would be great to see you again and strike a little fire from your flint.

As ever,

Fred Lockman

Will you drop me a line?
P.O.Box 15, Bristol, New Hampshire

Dear Ed: If you ever do a job on Retirement adventures comparable to the one you did on Mental Health you may find this experiment worth looking into. It belongs among the happier ones. Best wishes, Fred

"RETIREMENT" IN PILGRIM PLACE

By FRED EASTMAN

[*Dr. Eastman spread the fame of C.T.S. far and wide through his work in Religious Drama. More than anyone else, he made this magazine what it is, serving as its editor from 1926 to 1946. He resides in Claremont, California, but if "retirement" means inactivity, he will never retire.*] 570 W. 8th St

I

YOUNGSTERS under fifty years of age, please turn to some other article. I write this one for ministers and other Christian workers who have begun to think about their eventual retirement—when and where? A few years ago I faced these questions. It would have helped if someone ahead of me on the road had shared his experience. I hope that this narrative will serve those about to take the big jump (jump, not slide) from full employment to full retirement.

In June, 1952, the whistle blew for me to quit the chair which I had held for twenty-six years as Professor of Biography and Drama at the Chicago Theological Seminary. A chair? Rather, a bench; for it included courses in Religious Drama—Greek, Medieval, and Modern—Biographies of Men of Power, Religious Values in Literature, Religious Journalism, and other assorted offerings in the general field of Religion and the Arts. I also edited, from 1926 to 1946, the C.T.S. REGISTER. Summers I devoted largely to writing at the Eastman summer workshop in Bristol, New Hampshire, where I wrote a dozen books, edited a half-dozen more, created a score of religious dramas (mostly one-acts), and turned out nearly two hundred articles, about a third of them for the *Christian Century*.

I loved every part of that job: the teaching, the researches, the writing, the editing, the fellowship with students and faculty. It was like being paid to play golf, although I didn't confess this to the Directors. Thus the years swished by. Then suddenly the whistle blew.

The Board of Directors, the Administrative Council, the Federated Theological Faculty, the students and even the janitors gave me a beautiful send-off with gifts, a banquet, speeches, and a magnificent leather-bound Book of Tributes. The C.T.S. REGISTER devoted much of its November, 1952, issue to some of those tributes. No teacher could ask for more generous appreciation. For days, exalted in mind and spirit, I fairly floated in the starry heavens.

Then, *thud!* School adjourned; students and faculty dispersed. I came down to earth, landing atop a heap of thorny problems of retirement which my wife and I had occasionally struggled with but never fully solved. Where to go? What to do? How vacate the spacious octagon office which contained most of my five-thousand-volume library—the office where I also conducted my classes and held innumerable conferences with students? How sell our seven-room apartment where we had lived so happily for a quarter-century? How dispose of half our furniture and three-fourths of our library so that we could live in a four-room cottage necessitated by our reduced income? How break our ties with the United Church of Hyde Park and the score of other community organizations? What about our two sons and their families—Richard on the faculty of North Central College, Arthur on the faculty of the University of Michigan—should we move beyond easy reach of them?

Such headache questions plague everyone facing retirement. They require both prayer and aspirin. We had thought about them from time to time. Thinking is relatively easy. But *deciding*—there's the rub!

Skipping the details of our struggles, we arrived at this major decision: we would make a complete break with our

Chicago community. We would start fresh in a new locality, a smaller one where we could explore new tasks and new friendships. In part our reduced income forced this decision. We felt, too, that in a few years we would be too old to stand the strain of another move; therefore, better make this the one and only. As for our sons and their families, there seemed as much chance that they would be called to positions in the West or East as to remain in the Midwest. In any case, wherever we moved in the U.S.A., we would still be within a few hours of them by plane.

II

We chose Claremont, California, not because Harry Fosdick had said, "It is thirty-five miles from the nearest known sin," but for better reasons. It is a beautiful small city nestling in the scenic Pomona Valley at the foot of the snow-capped Sierra Madres. It actually has the roses-in-December weather the rest of California claims to possess. Although its population is only 9,000, it boasts four colleges: Pomona, Scripps, Claremont Men's, and Claremont Graduate School, whose combined enrolment numbers about 1,800. Many of our older friends, notably the late Dr. George Albert Coe, my beloved teacher and guide for forty years, had chosen it, and two younger friends, Dr. Alvin Scaff (C.T.S., 1940) and Dr. John von Rohr (C.T.S., 1941), are now on the faculty of Pomona College. *And* it includes Pilgrim Place.

What is Pilgrim Place? Probably every reader of these lines already knows that it is a colony of some 210 retired missionaries, ministers, and other Christian workers. From the official pamphlets one learns that it was founded in 1915 by broad-visioned Congregational leaders including Dr. James A. Blaisdell, then president of Pomona College; that 70 per cent of the present residents are Congregationalists; the rest Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, etc.; that 37 of the residents labored as missionaries in China, 13 in Japan, 14 in the Near East, 5 in Africa, 10 in India, 17 in miscellaneous foreign fields, and 115 in the United States. Their average length of service was between thirty and forty years. Their average age, now, is about seventy-five. Most of the married ones live in small cottages of three or four rooms; the single ones in dormitories.

Other bare facts and figures: Owing to the increasing number of applications, it has been found necessary to restrict admissions to "persons within the age limits of sixty-five and eighty years, and to applicants who have spent the major part of their working years in salaried Christian service." Two plans of residence are in operation: (*a*) rental, by which an accepted applicant pays a monthly rent of about $25 for accommodations in one of the dormitories or $50 for a small cottage; (*b*) life-lease, by which the accepted applicant builds a cottage on a lot furnished by Pilgrim Place, the plans of the house subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the completed cottage to be the property of Pilgrim Place, and the applicant to receive a life-lease upon it. After the death of the applicant the cottage becomes available for rental. There's a long waiting list of applicants (150) for rentals; a much shorter one (20) for the life-lease plan.

The facilities for study and cultural advancement in Claremont and Pilgrim Place include the libraries of the four colleges as well as those of the city of Claremont and Pilgrim Place; the annual series of concerts and recitals by outstanding artists; special-interest groups for painters, poets, chess-players, woodcrafters. There are local units of the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, and the Red Cross. For recreation there are two roque courts in Pilgrim Place and miles of shady, tree-and-flower-lined curving roads. The distinctively religious life of the city centers in its eight churches, the largest being the community church (Congregational in affiliation), which has two thousand members and a widely diversified program of religious education and commu-

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ity service. Pilgrim Place has its own eekly prayer meeting. For times of ill-ess the McCabe Rest Home provides mited and low-cost nursing service for sidents.

Thus we knew before we applied for ad-ission to Pilgrim Place that, if accepted, e would not be "inmates" of an "institu-on." We would be free citizens of a co-perative fellowship. We would have as eighbors scores of elderly missionaries nd other Christian workers whose long xperience on the frontiers of the world ight provide a reservoir of wisdom. We ould also have hundreds of college stu-ents whose youth, energy, and high spir-s might provide a tonic for our aging teries. Best of all, we would have *freedom* -freedom to choose our neighbors, our ctivities, our recreations, our church, our ting places, our participation in the op-ortunities for cultivating our bodies, inds, and spirits.

III

Just what all these opportunities and is freedom would do to us and how we ould fit into their framework, we didn't ow. Nor had anyone told us that Pil-im Place had developed into what the everend Carl M. Gates calls "An Ex-riment in Gerontology, the scientific udy of the phenomenon of old age and w to make it a creative experience."[1] e must discover for ourselves the nature this study and the heart and soul of this ique community.

We sold our Chicago apartment, and th the money we purchased a life-lease a four-room cottage in Pilgrim Place. e deeded our New Hampshire summer rkshop to our sons. We thus disposed of e only real estate we possessed and the adaches that go with such ownership. e were now ready to make a complete mmitment to our new home.

Some weeks earlier we had received m a Pilgrim Place friend this query, Ve want to know just when you are of-ially retired, so we can put you to rk." A good joke, I thought. No one s going to put me to work. I intended to have a good long rest, with lots of time for golf and roque. Yes, and for catching up with my reading and correspondence. When I had my fill of these, I'd stir the old brain to write a new book or play. And, thank goodness, I'd not enslave myself to my old writing schedule of twelve hundred words a day. I'd write if and when I pleased. How wonderful!

Maybe it might have been. I'll never know. I do know that during my first year and a half in Pilgrim Place in Claremont I've played no golf and only one game of roque. Nor have I written anything beyond one article and a few book reviews. For I've been caught up into the dynamic inner life of this pulsing community. Since the hour we arrived at the Los Angeles airport my wife and I have been engulfed by kindness. Pilgrim neighbors met our plane and drove us to our cottage. There we found that they had already swept and dusted the rooms and stocked our cupboard and refrigerator with food. Before we had unpacked our suitcases other neighbors, young and old, enlisted us in their various educational and public service enterprises.

I thought I had taught my last class, made my last speech, preached my last sermon. But, even before our life-lease was signed, young Dr. von Rohr tapped me to substitute for him for one semester at Pomona College teaching ninety students in his course in the Religion of the Old Testament, while he dug into a research project on a Ford Fellowship. (He also tapped your editor, Professor Mervin M. Deems, to take the second semester.) The Claremont Church's Women's Fellowship engaged me to give eight lectures on "The English Bible as Literature." The Church also asked me to lead its parents' class in a series of lessons on biographies. The Congregational Conference of Southern California and the Southwest invited me to lecture on religious drama

[1] Quoted from his *Pilgrim Place in Claremont* (1953). This 108-page paper-bound book is an excellent concise history of the experiment. Available at $1.25 from the Administration Office of Pilgrim Place.

and kindred subjects. Similar opportunities came from a score of other organizations within a radius of fifty miles. The "retired" Pilgrims saw to it that I spoke to their Scrooby Club, Community Club, Andiron Club, prayer meetings, and other groups large and small. Even as I type these lines comes a request that I give a series of Wednesday morning readings of modern dramas. To keep order among these demands, I had to go back to the old pre-retirement plan of scheduling my hours from 6:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. seven days a week.

IV

Of course this can't last. In another year or so those who can endure me will have heard me—once. After that the invitations to speak will go into a quick decline. Moreover, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, hardening of the arteries, deafness—one or more of these or the other devils that cripple and incapacitate oldsters will probably catch up with me. But at the present I'm leading them a merry chase. Even when I'm no longer wanted for public engagements I can still do as many of my older colleagues do: read to or walk with the blind, visit the sick in their homes or hospitals, and generally lend a hand to those who are worse off.

But while I've talked altogether too much, I've listened too. Listened to lectures by Harry Fosdick, Lord Dunsany, and many others; to concerts by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and to recitals by such artists as Artur Rubinstein and Helen Traubel; to famous scientists, explorers, and philosophers. Similarly my wife has had her mind and heart engaged in multitudinous activities. Hardly a day has closed without leaving us weary but happy and with a lot of things left undone which we ought to have done.

Meanwhile we're discovering daily the deep wisdom of those who founded and developed this laboratory experiment in gerontology. They limited their scope to retired Christian workers who had a *common tie in their unity of spirit and ideals.* For these the founders and their successors did not seek to provide custodial care or to add ten useless years to their lives. They sought rather *to add years of usefulness, to offer opportunities for service, to open new doors where old ones had closed, to transform decadence into creative effort, and loneliness into cooperative fellowship.* And through all these the spirit of *Freedom.* For these opportunities and this freedom my wife and I are profoundly grateful.

V

Pilgrim Place still has many problems unsolved. For example, where to find sufficient capital for its maintenance, and where to send future applicants when its remaining thirteen lots have been assigned. Its total capacity is 225, and it already has 210 in residence in its tight little tract of twenty-nine acres. When thirteen cottages are built on the last thirteen lots, the administration will have to hang up the "Standing Room Only" sign. But the courage and the faith of its founders have met similar crises in the past, and the present Directors are working on these problems.[2]

Whether or not the reader can find a vacancy in Pilgrim Place a few years hence, he can determine now that in his retirement he will continue to grow and to serve and not simply vegetate himself into a grave. Such a determination will lead him to seek the fellowship of a group bound together by a unity of ideals and spirit. If that group will utilize the results of Pilgrim Place's experiments, and conduct more in the same cause, the outlook for the seeker will be bright.

[2] Correspondence upon these matters should be addressed to Mr. Frank M. Herkelrath, Business Administrator of Pilgrim Place, 660 Priscilla Way, Claremont, California.

Edge Bob

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

SIG MICKELSON

E.R. Murrow

March 27, 1952

Bob Edge left this proposal with me some time ago. I have nothing to do with it except send it on to you.

E.R.M.

"Sportsman's Holiday with Bob Edge"

rec

Eichelberger - Clark M

October 6, 1952

Dear Clark:

Please forgive the delay in replying to yours of August 30. I have been more than buried.

About the television tour of the UN, I might be able to do it just before the Assembly meets, but I am unable to make a commitment now.

As ever yours,

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
American Association for the United Nations, Inc.
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

dm

(Member: World Federation of United Nations Associations)

ch Affiliate:
MISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

National Headquarters, 45 EAST 65TH ST., NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
Telephone: BUtterfield 8-8000
Cable Address: UNASAMER

August 30, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I hope you had a good vacation. You needed it after those two conventions. I tried to see you a few weeks ago, but found that you were away, and now I am leaving for Geneva today for a meeting of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. However, I shall be back in New York next Sunday, September seventh.

Some members of our Board, especially Pauline Mandigo and Ken Dyke, have been talking with us about an idea in which I understand you are interested. Now that the permanent headquarters of the United Nations is about completed, we hope that it will become as well known as other national and international landmarks. It seemed to us that a great move in this direction would be a television tour of the United Nations to be done sometime this Fall, during United Nations Week (October 19 - 25), if possible. I suggest this as an exclusive for you and CBS, of course.

Of course, I realize that there are many technical aspects involved. When I talked with Andrew Cordier, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General, he was highly in favor of the whole idea and offered to be of all assistance possible, himself and through the staff at the United Nations. The Association has signed a contract with the United Nations to operate the guided tours of the UN beginning this Fall, and we hope this could be touched upon should you undertake the idea.

What do you think of the idea? If you feel that you would like to move ahead or ask any more questions about it while I am away this week, I know that Pauline, Ken or the Association staff would be delighted to talk with you about it.

Faithfully yours,

Clark

Clark M. Eichelberger

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Eliot, Geo. Fielding
File

Cpy for Edw. R. Murrow
Dear Ed:
F.Y.I.
Hope something works out
Yrs George

No answer!

October 27, 1953

Mr. Stuart Novins
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Novins:

I enclose herewith several examples of history repeating itself which seem to me to lend themselves to radio presentation - possibly dramatized. I haven't tried to put together a dramatic script, having no experience in that line. My contribution, as I see it, would be digging up the ideas and researching the background material, also perhaps acting as interpolator or narrator on the show.

Case 1. I have written out at some length to emphasize the comparable facts, but not at all in the style in which it should be presented on the air. In the other four cases I have just jotted down a few notes. I can assure you there are hundreds of these things, which can be presented from different angles (note Case IV., a personal tragedy, and Case V., which arises from an unchangeable fact of geography). In some instances, while we are trying to avoid "editorializing", the net effect on the listener may be to make him wonder why the lessons of history have not been better applied (Cases I., II., III.) I don't suppose this is bad, provided it isn't rubbed in or applied directly to criticism of current policies.

As I see it, the program should sometimes pick up an historical parallel with a hot news item of the hour, and sometimes just a striking comparison, with one phase of which, but not the other, everyone is familiar (as the Dreyfus-Stone case).

I'd like to come in and talk with you about this when you've had a chance to mull it over a little.

Sincerely,

George Fielding Eliot

GFE:MU

Encl.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Program suggestion submitted by George Fielding Eliot

Case I. Secret Weapons. The Byzantine Empire's "Greek Fire" and the U. S. atomic bomb. (see attached)

Case II. The inability of the "world-conqueror" mind to understand the reactions of free peoples. Louis XIV in 1700 had his hands on the Spanish Empire. Only the intervention of England could have deprived him of it. The English King, William III., saw the danger but could not get popular support to do anything about it. But Louis wanted "insurance": by a brutal and quite unnecessary act of violence he seized the Barrier Forts in Belgium - and the English people went to war. Compare Japan in 1941 - had her eastern empire in hand, but wanted "insurance" - Pearl Harbor. Compare also Korea.

Case III. Difficulty of making peace with adversary whose ultimate purpose is to cut your throat. Peace of Amiens in 1801: Napoleon's conduct of negotiations, wringing one concession after another from English, compared with present "peace negotiations" in Korea. The technique is virtually identical. Napoleon (admittedly) was just trying for a breathing space to renew the war on better terms. And the Kremlin - ?

Case IV. We had our own Dreyfus case. The remarkable case of Brig. Gen. Chas. P. Stone, who after a most distinguished military career commanded a division at the battle of Ball's Bluff, 1861; his command was cut to pieces, and Col. Edw. Baker (ex-Senator) was killed. Baker's friends in the Senate (Radical wing of Rep. party) brought matter before Committee on Conduct of War; Stone was charged with treasonable communication with the enemy and other offenses. He was arrested and imprisoned - no formal charges ever filed against him. Gen. McClellan pronounced him innocent; Gen. Hooker and later Gen. Banks applied for his services. But nothing could clear him from the cloud of malice that hung over him. He was released, but denied trial by court-martial. Hounded from the army, he died broken hearted. Compare Dreyfus - esp. as to use of secret evidence submitted by Sec. of War, unknown to accused, and "discovery" of planted evidence to bolster case against him.

Case V. A strong Germany always pushes Russia back or invades her (1914, 1941); a strong Russia always pushes Germany back, or invades her (1814, 1945). When both are weak (Rapallo, 1922) or both strong (1939) they make deals, always temporary in character. Reason is geographical and does not change: they come together on an open plain, free of natural obstacles, where there can be no secure frontier. Only such frontier between major powers anywhere in world. Neither country can ever be easy about the other.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

By George Fielding Eliot

Case I. (1) "Secret Weapons" 959 AD - Greek Fire: 1945 AD - The Atom Bomb. In the 10th century the Byzantine Emperors had a famous secret weapon, known to us as "Greek Fire". It was an inflammable substance which was expelled from a tube or thrown by a catapult, and could not be put out with water. It won many a victory by land and sea. The secret of its composition was most jealously guarded. The Emperor Constantine VII (Porphyrogennitos) in his "Imperial Administration", wrote: "The secret of liquid or maritime fire is the palladium of the State. We alone possess it. Let this sacred secret be guarded by the temporal and spiritual penalties of treason and sacrilege. Let no mercy be shown to those who compromise it." This weapon was never revealed or lent to allies: they could be supplied with artillery (catapults, etc.) and war-galleys, but not the "maritime fire". Yet the scientists of the time - including the inventor, Callinicus - repeatedly warned that the Saracens in particular had scientists, chemists, engineers fully equal to those of the Empire, and that having seen the "fire" in action they could work it out for themselves. This actually happened during Constantine's own reign, at the siege of Canea. A number of persons were tortured and put to death on suspicion of having betrayed the secret: a stigma even attached to the commanding general, Nicephorus Phocas, though he returned victorious.

(2) On August 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb ever used in warfare was exploded over Hiroshima, Japan, by a United States task force. The instant reaction, popular and political, was: "We must keep this secret for ourselves." Congress refused to continue the

collaboration with our Allies which had produced the bomb. Legislation was passed providing severe penalties for revealing atomic data and throwing elaborate safeguards around this "palladium of the State". Mr. Bender of Ohio introduced a bill which simply said: "Anyone who reveals the secret of the atom bomb shall suffer death by hanging". Yet the scientists who had helped make the bomb - Oppenheimer, Bethe, Bush and many more - warned Congress that there was no secret, echoing almost the very words of Callinicus a thousand years ago: "The secrets of nature are everybody's secrets". They warned that the Soviet Union had physicists, engineers, chemists who - now that an atomic explosion had proven possible - could work out the problem for themselves. Severe penalties were inflicted on many persons charged with atomic espionage. In August, 1949, an atomic explosion took place in the Soviet Union. It is now clear that in any future war, the enemies of the U. S. will have atomic and perhaps thermo-nuclear weapons, as well as ourselves: just as, after Canea, Byzantine fleets and armies had no monopoly of Greek fire.

Elmore P. Philip

URNALISTS ASSOCIATES

PUBLIC RELATIONS

413 S. BROAD STREET : PHILADELPHIA 47, PA.
Kingsley 5-3623

EDWARD R. MURROW
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Only hope that this item reaches you in time to be considered for use.

Thank you...

Sincerely,

PHILIP P. ELMORE JR.

2 Incls:
1-copy of Earl Selby's column
1-copy of Memo on Behalf of Plaintiffs

ESTABLISHED 1847
Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
WILLIAM L. McLEAN
Founder and Publisher, 1895-1931
EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER
Published Evening and Sunday by the
BULLETIN COMPANY
ROBERT McLEAN, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1954

n

By Earl Selby

Later Is Too Late . . .

FROM THE TOP SECRET FILE: Here is the inside story of how Common Pleas Court No. 2 ordered the Boulevard Pool's general manager, Martin J. Cunningham, arrested for contempt of court.

Not many realize it but the pool case has been in the courts for more than two years. After being filed in August, 1952, there were a series of legal maneuvers that delayed the trial until March, 1953.

After the testimony was taken President Judge Lewis of Common Pleas No. 2 declared: "I cannot see any doubt of the power of the court . . . to enjoin this continued disregard of a law"—the law being the state's anti-discrimination statute. "You," said Lewis to the pool operators, "don't have a leg to stand on."

On September 3, 1953, Lewis entered an order directing the pool to admit Negroes. There were more legal maneuvers and his order did not become final until March of this year.

The case was then carried to the State Supreme Court; on July 21 it refused to suspend the Lewis order pending the appeal.

Those who had sought the court order acted on August 17 when they came back to court for a hearing on a motion to enforce its decree. A hearing was held, some technical points were settled. And last Thursday Judge Vince Carroll, also of No. 2 court—asked for new memoranda from each side's lawyers to "help us make a decision."

Enter then the 35-year-old Negro lawyer, James K. Baker, representing the NAACP. He wrote a memorandum, all right. A memorandum that blistered the court . . .

• • •

BAKER SAID flatly the court's order was being defied, even though Judge Maurice Sporkin, who heard the petition for enforcing the order, recognized it as an "effective decree."

"Effective for what?" Baker asked in his memo. "Can Negroes enter Boulevard Pool? 'Certainly not' says the management. 'We will close the pool first.' The plaintiffs urge: 'Your honors, please make the defendants obey your order.' 'Later,' says the court. Later will be too late. Later is too late.

"The attachment case (arresting Cunningham) . . . was postponed on August 25 and on August 31 because the hearing judge (Sporkin) stated he wanted to confer by telephone with the trial judge (Lewis). And finally on September 1 decision was reserved until the return of Judge Lewis who has been on vacation during the attachment proceedings.

"We believe in vacations for judges, but not for law and order. If, as a practical matter, an equity decree has effect only during a brief period . . . it must be enforced during that period. It cannot be enforced 'later.' We are a government of laws and not of men . . . In our opinion the defendants would not have violated the court's order if they thought the court's order would be enforced . . .

"We have, all of us, been irreparably damaged by a display of open lawlessness and contempt for a solemn order of court. We think it plain that the summer has died and so have the hopes of an abused minority people for the timely protection of rights piously guaranteed them. An important aspect of our vaunted democratic order has joined the waning season."

• • •

ON SATURDAY Cunningham was ordered arrested for contempt. On Sunday the pool began admitting Negroes. Yesterday Cunningham was brought to court, released in $5,000 bail for a further hearing September 20.

What Baker did, of course, is not usual. Older lawyers might have hesitated before filing so stinging a paper. But after two years Baker was despairing. He wrote the memo.

LEO EVERETT, DAVID H. PEACE) COMMON PLEAS COURT NO. 2
JOSEPH FORD, JOHN FORD,
KENNETH DAIRE, MARCEL WATSON,
F. WILLINGHEART, HAPPY MIND
and EDWARD HAMMOND, on behalf
of themselves and all other)
persons similarly situated

VS) JUNE TERM, 1952

PAUL F. HARRON, MARGARET HARRON
HELEN CUNNINGHAM, MARTIN J.
CUNNINGHAM, Individually and
trading as BOULEVARD POOLS) NO. 6090
and trading as BOULEVARD
SWIMMING AND TENNIS CLUB, a
partnership, ALOYSIUS HARRON
and FLORENCE HEMBERGER) IN EQUITY

MEMORANDUM ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFFS

Frustration and futility crowd us as we attempt to comply with the Court's request for a memorandum of our views on this case. We believe that there are no questions of law or of fact that require briefing. We have asked the Court to suggest the legal or factual issues upon which the Court might want a memorandum. The Court has declined our request.

This proceeding for attachment arises from a class action, brought in equity, to enjoin the discriminatory exclusion of Negroes from Boulevard Pool in Philadelphia. At the conclusion of the trial on the issues on March 10th, 1953, President Judge Edwin O. Lewis stated ".....I can not see any doubt of the power of the Court of Equity to enjoin this continued disregard of a law that has been declared a public policy of the State...." On September 2, 1953 President Judge Lewis entered his adjudication, finding that the right of admission of Negroes to enter Boulevard Pools on a non-discriminatory basis was guaranteed by the Act of June 24, 1939 and enjoined the defendants from further discriminatory exclusion. After exceptions to the decree and adjudication were dismissed, the Court entered its "Final" decree on March 9, 1954, which restated the Court's earlier injunction.

The defendants have admitted that Negroes are currently excluded from the Boulevard Pool facilities. The Court knows this. The whole community knows it. Plaintiffs have proved the discriminatory exclusion by a host of un-

contradicted witnesses. The admissions of the defendants themselves establish that the Court's Order has been and is being defied. This action for attachment was taken to enforce the decree of this Court.

Pending an appeal by the defendants to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Judge Lewis and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (on two separate occasions) have denied supersedeas and thereby refused to stay the effectiveness of the injunctive decree. The Judge who heard the testimony in the attachment case at bar has recognized that the decree of the Court stands as "an effective decree"Effective for what? Can Negroes enter Boulevard Pool? "Certainly not", says the management;"we will close the pool first" The Plaintiffs urge: "Your Honors, please make the defendants obey your Order." "Later" says the Court. Later will be too late.Later is too late.

The attachment case for enforcing the Court's decree was postponed on August 25th and on August 31st because the hearing Judge stated he wanted to confer by telephone with the trial Judge (Judge Lewis)And finally on September 1st decision was reserved until the return of Judge Lewis who has been on vacation during the attachment proceedings.

We believe in vacations for Judges but not for law and order. If, as a practical matter an equity decree has effect only during a brief period, such as during a strike or during the summer time, it must be enforced during that period.It cannot be enforced "later" We are a government of laws and not of men.Judges can, and unfortunately do,become ill, indisposed and paralyzed, but judicial orders have complete continuity. The law is clear that in these proceedings the Court is limited to "enforcing" its decree. The Court has advised Counsel that if it finds the Court's decree has been violated, it will"punish" the violators and "acquit" itself. We are not prosecutors.

In our opinion the defendants would not have violated the Court's Order if they thought the Court order would be enforced.

The summer is now over, the zesty tang of

autumn is in the air; and boys (white, of course) who were wont to disport themselves in Boulevard Pool on summer days are now tossing footballs. The Court can no more "enforce" its Order when the Pool closes than it can enjoin the approaching winter snows.

We have, all of us, been irreparably damaged by a display of open lawlessness and contempt for a solemn Order of Court. We think it plain that the summer has died and so have the hopes of an abused minority people for the timely protection of rights piously guaranteed to them. An important aspect of our vaunted democratic order has joined the waning season.

Respectfully submitted,

_____

Counsel for Plaintiffs.

Estes, Herb

HERB ESTES INC.

514 East Washington Street
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

2-3261 Telephones 2-3262

Ford
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Sales and Service

January 17, 1952

Yes, I have offer.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

During the final week of 1931 I represented my College at the National Student Federation of America convention, which was held at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo. You will remember, no doubt, that you were the President of NSFA that year. You probably will not remember that a few people attended the New Year's celebration in your suite, and that I was among the group.

I can remember the convention as vividly as if it had been held in 1951, in fact, I can even remember the New Year's Eve celebration!

When I reported to my College I said, among other things, that the President of NSFA was an outstanding young man and that the world would hear more of him. I have watched your career with considerable interest, full of pride that I was such an accurate prophet.

In my home I have your book and records, in fact, the name of Ed Murrow is as familiar to my children as the name of any other public figure.

Congratulations, Ed, and I shall anticipate hearing and seeing even bigger and better things under your by-line.

5-5900 I am going to be in New York from January 26th to the 31st, to attend the National Automobile Dealers' Association convention. I will be staying at the Barclay Hotel. If you are able to squeeze into your busy schedule a few minutes for us to chat, or even to dine, I would enjoy it very much.

560

Very truly yours,

Herb Estes

HE:lh

Herb Estes

FOR THE BESTES SEE HERB ESTES

Eyerman, Dr. Kurt

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS, AND FINANCE
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

DEPARTMENT OF
BANKING AND FINANCE
Kurt L. Eyerman

May 28, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was very gracious from you to answer my letter of January 30. I can imagine the amount of mail you receive each day. And - I have the benefit of hearing from you every day, anyway.

Frankly, I cannot understand anyone reproaching you for devoting too much time to Germany and the complexity of her problems. I do believe the succes or failure of our foreign policy will be evidenced by the developments in Europe's heartland. But, maybe, I am biased after having lived and worked there for so long.

As I stated before, any well informed and interested observer has to fully agree with you on most subjects. Without flattering, of all people analyzing and commenting on European affairs I find myself often guided and in accord with Messrs. Drew Middleton and Ed Murrow. And I know that many of my friends and acquaintances do.

When I had and have my doubts about the sincerity of Dr. Adenauer and his cabinett, the political stability of his coalition, and the wisdom of Mr. McCloy's policy to put all eggs into one basket (what has greatly increased the previously rather timid Socialist opposition that maybe the government of to-morrow), my apprehensions are greatly caused by a knowledge of most people involved in a game where the value of the chips seems sometimes unknown to the players.

What worries me at the moment most, is the total absence of an alternative policy if the recently signed agreements are not ratified. In this regard I have exchanged a few thoughts with Mr. Baldwin and I do not hold indiscreet the enclosure of a letter which I wrote to him.

Thank you again for your kind letter as well as for your so interesting broadcasts and TV showings.

Sincerely yours

Kurt L. Eyerman

Kurt L. Eyerman

r. Kurt L. Eyerman

May 26, 1952

Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin
Military Editor
New York Times
Times Square, New York City

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Thank you for your letter of May 16. I would feel honored indeed if you could use any of my thoughts or quote part of my letter in anything you may file.

The choice of an alternative plan constitutes a grave problem. Any step away from its formulation and declaration will only aggravate the situation. Maybe, the air was cleared by Gen. Gruenther's recent statement that Europe's defense plan would have to be revised if Germany's participation was not obtained. I do hold this fact should have been made plain long ago, if only to show that all bargaining power does not rest with one side.

The alternatives enumerated by you are proof how much we see ourselves caught between devil and blue sea. But a "too little and too late" should not be replaced by a too much and too fast.

A nationalist army of the Western zone seems to suffer from the following shortcomings:

(1) our Allies will never agree to it; thus, we may loose [illegible] certain divisions for very uncertain ones;
(2) most personal reports from Germany show a general unwillingness to serve in any army, but this frame of mind is considerably increased when a possible "Prussian" army is mentioned;
(3) such an army may become a collection of soldiers of fortune, not a citizens' army;
(4) the danger of our getting involved thru a private little war is increased;
(5) the undeniable rise in nationalism and totalitarianism makes the value to us of such uncontrolled army problematical;
(6) the co-existence of two independent forces (Allied and German) seems almost impossible; frictions would be the rule.

Acceptance of a rearmed unified Germany will pose most of the same problems with the additional danger of communist infiltrations and an early usurpation of power by the well organized forces of the Eastern zone.

Acceptance of a neutralized unified Germany would, in my opinion, be preferrable as it would avoid the early sanction of military forces that may become hostile to us. However, there can be little doubt that Germany would soon fall prey to Russian pressure, both political and economic. The possible short-lived advantages were:

(1) The creation of a limited cordon sanitaire;
(2) the delay in creating a war potential in the German industry;
(3) the gain of time during which the Russian expansion may become stalled due to internal tensions (what is highly problematical).

None of the alternatives appear satisfactory. I do believe, if German participation in the EDC fails, the best answer would be the maintenance of a very mobile, well trained and equipped combat force in Germany (without many service troops and hordes of dependents) and the blunt statement that the line of defense will be the Rhine unless German manpower becomes available under our terms. Cadres should be prepared for the day when such manpower will come by its own volition. I feel certain such day will not be too far off. We should not forget, that is we should learn, that nowhere does strength and resolution bear better fruit than in Germany.

Sincerely yours

Kurt L. Eyerman

Eyerman, Kurt

May 14, 1952

Dear Dr. Eyerman:

I would not have you think that the long delay in acknowledging your interesting and thoughtful letter of January 30 is any indication of lack of appreciation on my part. A considerable number of correspondents have written to say that I have devoted too much time to Germany in my nightly broadcasts, but I am so persuaded of the importance of the country, and the complexity of the issues, that I am disposed to talk about it whenever the news provides an opportunity.

I am deeply grateful to you for taking the time to write me such a thoughtful and obviously well-informed letter. It is true that many of us in this business react upon the ideas of others, and I have found some of the ideas expressed in your letter a useful corrective to some of my own impressions that are obviously based upon less detailed and intimate knowledge than are yours.

Again, my best thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Kurt L. Eyerman
New York University
Department of Banking and Finance
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS, AND FINANCE
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF
BANKING AND FINANCE
Dr. Kurt L. Eyerman

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

(4)

January 30, 1952

Mr. Edward C. Morrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I have been your admirer for a long time and I was in full agreement with your analyses and comments until recently when, it seems to me, you went a bit overboard in the appraisal of the German dilemma. May I add here, that I have spent 30 years in Europe until 1939, was in Great Britain and France during 1944 and stayed in Germany as a member of the U S Army from 1945 till 1948; thus, familiarity with European conditions may be assumed.

You are perfectly right in stating that Germany of 1952 is not Germany of 1945 and that German participation would greatly assist in the defense of the West. But, do we want and can we afford to have a Germany of 1923 or 1932? Is the participation of Great Britain and France less essential to the Western defense? I admit, such questions may oversimplify or obscure the situation. However, it is important to to consider all results and to weigh the cost against the fruit of an enterprise as we have lately embarked upon in Europe.

I have maintained since 1945 that the political vacuum in Germany has to be filled and that German participation in the construction of a healthy Europe is essential. The question is, how dependable is unfetterd German participation <u>now</u> and what is the cost for it, <u>now</u>.

Denazification was a failure and the democratic roots in Germany are woefully weak; the rebirth of a strongly nationalistic and sometimes nazistic feeling is a fact. Democratic elements have particularly become frustrated by the reappearance of former Nazi incumbents in government and industry. Messrs. Heuss and Adenauer are personally irreproachable (except for latter's personnel policy) but applies this also to their weak political basis and the inclinations of their possible successors? Were Ebert, Stresemann, and Bruening not also men of good will and what was their inheritage? Skill, opportunism, and the course of time have allowed the Bonn Government to strike hard bargains and to replace asking by demanding. We allowed ourselves to be manoeuvred into a position of almost begging and seem to show little concern about it. The more concern is shown by our European Allies. Can we blame them for this? They are afraid that a German participation may soon lead to a hegemony and fear that Germany after loosing two wars may succeed in her plans after all. The old cry for security will thus be raised again.

Messrs. Adenauer and McCloy appear too often and too much like members of the same political family; such appearance has not only brought the socialists and labor unions in Germany into sharp opposition to the U S, but it has made the French highly suspicious of our intentions.

Many a golden opportunity has been lost to create a strong and democratic Germany integrated into a European family of nations. Mainly due to our inconsistencies. In July 1950 the State Department replied to a suggestion on utilization of German manpower (forwarded by a well-known senator) that " no arms will ever be entrusted to any German hands , so the German danger will be eliminated forever"; a few months later, plans for a German Army were afoot.

Did we loose all opportunities and do we have to admit failure and,thus, possible defeat? I think, the answer depends on us. Reliance on Nazi elements and weakness towards excessive German demands will wreck the European ship and may finally even turn our old Allies against us. Firmness and foresight will lead to success. And we should never forget to impress on any German Government that their and the German people's necks are the first to be in the Russian noose s. They defend themselves above all, no matter whether a French High Commissioner or Ambassador resides in the Saarland.I have always wondered why these hard facts have not been emphasized more.

To illustrate a few conditions that are basic for my contentions, I take the liberty to enclose the copy of a letter which I wrote to the New York Times regarding the controversy on the reporting by officials and representatives of the U S press and radio.

By the way, Isshall be enjoying ypur broadcasts and TV appearances as I have in the past.

Sincerely yours

Kurt L. Geyerman

Kurt L. Geyerman

Dr. Kurt L. Syerman
Rego Park, N. Y.

January 21, 1952

Editor of the New York Times

Dear Sir:

The conditions in and our policy towards Germany have been the subject of lively discussion. It seems that the apologists take their main arguments from the belief that any possible help against communism is welcome, even if it may come from nazis. The memento of the treaties of Rapallo and Moscow should dispel such hope; the frustration and stultification of democratic elements should remind us of the cost of such goal.

Mr. Hirsch's attack on American reporters (January 13) was ill-conceived; its target was misdirected, its basis dubious. The discrepancies between the reporting of officials and representatives of the U S press and radio are considerable. Officials have the propensity to show the result of their work; reporters have the duty to present the result of their observations.

President Heuss has only won praise for his words and actions. Chancellor Adenauer was never attacked in person and was given due acknowledgment for his fight to adopt the Schuman Plan and to lead Germany into the Western camp (which, by the way, is the only road to his and his country's survival); he was criticized for the inclusion of high nazis into his official family and the laxity of his administration to take the issues before the people. But, what was predominantly criticized were the political and social conditions that are ripe with threats of a revival of nazism and nationalism and full of social inequities. Let us consider a few facts.

As to "unnecessary chilly reception to the personalities of the Bonn Government": Minister Seebohm called the nazi emblems "signs of strength" and stated that not the German people but only the Wehrmacht surrendered in 1945, in speeches that remind uncomfortably of Hitler and Goebbels oratories.

As to "remarkable attention to any minor defeat of the Christian Democratic Union at the polls": The CDU has lost four out of seven by-elections to the Socialists, it has lost considerably to right extremists in Lower-Saxony, Bremen, Schleswig, and Hamburg and its sister party (CSU) was forced into a coalition with the BHE in Bavaria.

A comparison with the days of the Weimar Republic recalls familiar phases, indeed. However, it is not the lack of U S support for a democratic government but the early recurrence of the "stab in the back" legend and of noisy extremists that make observers ask whether the years of 1923 or 1932 are back already.

Amongst other disturbing political news are: The inclusion of so many former high nazi officials within and without the foreign service; the return of Goebbels' former press chief Dietrich to German journalism; the bitter attacks of Allies and German antignazis by General Remer and his associates; the formation of politically influential veterans organizations under former generals; the manifesto of the German Brotherhood, demanding a united Germany free of foreign materialism; the handling of euthanasia cases by the courts; the contents and style of the majority of German books, papers,

and periodicals treating relations with the Allies; the lack of appreciating and often even mentioning the American aid that helped to turn the German wheels at the tune of almost four billion dollars; the existence of self-pity and an arrogant pride cropping up in many influential circles; the entire want to recognize and admit the one and only cause for German difficulties and the present predicament of the free world, i. e. nazism; the ready availability of German experts in the economic and military fields for Iran and Egypt. (Among the most sought experts is Hitler's financial wizzard Schacht who reportedly considers the American occupation of Germany as the greatest present evil.)

On the social-economic side are disturbing: The failure to let all levels participate in the benefits of the Marshall Plan and the subsequent prosperity; the discrepancy between the creation of 200 millionaires since 1948 and average weekly earnings of $ 19.50 for male industrial workers and $ 11.50 for women under rising cost of living with food prices showing the greatest increase; the almost regressive tax systems with high sales taxes which hurt the low income groups more than the rich; the unfair application of the currency reform; the expected unrest of labor that has been restrained thus far by the trade unions which must be considered the strongest force for democracy, but unfortunately appear more and more in opposition to our representatives.

All seems to be light and sweetness between the High Commission and the Adenauer Government, except for occasional remarks in the quarterly reports and the change in cabinet after some officials resign. The shock to rude reality will be modified by the accounts of American reporters who, thus, render a great public service.

Germany is of pivotal importance in the West-East struggle. Who ever believes that weakness and shortsightedness will swing it to the Western camp and hold it there, is mistaken. It is only the real democratic elements within Germany - now more than ever in need of American support - who alone can make Germany an effective and trustworthy ally of the West.

Kurt L. Myerman

Falcinelli, Margaret

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 5-2000

J. E. FORSANDER
Director of Purchases

December 3, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I spoke with your secretary this morning and she suggested that I write a memorandum regarding your proposed trip to Korea.

I read about this trip in preparation for the Christmas Show for "See It Now". I was wondering if it would be possible for you to tell me if you are including in your itinerary, the Punchbowl Section in Korea. You see, my husband has been over there for five months.

When I read the article about your plans, I thought it would be wonderful if by some chance you could speak with Tony and also take films for TV. We'd both be most grateful. These Christmas Holidays have even a deeper meaning for both of us. It'll be our 1st anniversary on the 26th and if you could bring him home even on television for a few minutes, I'd be so happy.

His outfit is located in the Punchbowl Section about 5 miles from the front. His name and address is:

Sergeant Anthony Falcinelli
E.R. 42060383
H.Q. Btry. - 196th Field Artillery Bn.
A.P.O. 301 - c/o P.M.
San Francisco, California

Your secretary mentioned that I might speak with Mr. Friendly, but I took the liberty of writing to you directly.

Sincerely,

Margaret Falcinelli

Margaret Falcinelli,
Secretary to Mr.
Forsander

Farley, James

The Coca-Cola Export Corporation

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

November 3rd, 1953

No ans

Dear Ed:

Thanks for yours of October 21st relative to Colonel Patillo.

If you can develop anything at all that would be helpful to him it would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JAF:fr

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Address by Hon. James A. Farley, Chairman of the Board, the Coca-Cola Export Corp., at the 87th Annual Commencement of the Peirce School of Business Administration, in Philadelphia, on March 20, 1953

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1953

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, under [illegible]ave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address by the Honorable James A. Farley, Chairman of the Board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., at the 87th annual com[illegible] School of Busi[illegible] Philadelphia on [illegible]

[illegible]arks, may I tell [illegible] I could accept the [illegible] Mr. Peirce to partici[illegible] annual commencement ex[illegible] of Peirce School of Business Administration.

We are about to embark on a debate in the forum of public discussion. I think that every one of us who has the interest of our Nation at heart is concerned with the problems that we must solve in the days ahead, especially one related to this very vital and I might even say overall phase of governmental policy. I am referring to the role that businessmen have been called upon to play in the administration of President Eisenhower.

We have been led to believe that President Eisenhower has taken the position that the affairs of the country can best be handled by businessmen, and his appointments to the Cabinet and lower administrative levels, up to this time, have clearly indicated what he has in mind.

May I begin this discussion with a quotation from a distinguished editorial writer and historian, Mr. Gerald Johnson. I quote him now: "When a man has made a vast success in private business it is usually the case that he has been the boss for many years and is accustomed to having his lightest word regarded with repect. It is hard for him to realize that when he takes a government office in a democracy he becomes a subordinate and must expect to have anything he suggests regarded with suspicion, unless he can explain it very clearly. Explaining to the public is a large part of the art of democratic government and it is an art in which few big-business men are well trained." That is the end of Mr. Johnson's quotation.

Now I do not wish to either disparage or praise the views of Mr. Johnson but I should like to talk to you tonight both as a businessman and as one who has spent half a lifetime in the public service. I think there are many facets to this discussion and it is well that we should consider objectively what is meant by a businessman in government and what is meant by what some have chosen to refer to as business statesmanship.

We are often misled or deceived by labels or words or phrases and it is well to remember what we have in mind, or shall I say that it is well to approach this problem with a feeling that in the final analysis this country is not run for the benefit of any particular segment of its population such as business, labor or professional interests; but it should be, and I believe has been, run for all the people no matter to what group of private or public life they belong. It is quite true that we are what may be called a business nation; that is to say, within the brief span of 200 years which is, as Dr. Santayana once said, a brief moment in eternity, we have built up one of the most fabulous nations in the

history of all mankind. We have had able and courageous men who have built throughout the years great railroads, developed our mines, worked our farms and created great industrial empires.

In connection with their activities, we have also attained some amazing achievements in the field of science.

We have crossed the frontiers of hidden meanings on earth and in the sky and have brought forth instruments of mercy for the sick and evolved weapons to fight the elements in order to destroy those factors which militated against a better and more comfortable life. We have been leaders in the solution of transportation problems.

So that today we may consider ourselves as world leaders not only in business and commerce but also in the fields of invention and scientific developments. It has been said that we have neglected to build up and foster a culture, or shall I call it an indigenous culture. But I, for one, dissent from this view for I believe that we have slowly but nevertheless surely expanded our native culture and have made as much progress in this brief period of our national existence as have older nations in the early stages of their growth.

The glory that was Rome's and Greece's is now the glory of the whole world. The glory of America, while it may reside in the creation of new and embracing and almost magical facilities for the convenience and comfort of mankind, is also tied up with the important fact that this has been accomplished in a country which held out the first torch of democracy to the world.

All this has been achieved in a country which is rooted by heritage in a high minded conception of the dignity of human beings, flowing from the pure waters of democracy. It is a country where the voice of the common man has risen to full strength and fine eloquence so that together our people have contributed with brawn and brain and articulate ideas a tremendous share toward the evolution of our modern civilization.

We have now, by force of circumstances, taken a foremost place in world leadership. We have reached this international eminence in such a short time that there is no record in history to compare with our breathtaking progress and the momentum with which we have moved as a united Nation. It has carried us to obligations and responsibilities which we have been forced to assume by the march of events.

It is no longer a question which direction we should take or how we should act. We are one of the leading components of a world that has shrunk in size because science has destroyed the meaning and significance of physical distance. From our national front porch we are but a day or two away from the other continents. When European, South American, Asian, or African leaders speak we can hear them at the very moment they are speaking.

Now, the question is—how can we, a so-called business Nation, carry the obligations that have been thrust upon us with the resources, both material and mental, that we have at our command. Can the businessmen who have been hailed as business statesmen and who have been called to Washington by President Eisenhower meet with a high degree of intelligence and a keen perceptive sense the incredibly staggering problems, not only in our country but throughout the world.

Mr. Johnson, whom I quoted at the beginning of my talk, does not think that businessmen are sufficiently trained in the art of government in a democracy.

May I recall that during the Second World War, when I was in Washington as a member of the President's Cabinet, I was in a position to observe at first hand many able and distinguished businessmen who had temporarily abandoned their private interests to serve the Government. They were men of patriotism and were qualified by reason of their native ability and wide experience to carry out the assignments given them.

I yield to none in my respect and admiration for those businessmen who gave so willingly of their time and effort in a spirit of unselfishness to help their country. The men who were picked had demonstrated their preeminence in the particular field which was related to the carrying out of the war program. I need not dwell on the results they achieved. It is a matter of historical record. Their contribution to the victory cannot be overestimated.

But if we are to accept the theory that businessmen are not trained to participate in governmental affairs we must assume that

they are limited by knowledge of their own particular industries and that the national horizon is too broad for them. It may be urged that their experience and knowledge are largely confined to the problems in their industries and does not stretch out to the wider scope of human relationships in a vast country like the United States, with its 140 millions of many races, colors, and creeds. Where they may deal successfully with their business associates, the personnel of their organizations or their customers, they might not be as effective when they are confronted with the challenge of domestic and global problems.

In this mixed-up age, there is considerable confusion about business. Attacks are made upon all the business processes, upon big business as monopolistic, upon small business as wasteful and uneconomic, upon the men who achieve success in business.

Nevertheless, the production and distribution of goods and the provision of services are the functions of every business organization, whether the economy is capitalistic, socialistic, or communistic. The methods have to be the same or the production will fall short, or the distribution will become fouled up, or the services will be inadequate.

In a word, those who attack the American business system have to use the best methods developed by American business. That, Soviet Russia has done. For years, Russian engineers, factory superintendents, distribution [illegible] worked in this country studying [illegible] methods, analyzing our processes, [illegible] how to do business in their own country as we do business in our country. They spent millions of dollars buying our Patent Office reports, our Department of [illegible] reports, our Agriculture Department reports, the product of business schools and our scientific societies.

What they did in the United States they duplicated in Great Britain and in Germany. If you look at a Russian tractor factory, it is like something out of Detroit. If you look at a Russian department store it is like Gimbels. Even in that Communist country, where the Government owns the means of production and distribution, business must be done along business lines; cost accounting must be accurately worked out; engineering estimates must be correct; the stresses and strains of the market have to be taken into consideration. No philosophers have yet devised a system for making or moving goods without the use of money for exchange.

American business need not apologize for its ideas or methods. It need not retreat before the onslaught of alien and antagonistic propaganda. Its capitalistic, competitive system has justified itself by its tremendous and varied productivity, by the maintenance of the highest standard of living despite depressions, wars, and inflations, by the high wages paid to labor, by the flexibility with which American business approaches new problems and new products.

So firmly has the competitive system stood in the face of dangerous economic conditions that while other countries have found themselves forced to resort to government-protected, and, at times, government-owned trusts and cartels, in the United States no such development occurred. Business remains competitive and new industries are constantly coming into existence.

As long as competition continues the business system remains buoyant and vital. Trusts and cartels are the processes which lead to socialism. Business then suffers from the same weaknesses as governments. The dead hand of bureaucracy stifles new ideas and new methods. The routine-minded personality emerges to the top; the man who never tries anything new and therefore never gets into trouble becomes the master. Genius dies on the vine; experimentation is discouraged.

This has never happened in the United States and as long as it does not happen our people will continue to benefit from a dynamic, living, progressive business system.

You are living in a day and age when it is essential to have a broad educational background if you are to make any headway in your chosen field. The graduates of an institution such as this or, for that matter, any other college of liberal arts or scientific school have a very strong edge on the young men who do not have the educational background which you enjoy. This is an age of knowledge, of scientific methods, of psychological approach to many business problems. It is therefore obvious why it is so important for young men to have the proper train-

ing so that they may better qualify for their lifework.

I remember that when I started out as a young man a high-school education was regarded as ample groundwork for a business career. I studied in a school similar to this one and when I graduated I took a position as a bookkeeper.

The business methods of those days were somewhat different from those we have today. At the turn of the century business was conducted, to some extent, on a hit-and-miss basis. There were few studies of market conditions, examination of consumer attitudes, methods of approach to the customer that would bring the best results. But business, from a scientific point of view, was beginning to stir. Men came into the business world and began to ask questions; they sought to fathom the motives and desires which governed consumers; there were rapid changes—and always for the better—in the sphere of production. For American business had already come of age.

And while I feel that with the proper spirit and willingness to go ahead, you must by the law of averages be successful in your careers, I would like to say to you that at this time you have a duty not only to be good businessmen but also good citizens. As I said a moment ago, we are going to hear more and more of the businessman's place in politics and government. The experiment that is now going on in Washington may yield some significant results.

When I say a good citizen, I mean that you must take an active interest in the affairs of your community, your State, and your Nation, within the limits of your time. I am inclined to think you can make an interesting and fascinating hobby out of the study of the real meaning of good government.

It is impossible for anyone to say what the future holds for any of us, whether we are in professional or business life, but you young men have it in your power to be in the forefront of a movement to reenforce, by words and deeds, the theory and philosophy of democracy.

You will need experience, to be sure, for that is one of the prime requisites of effective citizenship and wise leadership. In my book, nothing can take the place of experience. This applies not only to business but to the professions. In the final analysis we conduct our lives on the basis of trial and error. Our mistakes, and all of us make many of them, are often cancelled out by the good we do and the progress we make as we go about our daily affairs. It is the law of compensation.

I think that perhaps it would be appropriate at this time to point out that as you are about to take your place among your fellowmen there is one desirable quality that you should endeavor to cultivate throughout your personal and business life, and that is good manners.

Good manners is something more than knowing how to hold your spoon; much more than mere tact. It is to feel and show a genuine concern in others. It means caring for people, respecting them, treating them as equals, and sharing their fears and earthly concerns. It means extending the hand of honest comradeship and understanding. We would have a better and more cheerful world to live in if we fostered such an attitude at all times.

Our problems today are complex and cannot be solved overnight. You will find, as you go along, that some of your personal concerns are not very large as compared with the concerns of all of us as a nation. For we stand today at the crossroads, and we must strive not to make any false moves.

I speak to you as a businessman and also as one who has some familiarity with Government. Each phase of our nati[illegible] its peculiar problems and it would [illegible] me that the ideal state of affairs would be the blending of business acumen and know-how with the overall problems of all the people.

I shall not attempt to urge you at this time to take a definite side in this discussion. I think that we all should give this serious thought. The President feels that the affairs of the country can best be run by businessmen. He has been going ahead on the basis that the policies which he advocated and the principles which he espoused in the past campaign can become a potent and essential part of our national economy and daily life under the direction of the leaders in the world of commerce and business.

It has been said that many men in business have hitherto shown an almost shocking indifference to the affairs of their country and even their local communities. Indeed, while holding aloof from their duties of citizenship they have been disposed to disparage political leaders and statesmen and blamed them for all the ills of the country. At the moment, I do not believe that this is of much importance, nor can it serve our national interest by arguing the point. I think it is largely academic now.

We must accept the situation as it actually exists; we must recognize that we have voted, by a democratic process, a new administration into power. The Executive head of our great country has a responsibility the like of which has never devolved on a single human being in the history of the world. The next 4 years may spell the difference between slavery and freedom, between a happy world or an earth devastated by the atom bomb.

In meeting head-on these frightening problems President Eisenhower has called to his side men whose experience has been in the spheres of mining, banking, farming, transportation, and in the professions. We cannot, indeed must not, say whether his judgment has been wise or unwise. Time and events in the days ahead will supply the appraisal of his course and the soundness of his judgment.

You are about to enter upon business careers. You have been trained in the techniques of our system. Some of you undoubtedly are graced with the genius to rise to the topmost rungs of the business ladder. Some of you will be discouraged by the tough competition which you will encounter. Some of you will be diverted into other fields. Some of you will even go into politics—who knows but that one sits here who may achieve such outstanding brilliance as to reach the most enviable of all positions?

No matter what happens to each of you personally, no matter what your success, it is important, from the standpoint of a growing and progressing American society, that our philosophy of business continue to prevail in this country and that you young people continue to be guided by it. You will do well if you adhere to the fundamental principles of our competitive system. If you keep your minds flexible, sharp, effective, never permitting yourselves to be diverted from right thinking, you will make your contribution to strengthening our country.

If you permit your minds to be diverted by the fantastic notions which are nowadays current in a disordered world, your lives will be embittered by failure and frustration.

Your opportunities are enormous. The bottom of the ladder may be crowded; at the top there is the luxury of plenty of room. If you make the top the target of your ambitions and work within the margins of correct thinking, you will reach the peak by your own abilities and will to accomplish useful and satisfying tasks. Strong men depend upon themselves, upon their own abilities and choices.

In the meantime, we must stand close together, not as Democrats or Republicans but as Americans. Our minds must function in a spirit of teamwork and sensible cohesion. Our hearts must beat as one. For whether President Eisenhower was correct in his selection of the men around him does not count so much at this particular moment. What counts is national strength and a vibrant and articulate democracy. If we forget our personal feelings as partisans we must gain victory under God in the formidable struggle for survival.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1953

Faulkner Alex

The Daily Telegraph
and
Morning Post
LONDON

JUDSON 2-2626
SON NEW YORK

50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

Regrets.
Called
10/9.

October 8, 1953

Dear Ed,

We are giving a little party next Monday, October 12, at our apartment, 40 West 55th Street, ~~from 6 to 8~~ p.m., for William Deedes, a Member of Parliament, and a contributor to The Telegraph's Peterborough column, and we would be delighted if you and your wife could come.

Marsland Gander, our radio and television editor, will also be there, and I know it would give him much pleasure to see you.

Yours sincerely,

Alex H. Faulkner

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

AHF/mc

Feddersen, Donley F.

September 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Feddersen:

I have just returned from a summer of travel, to find your very nice letter of June 25. Needless to say, I greatly appreciate your readiness to understand the insoluble difficulties that confronted me and prevented my being with you for the Commencement exercises.

I thoroughly enjoyed your description of your own performance in the academic procession and, with that image before me, would be even more regretful than I was (if that were possible) that I could not be present.

I shall certainly call you when next I am in Chicago.

Sincerely,

Mr. Donley F. Feddersen, Chairman
Department of Radio and Television
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

EEM:ml

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

ECH

June 25, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I note that President Miller has written to you expressing the disappointment we felt that you could not be with us for the Commencement exercises. I can only add that we all appreciate the valiant efforts which you and Mr. Seward made to solve what turned out to be an insoluble problem. Once it had been outlined to me over the telephone, I saw that you really had no alternative open to you.

You will be pleased to know that I did not turn in my cap and gown but stuck by my guns and marched in the academic procession. I'm happy to report that I negotiated the course without incident, fell in no open manholes, managed to be conventionally out of step most of the way, tripped on only one riser (the top one), and wound up on the platform only four chairs from where I belonged. You will recognize that this performance meets all key requirements of processional protocol. I am convinced that academic marches in our country are meant to symbolize the triumph of individuality over pressures to conform. Viewed in this light, I am sure you would have been gratified by the doggedly erratic performance of my colleagues and myself.

When you are in Chicago, I hope you will call.

Sincerely,

Don Feddersen

Donley F. Feddersen, Chairman
Department of Radio and Television

DFF/gp

Fenner, Frances

September 21, 1953

Dear Miss Fenner:

In Mr. Murrow's absence abroad I am taking the liberty of replying to your letter of September 9.

I am sorry to have to tell you that when he left the office, Mr. Murrow instructed me to decline any and all writing invitations received during his absence since the pressure of his broadcasting schedule next season will make it impossible for him to undertake any extra-curricular activities.

I shall of course tell him of your letter when he returns. I know he will regret his inability to write the statement.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Miss Frances Fenner
Afton, New York

Afton, New York
September 9, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbis Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your Series of affirmations of faith entitled THIS I BELIEVE has proved a valuable contribution to public spirit in these difficult times. You are to be congratulated on your conception and execution of this notable service.

With our young people serving in the armed forces, individual incomes and the general economy contributing heavily to the common defence, it might be well to consider the responsibility of each citizen to the war of ideas on the ideological front.

Down through history and around thw world we have seen martyrs go to the wall for their beliefs, pay for their loyalty with their lives.

Where would we draw the line? It is fairly easy to determine geographical boundaries, to enumerate historial concepts of political institutions. Our forefathers fired the shot heard round the world, affirmed the inalienable rights of all mankind. What do we defend to day?

With a number of leading Americans, you are hereby invited to contribute your credo to a symposium entitled "This I'll Defend".

As a free-lance writer, I am assembling a representative group of statements before contacting an editor or publisher. Your opinion is a key element in this project.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Fenner

Frances Fenner

THE Courier Magazine

THIRD REPRINT

"Are Clubs Obsolete?"

The Human Interest Publication

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1952

BI - MONTHLY

25c

"Are Clubs Obsolete?" Asks Author

By Frances Fenner

"THE AWFUL WEAPON

"A breech-loading carbine made especially for King George I of England went on display in the Tower of London last week. The French Hugenot refugee who made it, back in the 18th century, predicted that his weapon was so frightful that it would shortly put an end to all wars." Time April 21, 1952.

"The A-Bomb Soon Obsolete . . ." headlines the *Courier Magazine* July-August 1952 editorial. Most of us would heartily agree that this A-Bomb-inable weapon should be filed in a museum with the stock and the thumbscrew.

The editorial goes on to suggest that the A-Bomb may not be used because it might boomerang, citing the hesitancy of the belligerents of World War Act II to utilize the dread weapon of Act I, poison gas.

May we pose the respectful query, was poison gas withheld because it was "too terrible," or because more effective tactics and weapons had rendered it comparatively impracticable? Was poison gas retired from active duty for humane reasons, or because more inhumane, more devastating flame-throwing tanks, incendiary bombs, and strategic obliteration bombing was utilized by the warring nations?

The A-Bomb might soon be obsolete, but it will be because newer and more terrible weapons are available. When biological and psychological developments are revealed, we may discover, as one editor has put it, that "Modern man is obsolete."

Would you say that a club is obsolete? How is it that policemen on every corner are equipped with night-sticks? Millions of faulty, bad-tempered, selfish, greedy, ill-disposed humans are kept in order by the uniform, the whistle, the billy, small side arm, backed by moderate arsenals, and of course, the law of the land.

Sworn officers of the law have the power of deputizing the by-stander who usually complies, because it is the will of the community that law and order be maintained. As citizens, we have given up the presumed right of individual violence to secure like protection from our fellowmen. These rules are legislated by our chosen representatives, whose actions are continually

scrutinized in the light of the constitution under whose authority such legislative body was inaugurated.

On the world level, we have neither police, courts, nor legislature. There is no world constitution instituting such instruments of government. Until such a constitution is drafted, and submitted to the participating nations for ratification or rejection, any discussion of world order, of world "law," of world police, remains academic. Any hope of bringing peace out of the threat of more horrible forms of war is a diabolical delusion.

A hundred seventy-five years ago, the wiseacres snorted, and said it could not be done. Others of ill will tried to prevent the realization of the American contribution to the march of justice. Our Founding Fathers went to Philadelphia in 1787 and drafted the Constitution of the United States. This was the union that made the armies of the states obsolete. Security was found in courts, police, and laws, within the framework of our Constitution. Unbridled force is made obsolete by the administration of justice under law.

Frances Fenner — 5 cents each
Afton, New York — 75 for $ 1.00

Freedom

the American Way of Life

"For outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American Way of Life."

Freedom
the American Way of Life

BY FRANCES FENNER

A little boy returns his mother's kiss and trudges down the street. Mother watches from the window as he turns the corner on his way to Kindergarten. How many hundred thousand other mothers repeat that little scene across our Land? How many others never know this freedom from cold and hunger, fear and death, that we and our children expect and know as our American Way of Life?

Our country was born in the burst of freedom from the tyrant, George III, the Sovereign whose Crown Powers were derived from the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings. Our Revolution, the turbulent years that followed, our Constitution, and its ratification, our Bill of Rights, and their application, established our heritage that we have come to know as the American Way of Life.

The significance of this revolution from the autocratic, inherent powers of the Crown to the limited, delegated powers of a federal government is exemplified in the language of our Declaration of Independence and the Americans' Creed, "a government . . . whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed." Wellsprings of tears, streams of ink, rivers of blood have been poured in the eternal struggle of peoples versus regimes, democracy versus despotism, in the effort of mankind to establish and maintain justice in law and order.

Today, our American Way of Life is threatened. Our two natural moats, the Atlantic and the Pacific, have been bridged by science, while our political institutions have not kept pace. Nations, limited to pacts and treaties, claim unlimited sovereignty as they are forced by overlapping spheres of influence into an arms race that necessitates an elaborate system of civil defense lest we lose, and threatens to bankrupt us should we win.

Our State Department tells us that "domestic and foreign problems have involved more and more the same or closely related issues." There is strong pressure to alter our system of checks and balances into a "clear chain of command."

While the authority to deal with foreign relations has been delegated to the Executive and Congress, the authority to transform foreign relations into domestic affairs has never been delegated, but resides, as affirmed in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments of our Constitution, in the sovereign people.

The attempt to strip the sovereign people of their inalienable right to create and maintain government by consent is at the very heart of the threat to our American Way of Life.

None but the anarchist questions the need for world law to replace the international anarchy that threatens our continued existence. Our American Heritage offers an interesting parallel, when each of the thirteen colonies was [illegible]ned by the other twelve—"Are we thirteen nations [illegible]are we one?" was the question that racked the land. The answer was given, not by Washington's Continental Army, dissolved and returned to the several states, after repulsing the Red-coat invader: not by the tones of the Liberty Bell struggling to be heard above the clamor of rearmament and uproar of economic warfare; the answer, "a sovereign nation of many sovereign states" was given by our Constitution. Not until the Constitution was proposed from the Delegates convened at Philadelphia in 1787, could the issues be clearly joined in that historic reaction that brought forth the Federalist Papers.

Not until representatives of the people, with widest possible geographical, economic, social, and political background, present a proposed draft of a World Constitution, will either the advocates or the antagonists of the idea of world law have a target other than straw.

We have forged this Republic, a government composed of representatives elected by their constituents, selected from competing platforms for fitness in performing the diverse functions of various levels of government. Those trained to lead in a world at war might not be our considered choice in drafting world law.

When we toil less time for bread than for guns, when we relinquish traditional freedoms for defense measures, when we forego access to vital facts in deference to security regulations, when we tolerate unconstitutional concentrations of power because of our lawless world, then we are giving up our American Way of Life.

When we recognize that personal and social freedom is possible only within a political framework, when we advocate the extension of the sovereignty of the people over the uncharted area of world anarchy, when we advocate a world governed by consent under a democratically drafted and ratified Constitution, when we support efforts to elect delegates to a world constitution drafting assembly, then we are living up to our tradition of freedom under constitutional government.

Before the court, the policeman; before the police, the law; before the law, the Constitution; before the Constitution's establishment, its ratification; before its ratification, its drafting; before its drafting, an assembly of Delegates, bearing mandates of their Constituencies, and charged with the task. There are no short cuts.

As means condition ends, so does procedure affect content and acceptability. This process is fundamental to the very heart of our American Way of Life. Its name is Constitutionalism.

We Americans, given the most benign dictator, the most benevolent administration, would not voluntarily dispense with our Constitution. Our federal system of Constitutional Government has been weighed in the balances of time and tribulation: Shall we declare it to be found wanting?

As the Marathon runner of old received the torch from his spent predecessor, ran the course, and handed it on still glowing, so must we extinguish the Torch of Freedom, or extend it, under Constitutional government, to the sovereign citizens of the world.

END

The Binghamton Sun

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1952

Mrs. Merwyn Fenner, Afton Reside

Given Freedoms Foundation Award

Wins $100 Prize And Honor Medal

Dr. Millikan Presides At Presentation

PRIZE WINNER AND FAMILY. Mrs. Merwyn Fenner of Afton is shown with her three and four years and one daughter at their home. Mrs. Fenner was presented with a check for a prize of $100 and an honor medal by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., headquarters of the foundation, by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, distinguished

Prize-Winning Essay

'Freedom, the American Way of Life'

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The Printing History of

FREEDOM, THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

Awarded Freedoms Foundation Honor Medal and Cash Prize	February 22, 1952
Published in the Binghamton (N.Y.) Morning Sun	February 23, 1952
Published in Booklet Form	March 6, 1952
Second Printing	May 5, 1952
Third Printing	June 3, 1952
Fourth Printing	July 7, 1952
Published in the St. Ansgar (Iowa) Weekly Enterprise	October 16, 1952
Fifth Printing	November 1, 1952
Nominated for Mary Margaret McBride Program	November 11, 1952
Special Reprint in Leaflet Form for Carl A. Ross of Glendora, Calif.	January 21, 1953

MRS. MERWYN FENNER

AFTON, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

5 Cents Each —— $2.00 for 100

Fetzer, John

Mr. Murrow: We have provided Mr. Fetzer with letters of introduction to our European correspondents. Eac 2/5/52

no a

January 18, 1952

Dear John:

I am sure the boys abroad will be more than pleased to do anything they can for you on your forthcoming trip. I envy you and would like to be going along.

You will understand, I am sure, that it is no mere bureaucratic gesture when I say that I no longer have anything to do, directly or officially, with the European staff. They are under the direction and control of Ed Chester and I am therefore passing your letter on to him.

I shall hope to see you when you are passing through New York either going or coming.

As ever yours,

/s/ E.R.Murrow

Mr. John H. Fetzer
Fetzer Broadcasting Company
Kalamazoo, Michigan

cc: Mr. Chester
with correspondence

WKZO

FETZER BROADCASTING COMPANY

JOHN E. FETZER
Pres. & General Mgr.

KALAMAZOO • MICHIGAN
Studios: Burdick Hotel
590 Kilocycles • 5000 Watts
Columbia Broadcasting System

January 9, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You may or may not be familiar with the Radio and Newspaper Editors' Tour of ETO coming up during the month of March. Mrs. Fetzer and I are sailing on the "S.S. Constitution" February 20th and will disembark at Cannes, France, on the 28th. We will join the Editors' Tour in Frankfurt, Germany, on March 2nd. From there we go to Berlin, Vienna, Belgrade, Athens, Ishtanbul, Ankara, Teheran, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Rome, Paris and London. The group is attempting to set up interviews with top brass all along the way. We are hopeful that press conferences can be arranged with McCloy, Adenauer, Tito, Churchill, etc. We are shooting a little high with the hope that the law of averages will take care of us.

For some time I have had a hankering to repeat in ETO our experiences with the Radio Mission in 1945. You remember that Joe Ream was a member of our party and that we intruded on you in London no end. I think it would be most helpful if we could draw on the good offices of Paul Niven, David Schoenbrun, Richard Hottelet, Alex Kendrick and Ned Calmer. I presume as of this writing most of these fellows are still in the States. Incidentally, we carried your YEARS OF CRISIS show on our AM stations here in Western Michigan and, to say the least, it was pretty terrific.

Specifically, if it is agreeable with you, I should like to pass on our itinerary to your ETO colleagues and, if possible, set up in advance some sort of a contact with the hope of conserving everyone's time. For the benefit of the Fetzer stations here in Western Michigan, I hope to be able to send some reports from ETO as the trip progresses. I know the CBS crew abroad could give me some helpful suggestions, hence this little request to you. Anything you can do certainly will be most heartily appreciated.

Kindest personal regards.

Cordially yours,

John

President

JEFetzer:wb

Finkel, Elaine

September 21, 1953

Dear Miss Finkel:

Your letter of August 18 has been turned over to me for reply, and I am sorry to be so long in answering.

At the present time there are no positions open on our own staff, but I would suggest that you contact Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio and send him a resume of your news experience.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Miss Elaine Finkel
202 North Trenton Street
Arlington, Virginia

202 N. Trenton Street
Arlington, Virginia
August 18, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Hanley
?. Wm.

Several months ago I wrote you requesting an interview. My hope was that there might be an opening on your staff that I could fill. I received no answer. Since I sent the letter in care of WTOP I suppose it is possible that it got lost somewhere in transit and consequently never came to your attention.

Should this be the case, let me reiterate my admiration for the work you do and also my desire to join your staff.

I shall be in New York Friday, September 4th, and I would like very much to come in to see you then if that would be convenient. If this date is not convenient I could arrange to come up again at another time.

Thank you for your very kind attention.

Sincerely yours,

Elaine Finkel

(Miss) Elaine Finkel

Fleming, D. F.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

TICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

March.

~~May~~ 6, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Sent to CBS 3/13/52

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to voice my continued appreciation of your talks with a request for a copy of one of them.

Your discussion of the French crisis the other evening contained more food for thought than I have been able to find in many pages of reading.

I would very much like to have a copy of your talk this evening, March 6. It was one of the most significant broadcasts I have heard in many weeks.

Sincerely yours,

D. F. Fleming

D. F. Fleming

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

LITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

no acknowledgment
D.F.

January 3, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

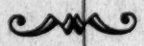
Thank you for your letter of December 18 about the Colliers issue on "The War We Do Not Want." I felt sure that it had come about in much the way that you describe and I knew you would be unhappy about the result.

Your Round-Up on the past year last Sunday afternoon was, as usual, most informative. It seemed to me very well planned. The Columbia commentators are one of the few agencies of public opinion formation which are not conditioning us for another world war. For this I continue to be deeply grateful and I hope that your moderating influence may continue to be strongly felt. It could be the decisive factor.

I enclose a reprint of an article in a recent issue of The Annals which contains my basic view that in some way this power conflict must be kept from going through to catastrophe.

Sincerely yours,

THE UNITED STATES IN THE UNITED NATIONS



D. F. FLEMING

Reprinted from The Annal

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States in the Unite
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Background of

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[1] James B. Reston, *New Yo*
12, 1945.

Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science,
Philadelphia, November, 1951
Printed in U. S. A.

Jnited States in the United Nations

By D. F. Fleming

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New York Times, June

Nations in the United States—a step she would not have taken had she anticipated the antagonisms which developed later.

Then on August 6, 1945 the first use of the atomic bomb completely transformed the power prospects of the great powers.[2] It was followed by a strong Anglo-American diplomatic campaign in the Balkans and complete deadlock in the London Council of Foreign Ministers in September.

This is the atmosphere of conflict which has dominated the life of U.N. since its organization in early 1946. Instead of being an organ to preserve the peace made by the great powers, U.N. has become a battleground between giant governments unable to make peace. Given the cleavage between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, this was inevitable; but the fact makes it exceedingly difficult to write a useful article on this subject. Only an account which defends the American position throughout can be acceptable to most Americans. Yet the use of U.N. by both sides of the power conflict merely as an area of conflict and as a place for justifying national acts would seem to doom it to eventual disruption.

A great many Americans ardently desire to push the Communists out and convert the United Nations into a military alliance against them. Since it is my belief that this would probably be the prelude to a war which would largely destroy western civilization, I shall try to review our record in U.N. with the objective of its mission to hold the

[2] See Winston Churchill and C. L. Sulzberger in the *New York Times*, August 17 and 26, 1945.

world together, in some fashion, constantly in mind.

SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

From this starting point, what has been the record of our leadership of the United Nations?

Armaments

In the field of atomic energy control we have convinced the non-Communist world of the generosity of our proposal for world control, made in June 1946—a great moral success. On the practical side our plan never had a chance of acceptance after the Truman-Attlee-King declaration of November 15, 1945, which sought the control of atomic energy through a U.N. commission whose work "should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each one of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken." The chance was infinitesimal that the Soviet Union, immensely proud of its role in World War II, would enroll in the American atomic school and faithfully complete each grade, proving its reliability in every lesson. It would prefer to stall, while making its own atomic bombs and power plants.

Similarly, the Soviet effort to submerge the atomic issue in a drive for general disarmament was successful from the standpoint of world opinion when the General Assembly adopted the resolution of December 14, 1946, but we were able to nullify progress in that direction as effectively as Moscow did on atomic energy.

The result was stalemate and no arms control of any kind. We chose to have perfect controls or none.

Iran

In the Iranian dispute in 1946 the United States and Britain successfully prosecuted the Soviet Union for overstaying her leave in Azerbaijan, and recovered that province for Iran. In the aftermath, the U.S.S.R. lost her oil concession. Nothing effective was done to remedy the abysmal conditions in which the Iranians live. Then in 1951 Iran's feudal rulers rewarded her benefactors by seizing the great British oil fields.

These events suggest (1) that in such a situation police action [illegible] sufficient unless followed by deep-seated remedial measures, and (2) that the western monopoly of the vast oil wealth of the Middle East rests on a very unstable basis.

Warmonger charges

The Soviet drive to convict individual Americans and interests of warmongering was a considerable success. The generalized Assembly resolution of November 17, 1947 registered the conviction of delegates who had been listening to our radio and press that there was too much inflammatory talk of war.

Berlin

In the Berlin crisis the United States failed to persuade the smaller states on the Security Council to introduce a simple resolution calling for the lifting of the blockade, but achieved a resolution including that point.

This success was somewhat dimmed by the Evatt-Lie proposals for immediate four-power conversations to settle the dispute.

The United Nations maintained a mediating personality of its own throughout its consideration of this dispute in October–November 1948.[3]

Palestine

The many changes in American policy on Palestine—from partition to trustee-

[3] John C. Campbell, *The United States in World Affairs, 1948–49* (New York, 1949), pp. 452–64.

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Korea

In Korea the United States secured a 1947 Assembly resolution creating a commission which supervised an election in South Korea. The rightist government which resulted was accepted by the General Assembly on December 12, 1948 as the only legal Korean government, and a permanent commission was set up to seek the unification of Korea.

There was accordingly a strong legal basis for the action of the United Nations in forcibly repelling the attempts of the North Koreans, in June 1950, to unify Korea by force. Though South Korea was not a member of the United Nations, she was its ward. On broader grounds, also, there was ample justification for the decision of the American Government to lead the United Nations in forcibly repelling the North Korean invasion. If this aggression were not turned back, there was every probability that U.N. would never be more effective in fulfilling its essential function than the League of Nations was, and the decline of U.N. would permanently end mankind's hopes for collective security.

These considerations were reinforced by the dynamics of the power-ideological struggle. If Communist aggression succeeded in Korea, it would succeed in Indochina and other places. The Truman Doctrine had been a dismal failure in China, and if it were not defended in Korea it would go the way of an impotent U.N., to the great profit of the Truman administration's domestic opposition. No principle is more fixed in the American mind than that appeasement of totalitarian aggression does not pay. Moreover, our position in Japan might quickly become untenable.

Crossing the 38th parallel

When in October 1950 the aggressors were thrown back across the 38th parallel, the basic factors of world politics

counseled moderation and restraint. The conflict had turned out to be, among other things, a genuine civil war. The Russians had not backed their protégés with the little air power which apparently could have swept us off the Korean toe before the Inchon landing. China had not intervened, though her interests in Korea were much more immediate and intimate than ours. The Korean-Manchurian border, with its great Yalu power installations, was probably the most sensitive frontier in the world. If we held it, the strategic-political position of both China and the Soviet Union would be imperiled. They would be as certain to react to our approach to the Yalu as we would be to cross the Rio Grande if a Russian-led U.N. army were advancing through northern Mexico. Apart from strategic considerations, they could no more permit us to conquer the North Koreans than we could allow them to communize the South Koreans by force.

Clearly, we would be pushing the other side too far if we insisted on more than the repulse of aggression, in a region many thousands of miles from our frontiers and actually on a critical frontier of both China and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, we yielded to the natural American impulse to make the victory complete. General MacArthur's impatience was a factor, but the entire Western world became somewhat intoxicated with victory.

The Asiatic members of U.N., led by India, pleaded in vain for restraint at the 38th parallel. Sir Benegal Rau argued repeatedly that

> it would impair faith in the United Nations if we were even to appear to authorize the unification of Korea by the use of force against North Korea, after we had resisted the attempt of North Korea to unify the country by force against South Korea.[4]

[4] *Christian Science Monitor*, October 4, 1950.

This was reasoning which it was very difficult to evade. Using force to *compel* the unification of Korea, after using force to defeat that same objective, strained the moral fiber of U.N. to the utmost. The argument, too, that the 38th parallel boundary was completely artificial went far toward justifying the claim of the North Koreans to be fighting a civil war in their own country, especially since the moral authority of U.N. was nonexistent in the vast area between Seoul and Stettin. In the case of the Chinese, especially, the rankling memory of a century of Western imperialism enabled them to believe passionately that the U.N. forces in Korea threatened to impose the old hated shackles upon them again, and it did not help matters that the U.N. army was advancing under General MacArthur, who was known to favor the eradication of the Communist revolution in China.

These deep-seated factors were ignored, and the U.N. forces rolled on toward the Yalu, until they were driven back across the 38th parallel by the Chinese, who thereupon became "dizzy with success" and decided to sweep the Americans out of Korea.

Branding China

This development produced a fierce demand in the United States for branding China as an aggressor, to be followed by sanctions against her. If North Korea was an aggressor, so now was China. On January 5 the United States sent notes to twenty-nine governments warning that the United Nations might collapse unless China was branded, and our delegates brought similar pressure on the delegates of the twenty-nine nations at Lake Success.

However, the desire of the other U.N. members for another cease fire effort was too strong to be denied, and the United States felt compelled to await

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[5] *New York Times*, January

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January 18, 1951.

confront the United Nations Political Committee when it met at 3:00 P.M. on the same day. On January 23 the Senate unanimously passed a demand that China be branded, and a declaration that she should not be "admitted" to U.N. Two days later the Senate sidetracked for four months India's request for two million tons of wheat urgently needed for famine relief. On the same day President Truman issued a statement giving his preference for "calling an aggressor an aggressor," and the branding resolution passed the General Assembly on January 30, after amendments to placate the stout opposition to sanctions and to alleviate fears that it would close the door to peaceful settlement.

The entire episode gained no credit for American leadership in U.N. The extreme tactics used to force the branding resolution through had employed everything in our arsenal of pressure weapons, short of steaming a couple of battleships up the East River and training their guns on the U.N.'s new headquarters. The forcing of our will upon many friendly and reluctant governments left them in the frame of mind described by James Reston when he wrote that the United Nations would have taken pleasure in passing a resolution that it was the sense of the members that the United States had been "undiplomatic, unwise, emotional, contradictory and slightly hypocritical in its handling of the Chinese Communists for more than a year now." [6]

The branding resolution inflicted a searing wound on the national pride of revolutionary China and made it certain that the Korean war would go on at least until a frightful mountain of casualties compelled negotiation. Thereafter, we had no choice but to pursue what we ourselves labeled the policy of

[6] James Reston, the *New York Times*, January 28, 1951, Section IV, p. 3.

"Operation Killer," slaughter without end, until Chinese pride could be smothered, temporarily at least, in a sea of blood—killing, also, which "lost us what we cannot afford to lose, the mind of man in Asia." [7]

Stalemate

The recall of General MacArthur precipitated a national decision not to expand the Korean conflict into a world war, and high official expressions of willingness to accept a cease fire at or near the 38th parallel, leaving our ideal of a unified Korea to be pursued by political means.

These means are no more likely to be successful than they were before June 25, 1949. It is unrealistic to suppose that Korea can ever belong to "our side." Neither China nor the Soviet Union "will endure in Korea a government that is anti-Communist and pro-American," any more than we would endure in Mexico the setting up by the East of a government which was pro-Communist and anti-American.[8] Politically, the best arrangement we can hope for is a neutralized Korea under the U.N., with its Asiatic members doing most of the supervision. Otherwise, Korea would seem doomed to remain a nation divided, for the convenience of the great powers, after she has been devastated more thoroughly than even Germany was during the late war, and after infinite loss, privation, and death inflicted upon both halves of the Korean people.

The Koreans have been crucified even worse than the people of Spain and Czechoslovakia were in the days when fascist aggression was not opposed. Yet their tragedy may enable the two opposing blocs of nations to realize what a real death struggle between them would be like. The Russians may be convinced that their satellites can win no easy victories, and the Americans may learn that the containment of Communism by force of arms around the vast Eurasian perimeter is an uncertain business.

[7] Pearl Buck, "What Asians Want," *Christian Century*, June 27, 1951, pp. 760–63.

[8] *Ibid.*

ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

The great-power conflict has naturally been fought also on the plane of the internal life of U.N.

Admission of new members

In the matter of admitting new members, it has largely paralyzed a vital function of U.N. Afghanistan, Iceland, and Sweden were admitted by consent of both sides on November 9, 1946, and Siam, Pakistan, Yemen, Burma, and Israel were admitted later. Deadlock has prevented the election of Albania, Mongolia, Jordan, Eire, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Austria, and Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, and the two Korean republics—a total of fifteen states.

The West has consistently opposed the admission of the Soviet satellites—Albania, Mongolia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria—and the Soviet Union has vetoed the others in retaliation. The protégés of the West have repeatedly received nine votes in the Security Council. The Soviet entries have sometimes received several votes, but have been defeated by abstentions. Thus, at the 206th meeting of the Council, Hungary received five votes and there were six abstentions. On other occasions the United States and others have voted "no" to the satellite applications, though these votes are never spoken of as vetoes.[9]

Efforts to override the Soviet "vetoes" began in November 1946. The Russians frankly said that they had no objections to admitting Finland and Italy, but that they would not be admitted un-

[9] *Official Records*, Security Council, 2nd year, No. 78, pp. 2037, 2039, 2042, 2045.

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Admission en bloc

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[10] *Yearbook of the Internati*
Justice, 1947–48, pp. 63–64.

[11] Alf Ross, *Constitution of t*
tions (New York, 1950), pp. 41-

[12] *Official Records*, Ad Hoc
mittee, Third Session, Part 1, p

[13] *Official Records*, Plenary
sess., Vol. 2, p. 1064; pp. 1052-

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, pp. 41–46.
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art 1, pp. 65–74.
Plenary Meetings, 2nd
p. 1052–53.

individually. This was a reversal of our stand in 1946 when our delegate had proposed the en bloc admission of eight disputed states and the U.S.S.R. refused. In 1949 the U.S.S.R. pressed an en bloc admission resolution, which was defeated in the Assembly on November 22.[14]

If all the waiting applicants were admitted, the Soviet bloc in U.N. would be increased by five members in the General Assembly. No additional clients of Moscow would be added to the Security Council. This would mean, from our viewpoint, that in the Assembly there would be five more people to argue and obstruct and take up time. That would be annoying to us, but it is not easy to see that any real loss would be involved. Most of the ten new anti-Communist members would be unassailably anti-U.S.S.R. There would still be left, also, our own huge bloc of twenty votes in Latin America, plus our numerous allies in western Europe and the British Dominions, not to mention Liberia, Iceland, and the Philippines.

One who reads the records is impressed by the almost monotonous regularity of the 40 to 6 votes by which nearly all resolutions are passed—a result due largely to the violence of the Soviet attacks upon the West. If the dozen states who have so long been awaiting admission came in, the majorities would be about 47 to 11, with the usual number of abstentions.

From the position of the United Nations there would seem to be everything to gain by an agreement to increase its membership from 59 to 71, or 74, especially if the present small Soviet bloc felt a little less lonely and moderated its intransigence. The alternative is to move in the direction, already endorsed by the United States, of depriving the Soviet Union of its right to block ad-

[14] *Official Records,* Security Council, No. 4, August 28, 1946, pp. 42, 47; No. 41, September 13, 1949, pp. 6–7.

missions, that is, to gain the admission of Communist states. This road would seem to lead toward the secession of the Soviet bloc, and perhaps others, from the United Nations.

Election of officers

Two elections have sharply reflected the great-power conflict. In October 1949 Yugoslavia became a candidate for the Security Council with American support, though her split with the other Communist states of eastern Europe made her incapable of representing that area. The Soviet representatives waged a tense campaign for Czechoslovakia, and the United States sent instructions to its diplomatic missions throughout the world. High officials of the United Nations Secretariat worked unsuccessfully for a compromise. When the vote was taken, on October 19, 1949, there was a crisis atmosphere, some fearing that the issue might "tear the world organization apart," while "many delegates resent[ed] having to make such a choice at this time." [15] Yugoslavia won, 39 to 19, with one vote more than the necessary two-thirds.

Her election may be justified from the standpoint of the great-power struggle and of Yugoslavia's exposed position. From the viewpoint of preserving the U.N., there was no gain in the complete isolation of the U.S.S.R. in the Security Council, the votes against her now being changed from 9–2 to 10–1.

In 1950 a similar crisis occurred when the Soviet Union vetoed the re-election of Secretary General Trygve Lie. The United States demanded his re-election on the ground that failure to re-elect would punish him for his strong stand on Korea, and rejected three other candidates who had been second to none in supporting the U.N. in Korea. Representative Austin, speaking with "great emotion," threatened to veto any other candidate, and the other delegates reluctantly voted an extension of his term for three years.

The Little Assembly

As one means of circumventing the Soviet Union's veto, the United States proposed, on November 12, 1947, the creation of a permanent committee representing all members to consider and report on any dispute or "situation," to recommend special Assembly sessions, and to conduct investigations. The proposal had been watered down considerably on the insistence of the smaller U.N. members. It was still opposed totally by the Soviet bloc, which argued that the prohibition against considering questions which were on the Security Council's agenda was meaningless, since there was always a Western majority of seven which could remove questions from the agenda at any time. The Soviets also pointed out that the West seldom needed to veto anything, since it always had the required majorities to advance or defend its position.

In practice, the Little Assembly has been a useful though not very important organ, without superseding the Security Council.

The Acheson plan

The North Korean aggression led the United States to propose a comprehensive plan, which was adopted on November 3, 1950, for by-passing the veto. It was recognized that the accident of Soviet absence from the Security Council could not be counted on again. Therefore to enable the Assembly to deal with future aggressions, the resolution conferred upon seven members of the Security Council the authority to call the Assembly into session if the Security Council, "because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members," fails to deal promptly with "a threat to

[15] *New York Times*, October 20, 1949. See also September 30, October 3 and 8.

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[16] *International Conciliation*,
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ciliation, May 1951, No.

ing influence within the United Nations." Goodrich further observes that

> the use of the veto by the Soviet Union, often deliberately invited by those against whom it has been directed, has been evidence of an unwillingness on the part of the Great Powers, and more particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, to make important concessions from positions initially taken.

Faced with impasse in the Security Council, two alternatives were open: to make concentrated efforts to improve great-power relations, or to develop the functions of the General Assembly as they have been during the past two or three years,

> with the result that the United Nations loses much of its initial character as a universal peace organization and assumes, in fact, the character of an organization to protect the "free world" against the threats from behind the Iron Curtain.

Toward the Future

The United States might well pause to consider now whether this evolution should be pushed farther. To do so might mean the early crossing of a 38th parallel in the life of U.N., beyond which the membership of the Communist states would seem to them to be useless.

Would it not be wiser to remember that the Soviet vetoes, taken as a whole, are a symptom, rather than the cause, of the deep conflicts of interest in the power struggle? There is much to be said for the belief that "the veto was precisely the one mechanism in the U.N. machinery which made it fit to serve as an instrument of conciliation rather than coercion." [17]

The United Nations was created to alleviate the world's tensions and ills. It was not created to develop ideal

[17] Ernest Borneman, "The British Disagree With Us," *Harpers Magazine*, May 1951, p. 36.

situations, legally or on the battlefield, but to hold together a world in which the disequilibriums and disharmonies can be adjusted only approximately. Rather than pass "the point of no return" in converting U.N. into a Western military alliance, may it not be better policy to expand its membership to universality and then push mightily the ameliorating, life-giving side of U.N.'s mission?

It would be irksome to us to let the United Nations administer a greatly expanded Point Four program, but the people of Asia will fear and distrust any development program administered by us alone. It would also doubtless be still more deeply irritating to us to have any of our funds spent for constructive purposes by U.N. behind the Iron Curtain. Yet the costs and the mental suffering would be microscopic when compared to those involved in a third world war.

We can proceed, if we choose, on the theory that "only one rogue government, the Soviet Union," has barred the way to the success of the U.N.[18] This is an attitude of mind which can only lead to the breakup of U.N. Only if there is at least an appreciable return, on both sides, to the assumption of great-power negotiation and compromise upon which the Charter was written can U.N. achieve its indispensable function, the prevention of another world war.

The United Nations is our only hope of averting a permanently divided world, with the odds heavily in favor of a final struggle for world domination between the two sides. Nor will it help us greatly to have the law always on our side, if the result is still the destruction of the highly urbanized civilization of the North Temperate Zone.

Thus far the leadership of the United States in the United Nations has been as good as might be expected, in a highly fallible world, from an inexperienced world power suddenly thrust into leadership. We have apparently led U.N. through its first great crisis successfully. Can we now lead in developing its creative mission for the long pull?

On their part, the Russians could afford to avoid the barbed word occasionally and to modify their dogma that we will boom-and-bust and arm-and-fight ourselves into oblivion. We are not obliged to do either. The Communists must learn, too, and be taught, that conspiratorial revolution is not the only way to change outmoded and unjust social orders. The West has ample techniques and means of keeping the stream of orderly reform and progress moving, if it will only use them.

What is the role of a United Nations which has successfully survived the first real, and very bloody, test of collective security ever made on this planet? Surely it is to make a sustained, devoted, even sacrificial effort to join together again in some tolerable relationship the two halves of a world which so desperately needs a truly global exchange of commerce in the goods and services of peaceful intercourse.

[18] Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State, "From the Class of '31 to the Class of '51," *New York Times Magazine*, June 3, 1951.

D. F. Fleming, Ph.D., Pe.D., Nashville, Tennessee, is professor of political science at Vanderbilt University. He has been a frequent observer at the League of Nations and the United Nations in times of crisis, and since 1947 has been engaged in a study of the conflict between the Soviet Union and the West. He is author of the following books dealing with collective security: The Treaty Veto of the American Senate (1930); The United States and the League of Nations, 1918–1920 (1932); The United States and World Organization, 1920–1933 (1938); Can We Win the Peace? (1944); and The United States and the World Court (1945).

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Flynn, Robin

Robin Flynn

Yes,

Radio-TV

New York.

120 Riverside Drive

October 13th, 1952.

Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Before the war, when I was airing programs in the Pacific Northwest, I knew your brother Lacey, who suggested I call on you when in New York. After a tour of duty with the R.A.F. in England, I returned here in the middle of the war and broadcast the late Boake Carter's 6 p.m. spot on WCAU in Philadelphia for almost two years. Then New York, Miami, Los Angeles, and again the Pacific Northwest, where, at KIRO in Seattle, Saul Haas, Paul Weston, John Piper and others of the staff requested that I extend their compliments when I returned to New York.

Now, though there has been a lot of water under the bridge since Lacey's long-ago suggestion, I still would like to drop in to see you. May I phone your office in a day or two to ask when you will have a spare moment?

Yours sincerely,

Robin Flynn

gt

ROBIN FLYNN
TRafalgar 3-7981

Fontaine, Louis

c/o American Express
Paris
Jan. 12,1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter of May 14,1952, addressed to me at MAIN STREET,EUROPE, 30 May St.,Worcester,Mass., expressed interest in a radio program I envisaged for WTAG, the CBS outlet in Worcester.

Today, I am finishing up my recordings after over six months in Europe, putting on tape the life, culture and every day experiences of the people ofEurope for the people of Worcester.

The Paris people of TIME tell me that, in their issue of Jan 14th(out that day, that is) there will be a story about MAIN STREET,EUROPE, with photos. I want you to know, Mr. Murrow, that your encouraging letter of May 14 played an important part in this achievement, in the fulfillment of this program.

When I return to NYC, about the end of Jan., I am bringing MAIN STREET,EUROPE to CBS for audition. I think it will merit consideration for network broadcast.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Fontaine

Fontaine, Louis

May 14, 1952

Dear Mr. Fontaine:

First of all, my apologies for not having answered your earlier letter.

From the description of your project, it seems to me that you are using radio as it should be used - in a manner calculated to be highly effective in promoting understanding and mutual appreciation between the nations of the North Atlantic area.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis Fontaine
MAIN STREET, EUROPE
30 May Street
Worcester, Mass.

Mp-M ?

A LOUIS FONTAINE PRODUCTION... Earlier letter attached

MAIN STREET, EUROPE

A RADIO PROGRAM INTRODUCING THE FOLKS OF THE ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS

(3)

PRODUCER OF
"ACCENT ON PARIS"
WEEKLY PROGRAM OVER
WTAG

30 May St.
Worcester, Mass.
April 9, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio Network,
485 Madison Ave.
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After hearing your broadcast tonight boosting the Netherlands, I know that my program, MAIN STREET, EUROPE will not be without interest for you.

Briefly, I am trying to bring the peoples of the North Atlantic Pact Nations closer to the people of Worcester by recording-on-the-spot, the background and views of the peoples of Europe. I will do this in a four-month tour of Europe, resulting tape to be aired over WTAG, the CBS outlet here, in the Fall.

Also, I am bringing with me to Europe a 30-minute program (translated into five languages) telling Europe about Worcester. Already the national radio networks of Europe have expressed a strong interest in broadcasting this program. VOICE OF AMERICA will shortwave resumes of this program. CORONET will do an article, "Worcester Meets the Atlantic Pact Nations" when the show is aired.

Lowell Thomas, asked to comment, has called this "a magnificent idea." What, may I ask, is your reaction?

This community program is co-sponsored by church, civic and union groups in Worcester as well as Worcester industry.

Sincerely yours,

L P Fontaine

Louis Fontaine, director,
MAIN STREET, EUROPE

Note: Format enclosed.

inute Radio Program,

MAIN STREET, EUROPE

26 Broadcasts, 9 to 9:30 P.M.

M: Everybody talks about the need for better understanding among the rtner peoples of the Atlantic Pact--but very little is being done out it.

The "Voice of America," multi-million dollar government oject, is tackling half the job, telling America's story abroad. t the job of introducing the folks over there to the folks over here mains to be done--a direct challenge to alert America.

A radio program is needed to bring to life the people of the ropean countries with which we are so closely allied; countries which we have contributed billions of dollars and thousands of oops. Yet, we have neglected to invite these neighbors over for a mple get-acquainted evening.

MAIN STREET, EUROPE will answer such an obvious need by ploring the customs, culture, traditions and every-day life of r friends abroad. This will be accomplished in an entertaining, formal manner that will be free of statistics and travalogue.

Such a program will appeal to every American who realizes, with neral Eisenhower, that "Our frontier lies on the Elbe," and, with njamin Franklin, that "We must all hang together, gentlemen, or suredly we shall all hang separately."

A newspaper reporter who knows a good story when he sees it ll tour Europe, putting on tape the sounds and voices of England, otland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Germany (not forgetting rlin), Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. He returned to rcester last year after a six-year residence on the Continent; he has od contacts among newspapermen, radio people and government officials. radio program he recently directed over WTAG, "Accent on Paris," drew gh praise from VARIETY (the journal of radio and television).

Main Street, Europe--22222222

This program:

Will be Entertaining. John Smith, American, will meet his Atlantic Pact neighbors in his own American living room via MAIN STREET, EUROPE.

On-the-scene recordings will bring the listener the light-hearted street noises of Paris, the swelling music of a great choir in Stockholm, the delicate tinkle of a zither in Vienna.

It will take him with Sandy McGregor to a curling match. He will listen in to the excited chatter of Olaf Olson's children as the family prepares for a Swedish folk festival. He will help Pierre Dupont cook up a true bouillabaisse--that delicious fish soup that is great grandfather to Rhode Island clam chowder.

Will be Educational. There will be first-hand advice from Holland's leading tulip hybridizer on the culture of that gay flower. A famous chef in Rome will reveal his jealously-guarded recipe for spaghetti sauce. A well-known English philosopher will lay down his book to explain his personal approach to a fuller, Christian life.

Will be a Community Project. The wide interest in such a program as MAIN STREET, EUROPE calls for community-wide sponsorship. Civic, college, service, veteran, labor and church groups are being invited to help bring this great public service to the citizens of Worcester. Industry has indicated its interest in the project by offering to assume some of the financial burden.

This will be the first time Worcester--or any American city, for that matter--has sent a recording-reporter abroad to capture the every-day life of our Atlantic Pact neighbors on tape and to bring back that sound-record for the information of its citizens.

A great need exists today for all people of good will to stand together in defense of the Free World. This calls for a better knowledge of the peoples of the 12 Atlantic Pact nations. Worcester citizens will receive such vital information through MAIN STREET, EUROPE.

In Europe. The reporter recording this show will spend weeks talking to the peoples of 12 European countries. Armed with a professional, high-fidelity recording machine and assisted by an expert recording technician, he will travel by plane, by car, by bicycle, by donkey if need be, to get his story of sound from Madrid to Stockholm, from Glasgow to Berlin. With faithful tape recorder replacing battered typewriter, he will get the story on the hoof, covering the European beat. His mike will visit again the out-of-the-way spots he knows so well, to chat with his many friends in all walks of life scattered over the Continent. All recordings will be in English, but his fluency in French, his command of German will help smooth the way to getting an interesting story.

Back Home. Back in the studios in Worcester, these made-in-Europe recordings will be meshed with Worcester material, with things American. The local angle will help explain the bizarre. For example:

Recipes gathered across Europe from noted chefs and from housewives will be tested by Worcester housewives, who will report back to the program with their verdicts.

Little-known European sports--curling, bowling on the green, stone-skipping--will be recorded on the playing fields. Worcester youths and sportsmen will be heard on the same program trying out these strange sports.

A round-up of production methods in 12 countries will include interviews with technicians who visited Worcester industry in search of American know-how. Worcester technicians will be guests here.

'Teen-agers from abroad will tell about their school life, dating, asking dad for use of the family bicycle-built-for-two, plans for the future. Worcester's younger set will be heard on this program.

Small communists across Europe--the worker, student, housewife, will speak. To be answered on the same program by Worcester worker, student, housewife.

On the European campus. What percentage of European young people get to college? Their problems, careers chosen. Comments by Worcester college students

Advance Publicity. For several weeks prior to the start of broadcasting, a steady flow of press photographs, articles and radio tape excerpts will reach the local press and radio station. These will be air-mailed from Europe while the recordings are being made. Photos of the program's traveling mike in 12 countries, appearing in the press and elsewhere, will underline the authenticity of the program and build up audience anticipation. A local newspaper may carry a series, "Europe Today," tied in with the radio program. A national magazine has indicated it may use an article, "Putting Europe on Tape," further plugging the program on a national scale.

Photos and articles, sent directly from Europe during the recording tour, will be available to house papers and bulletin boards. Such material will also appear well before the show starts on special MAIN STREET, EUROPE exhibit-posters to be erected in downtown civic buildings (library, city hall, museum) in department stores, banks, hotels, and in schools, colleges, churches.

Regular Publicity. Once the show is underway, newsworthy photos and releases will be furnished the local press. Co-sponsoring civic and service groups will be interested in giving the program widest attention. Bulletins of service clubs, veterans' groups, unions, churches, colleges, sports groups and others will be asked to carry notices about the program. Elaborate tie-in possibilities will be exploited with all elements in the city.

First Program. Messages from personages in America and in Europe. Possible recorded greeting from General Eisenhower, Winston Churchill. Excerpts giving highlights of succeeding programs. Appraisal of public service aspects of program by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Mayor Andrew B. Holmstrom and Worcester citizens. (Note: First program may well evoke national comment in TIME, mention on CBS national radio network, salute from "Voice of America." Locally, full photo and articles coverage in press mention on other radio programs.)

Main Street, Europe--555555

Sample Program Titles:

Prices today in Europe. Brought out by actual shopping and bargaining in grocery store, shoe and clothes shop, bicycle store--in 12 countries.

Inflation in Europe. Talking to housewives and workers about pace of inflation in their country and how it hits them.

Our future citizens. Talking to Displaced Persons in Europe's camps. Possibly talking to some scheduled to come to Worcester.

Europe-to-Worcester. Messages from relatives of Worcester people still in Europe. Worcester, England to Worcester, U.S.A.

European soldiers. Chats with Atlantic Pact army recruits. How European soldier is clothed, fed, housed, their army life.

An evening at home in Europe. Visiting with families of 12 nations, bringing out what they eat, how housed, what they do of an evening.

Familiar sounds with a European accent. The telephone "Hello" in 12 countries; newsboys yelling "Extra" across Europe; every-day greetings.

How's the Housing Situation in Europe? Looking for an apartment in Paris, Rome, Berlin. Talking to tenants and landlords and hearing their woes. How modern is the average European's home?

Europe on Wheels. Taking a real trip (recorder and all) on a bike-for-two in Copenhagen, a burro cart in Italy, a motor-scooter in Rome, a racing bike in Paris. How many bikes in cities size of Worcester? European automobiles, cost in manhours, how expensive gasoline is today.

People at Work in Europe, Wine-taster, bull-fighter, pottery maker, wood carver, flower grower, Breton fisherman, glove maker, workmen in factories. Interviews on occupations; sounds of men at work, machines' roar.

Europeans Examine the U.S.A. What they think of us, the Marshall Plan, our international policies, Voice of America.

What the European Reads and Hears. Chats with citizens of 12 countries about their newspapers, books, movies, radio, television. Worcester editors as guests here.

A LOUIS FONTAINE PRODUCTION...

MAIN STREET, EUROPE.....

A RADIO PROGRAM INTRODUCING THE FOLKS OF THE ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS

PRODUCER OF
"ACCENT ON PARIS"
WEEKLY PROGRAM OVER
WTAG

14 Claremont St.
Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 10, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I attach format for MAIN STREET, EUROPE, a new radio program which is my production and which I plan to air over WTAG, the Worcester outlet for CBS.

I will spend February and March in the 12 Atlantic Pact nations of Europe, recording the voices and sounds of the peoples of those countries. This tape, tied in to local angle, will be broadcast over WTAG in an effort to acquaint the citizens of Worcester with their friends overseas.

I will carry with me, on my trip abroad, a 30-minute program(translated into five languages) telling the Worcester story. This I will offer to BBS, RDFrancaise, etc., in an exchange of information.

Sponsors of my program here include Council of Churches, Temple Emanuel, the four city colleges, AFL and CIO councils, service clubs, Veterans' Councils and local industry.

I am telling you about this because I have long followed your broadcasts and intend to use your very effective "Hear It Now" technique of interview. However, each program will cover several European countries bringing out a particular subject, as attached format will develop.

During my four years with Radio Reports, Inc, in the Daily New Bluidling, NYC, I often wrote up your broadcasts for the Weekly and Daily Radio Reports digest. I worked for Dick Rieber there. Since then, I have spent six years in Europe, so know my way around there pretty well.

.....over

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I think that CORONET magazine will carry a piece about the program. I will keep you informed as to when the program will go on the air and will be happy to send you further details with the thought that you might care to mention the show on your own national network show when MAIN STREET,EUROPE is aired.

Meanwhile, should you have a moment, I would greatly appreciate hearing from you and have your reactions on this program.

I resigned a reportorial job only last month with the Evening Gazette here to devote all my time to organizing this program.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Fontaine, director,
MAIN STREET,EUROPE

property of: Louis Fontaine
14 Claremont St.
Worcester, Mass.

-minute Radio Program,

MAIN STREET, EUROPE

26 Broadcasts, 9 to 9:30 P.M.

AIM: Everybody talks about the need for better understanding among the partner peoples of the Atlantic Pact--but very little is being done about it.

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Small communists across Europe--the worker, student, housewife, will speak. To be answered on the same program by Worcester worker, student, housewife.

On the European campus. What percentage of European young people get to college? Their problems, careers chosen. Comments by Worcester college students

Main Street, Europe--[redacted] 4444

Sample Program Titles:

Prices today in Europe. Brought out by actual shopping and bargaining in grocery store, shoe and clothes shop, bicycle store--in 12 countries.

Inflation in Europe. Talking to housewives and workers about pace of inflation in their country and how it hits them.

Our future citizens. Talking to Displaced Persons in Europe's camps. Possibly talking to some scheduled to come to Worcester.

Europe-to-Worcester. Messages from relatives of Worcester people still in Europe. Worcester, England to Worcester, U.S.A.

European soldiers. Chats with Atlantic Pact army recruits. How European soldier is clothed, fed, housed, their army life.

An evening at home in Europe. Visiting with families of 12 nations, bringing out what they eat, how housed, what they do of an evening.

Familiar sounds with a European accent. The telephone "Hello" in 12 countries; newsboys yelling "Extra" across Europe; every-day greetings.

How's the Housing Situation in Europe? Looking for an apartment in Paris, Rome, Berlin. Talking to tenants and landlords and hearing their woes. How modern is the average European's home?

Europe on Wheels. Taking a real trip (recorder and all) on a bike-for-two in Copenhagen, a burro cart in Italy, a motor-scooter in Rome, a racing bike in Paris. How many bikes in cities size of Worcester? European automobiles, cost in manhours, how expensive gasoline is today.

People at Work in Europe, Wine-taster, bull-fighter, pottery maker, wood carver, flower grower, Breton fisherman, glove maker, workmen in factories. Interviews on occupations; sounds of men at work, machines' roar.

Europeans Examine the U.S.A. What they think of us, the Marshall Plan, our international policies, Voice of America.

What the European Reads and Hears. Chats with citizens of 12 countries about their newspapers, books, movies, radio, television. Worcester editors as guests here.

Fortuin, H.B.

May 4, 1953

Dear Mr. Fortuin:

This is merely a hasty note in reply to yours of March 7 to tell you that I am coming over for the Coronation and will be staying at the Connaught.

If you will ring me there the last week in May I shall be delighted to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. B. Fortuin
15 Chatsworth Court
Kensington
London, W.8, ENGLAND

Ok with correspondence
To London.

May 4, 1953

Dear Herbert:

This is merely a hasty note to tell you that I am coming over on May 21 and will be staying at the Connaught. I shall of course be glad to see young Fortuin and have sent a note to him suggesting that he ring me there.

I look forward with great pleasure to seeing you again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Herbert Agar
Beechwood
Lavington Park
Petworth
Sussex, ENGLAND

Forster, Herman

November 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Forster:

Thank you for your letter of November 9th. I would like very much to be able to be of more assistance in connection with your Conservation Workshop Program, but since I am no longer a Vice President of CBS I have absolutely no authority or control over network programs other than my own. The pressure of my present schedule is such that I have been forced to decide not to undertake any additional programs for the next year at least, so I could not take this up on the basis of personal interest. I wish I could be more helpful, but as the situation stands at present there is nothing more I could do.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Herman Forster
Director
New York State Conservation Council
4618 Independence Avenue
New York 71, New York

rh

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507 E. & B. Bldg., Rochester 4, N. Y.

ERMAN FORSTER . . . . . Director
and New York State Representative to
the National Wildlife Federation
4618 Independence Ave., New York 71, N. Y.

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L. A. WILLIAMS
303 Columbia St., Ithaca, N. Y.

November 9, 1953.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In February of 1952, through our mutual friend Theo Kurrus, I spent a few moments with you in connection with a Conservation Workshop Program. You referred me to several of your associates in the CBS organization, which resulted in numerous conferences and correspondence. While the relationship has been delightful, it has reached a point where some high level consideration seems indicated.

There is a very vital story to tell in the overall conservation picture; one which does not restrict itself to hunting and fishing, but concerns itself with the relationships of soil and water and forests to our national well-being.

I have not taken this program idea elsewhere because I am convinced that CBS is the only forum which will give a program of this sort the imaginative and profound treatment it deserves.

Would it be possible for you to take lunch with me or give me some fifteen or twenty minutes any time, any where at your convenience?

Sincerely yours,

Herman Forster

hf/mm

Herman Forster.

Forster, Herman

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Nicholson

from: Mr. Murrow

Herman Forster

February 20, 1952

This guy has an idea for a combined conservation and hunting and fishing show which I think has real possibilities. I have explained to him that I have nothing to do with program matters and suggested that he telephone you.

E.R.M.

Foster, Creston J

November 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Foster:

Many thanks for your nice letter and kind comments on SEE IT NOW. This is just a note to tell you that I am passing along your letter and all the material you attached to Fred Friendly, Producer of SEE IT NOW, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Creston J. Foster
Director of Information
American Farm Bureau Federation
221 North La Salle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

rh
cc: Mr. Fred Friendly

Foster, Earl

7636 Pipeta Way
La Jolla, Calif.
Oct. 12 1953.

Dear Ed:

Just a note to tell you we have moved to the above address. Our phone number is Glencove 5-6055. So if you have any questions develope in connection with our Company sole you will know where to reach me.

Then to if you ever come to the San Diego area we want you to know we have a very nice restful place for you to stop off to.

We are enjoying TV and try not to let anything interfere with your programs. We have trouble keeping Track of your "Person to Person" Time schedule. Do you have a regular Time Scheduled? If so I would appreciate it if you would have Your secretary mail it to me. The local papers dont keep us very well posted. 7:30 NBX

I am one of the unemployed right now and plan to take Things easy for awhile. My best regards to all of you.

Most Cordially

Earl V Foster.

Foundation for Orphans in Greece

"THE WORK OF GOD CANNOT BE DONE WITHOUT SACRIFICE"

The Foundation For Orphans in Greece, Inc.

(INCORPORATED UNDER AN ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE U. S. A. APPROVED MARCH 3, 1901)

SHINGTON OFFICE:
REHAM BUILDING
SHINGTON, D. C.

11 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
HA 2-5046
HA 2-9884

May 6, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enjoyed meeting and talking with you last week.

As I told your secretary, Mrs. Roosevelt will be in Athens on June 29th and will meet with the members of our Medical Mission at that time. She was extremely pleased to learn of your interest in the Mission and said she would be happy to cooperate in any way that she could.

You may be interested to know that Sir Alexander and Lady Fleming will meet with our Medical Mission here in New York on May 28th. Lady Fleming is a Greek doctor who was decorated by her government for her work during the communist guerrilla warfare and is a good source of on the scene information besides the three Greek soldiers I told you about.

I don't think I mentioned to you that one of these soldiers, a lieutenant, was with the Intelligence Division of the Greek Army and was a spy in the communist guerrilla forces. He speaks English fluently.

If you are going to send your camera crew to Athens, I shall be very happy to assist you in every way possible.

I would appreciate hearing from you soon concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Donald J. Blauvelt

Donald J. Blauvelt
Public Relations Director

DJB/rd

"THE WORK OF GOD CANNOT BE DONE WITHOUT SACRIFICE"

The Foundation For Orphans in Greece, Inc.

(INCORPORATED UNDER AN ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE U. S. A. APPROVED MARCH 3, 1901)

HEADQUARTERS:
OREHAM BUILDING
ASHINGTON, D. C.

11 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
DIGBY 4-0076

Told him would not be a sponsor at 6 petition Mon 4/27 2:45

March 18, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to get your advice on a matter which is of deep interest to the officers and trustees of the Foundation.

Would you be so kind as to give our Public Relations Director, Mr. Donald J. Blauvelt, ten minutes of your time at the earliest possible moment so you may know what we have in mind?

Please let me assure you that you will neither be asked for money nor to participate in any fund raising activities.

Sincerely,

Lillian Karika

Lillian Karika
Vice President

LK/rd

Fowle, Farnsworth

November 3, 1952

Dear Farny:

Thanks for yours of October 28. I'm glad to hear you're back.

I am enclosing a copy of my broadcast on Judge Hand's speech. I don't know if the Judge has full texts available, but if you want to inquire, his address is: U.S. Court of Appeals, U.S. Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

Give me a shout when you get to New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Farnsworth Fowle
Wardman Park Hotel
Connecticut Avenue & Woodley Road
Washington 8, D. C.

nic

Re - nice note - this sig

WARDMAN PARK HOTEL

Washington 8, D.C.

CONNECTICUT AVENUE & WOODLEY ROAD

Tuesday, October 28

Dear Ed,

It was good to hear your voice again last night for the first time since we landed October 8. And it was a matter of deep-down satisfaction to hear you quoting at length from Learned Hand's recent speech. Phyllis (my lawyer) has long had a feeling approaching reverence for the judge, and ever since he made the speech and it was quoted briefly in our paper, she has been going around muttering "Risk for risk..."

Could you send us a copy of your script for her files? And if you know where the full text of the speech is available, she'd like to hear about it. When you consider the full texts of political guff faithfully reprinted in the Times, I think we missed a chance to carry something that will live a long time after November 4.

We are vacationing here until December 1, when I report to the Times in New York for a stretch of domestic assignment. I hope we can get together sometime. Meanwhile, it sounds as though you and the old crowd have managed to keep the home fires burning on Madison Avenue.

Best to Kay and Winston and the others,

Fanny

Farnsworth Fowle

Fox, Maxwell

November 27, 1953

Dear Mr. Fox:

Very many thanks for your nice note. I deeply appreciate your kind comments and I certainly hope that I may continue to be able to serve the public.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Maxwell Fox
The Advertising Council, Inc.
25 West 45 Street
New York 19, New York

rh

LUxemburg 2-1520

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL INC.

NEW YORK • WASHINGTON • CHICAGO • HOLLYWOOD • SAN FRANCISCO

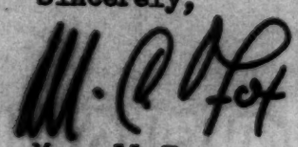
25 WEST 45th STREET NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

November 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While others send their congratulations to Lieutenant Radulovich, I salute you for another noteworthy achievement in your long and distinguished record of public service in broadcasting.

Sincerely,



Maxwell Fox

MF:ES
c.c. to: Dr. Frank Stanton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Frankel, Lou

April 7, 1952

Dear Lou:

I hope you will forgive me for not having replied before this to yours of March 6. I have been buried.

At the moment our "See It Now" staff is pretty well set, however should anything arise I shall certainly give you a shout.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lou Frankel
64-02C 192 Street
Flushing 65, New York

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

nic

104.3 FM
WFDR
WFDR BROADCASTING CORPORATION
1710 BROADWAY · NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · JUdson 2-1190

OU FRANKEL
General Manager

March 6/52.

Ed:

I've just about completed the burial of WFDR. Now I've got to look around and sink my energies into something.

Is there a spot on the "See It Now" staff that could utilize my varied talents?

I'll be here another week then at home, at 64-02C 192 Street, Flushing 65, N.Y.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave
New York City

SPONSORED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Fraser, Gordon

JANUARY 22, 1952

GORDON FRASER
CBS
19 AVENUE ELIZER
PARIS, FRANCE

UNFORTUNATELY MISSED GARZA HERE LAST WEEK AND REGRET EXCEEDINGLY HAVE BEEN UNABLE ARRANGE CBS COVERAGE PATZCUARO CONFERENCE REGARDS

E.R.MURROW

1-28-09

TELEPHONE : KLEBER 52-00 - TELEGR. : UNESCO PARIS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ÉDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

19, Avenue Kléber, PARIS 16e

In your reply, please refer to :
En répondant, veuillez rappeler :
N° MCR/267.286

DEC 28 1951

Dear Ed Morrow,

I remember with great pleasure our meeting in New York and was very disappointed that you were so busy during your recent visit to Paris that we could not get together.

As you may guess, I was very pleased to learn from Douglas Schneider and David Schoenbrun of your interest in our plans for on-the-spot recordings at Patzcuaro, which is the first fundamental education centre. David Schoenbrun tells me that he has already forwarded to you details of our intentions.

LE2-8693

I want in this letter just to mention that my deputy, Joe Garza y de Garate, will be spending three days in New York, from 17 to 20 January. He will be staying at the following address:

c/o Mr. Cameron Whitehorne,
120 East 37th Street,
New York City, 16.

If Mr. Garza does not find a note waiting for him at this address, he will 'phone you on arrival.

I very much hope that the C.B.S. will co-operate with Unesco in this enterprise; I am confident that first-rate radio and television programmes can be made on what is going on in Patzcuaro today.

I very much hope that I shall be in New York myself later in 1952 and look forward to seeing you again.

With all best wishes for a happy and peaceful 1952,

Yours sincerely,

Gordon Fraser

GORDON FRASER
Head, Radio Division
Department of Mass Communication

Mr. Ed Morrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
U.S.A.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
21, RUE DE BERRI - PARIS - VIIIe
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

December 17, 1951

Dear Ed,

The enclosed letter from Gordon Fraser is self explanatory.

I told Fraser that I would send it to you and ask you to answer him directly, since I will be leaving shortly for New York.

See you soon,

Best regards,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

DFS/pd

Téléphone : KLÉber 52-00 - Télégr. UNESCO PARIS
19, AVENUE KLÉBER - PARIS XVIe

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ÉDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

In your reply, please refer to :
En répondant, veuillez rappeler :
N° MCR/267.260

DEC 14 1951

Dear David,

I am very sorry indeed that it has not been possible for us to meet during the last month but I have been in hospital. I am very much better now and hope to be back at work permanently next week.

You may remember that, during your cocktail party, Ed Murrow, you and Doug. Schneider discussed our project for a programme about the Unesco Fundamental Education project at Patzcuaro. Both you and Ed Murrow seemed rather keen about this idea. I now have the details. My deputy, Joe Garza y de Garate, whom, of course, you have met and who speaks perfect English and Spanish, will be organising this activity. Joe Garza will be leaving Paris on 16 January next. He will be spending three days in New York before going on to Mexico. He will visit Patzcuaro to have a look around and will, therefore, be able to advise the CBS producer what sound material will be available; he will also, of course, be able to paint in the full background of this major experiment in Fundamental Education.

We should like the CBS reporter to arrive at Mexico City between 21 and 25 February. Joe Garza will meet him and will take him by car to Patzcuaro. Joe Garza will have an Ampex Tape Recorder with him. (I am attaching to this letter an appendix which will show in detail the technical equipment that Garza will have with him.)

In addition, we are making arrangements to have studio facilities available in Morelia (fairly close to Patzcuaro) and also in Mexico City.

I am confident that we shall have the physical facilities available to meet the demands of the CBS reporter, with one major exception: if the CBS has in mind a television show as well as radio, it might be wise for the CBS to send their own cameraman plus camera. There is a cameraman at Patzcuaro but, of course, his main function is teaching the students the educational uses of film. Several films have already been shot at Patzcuaro and this material could be inspected by the CBS at the United Nations Film Division in New York, and, of course, this material would be made available to the CBS if they wished to use it.

Mr. David Schonbrunn,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
21 rue de Berri,
PARIS 8ème

.../...

I think that it is important that you should see Joe Garza as soon as possible. If the CBS takes part, we shall not invite any other English-speaking producer but, as this is a major radio activity, we have to make detailed arrangements well in advance and the dates, I am afraid, are not flexible. As I mentioned earlier in the letter, Joe Garza will be in New York for three days (17 to 19 January), and he will, of course, be very pleased to see anybody at the CBS if this would be useful.

I should be extremely grateful ff the three of us could lunch together next week. In any case I think it is important for you to have the above details as soon as possible.

I think it is quite clear from this letter that Unesco will provide the CBS with the necessary recording equipment, including tape, and that we shall provide the transport from Mexico City to Patzcuaro and also whatever local transport is required in Patzcuaro itself. Finally, of course, we would provide the transport back to Mexico City. Any other costs involved would be borne by the CBS of course.

I am very much looking forward to seeing you again.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Gordon

GORDON FRASER
Head, Radio Division
Department of Mass Communication

INFORMATION ABOUT PATZCUARO AND MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Electric Current in Patzcuaro and vicinity is: A.C. 115 volts, 60 cycles.

Material available will be the following:-

1. AMPEX 400 magnetic tape recorder.
2. Magnetic Portable Recorder. (Minitape Battery Recorder)
3. 2 Microphones.
4. 20 Spools Magnetic Tape No. 651 (600 ft.)
5. 30 Spools Magnetic Tape "Pyral" (750 ft.)

There will also be a complete set of spare tubes and accessories, cables, microphone stands etc. etc. to ensure adequate operation of this material.

Freeman, Ben

July 11, 1951

Dear Ben:

It was altogether delightful to see you again the other night.

This is written from the country on the first day of my vacation. As soon as I get back to New York I shall certainly present myself to Edward Reed. I'm sure that your color selection will be impeccable, and I send you my thanks in advance.

I shall try to acquire General Bradley's measurements and communicate with you again in the course of the next few weeks. With all best wishes, I remain your friend,

E R Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. B. H. Freeman
Thirty-third St. & Arch St.
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

BENJAMIN H. FREEMAN
THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Mr. Harris

(43)

June 22, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

It was a happy meeting the other nite and I was so glad to see you again.

I am sending two of our Waylite pure silk sport jackets for your personal use to Edward Reed, 49 West 49th Street; I am sending them there so that you can drop by and have the alterations made.

4:15
CO5-2531
Mr. Cahill

We have written to them and they are aware of the arrangements and will be very happy indeed to take care of the matter.

I hope that the colors selected will be agreeable and I also hope if they are not that you will not hesitate to say so as we have others available.

I am just now trying to reach you on the telephone to give you this information but I thought I had best write the letter so that you will have it in front of you.

I will be more than pleased, of course, to take care of your thought about General Bradley..as you very well know. I would indeed consider it a privilege, so any time that you can set up the appointment so that we can take the measurements, either in New York or in Washington, we are prepared to go.

With very best wishes..

Sincerely,

Ben

B.H.Freeman

BHF:GEH

French, Paul Comly

December 31, 1953

Dear Mr. French:

I have just returned from Korea to find your letter of December 11th. I would have been glad to do what I could about "Operation Reindeer" but as you may know I left the country before the Holiday Season started. I could not in any event have made an appeal for people to contribute to the scheme. We have a definite policy against making appeals of this kind during news broadcasts. I trust that the project went well.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Comly French
CARE
660 First Avenue
New York 16, New York

rh

ARE

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EVERYWHERE, INC.

on-Profit Corporation) 660 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. Phone: MUrray Hill 6-3110 Cable: PARCELUS, N. Y.

K.C

December 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

About six weeks ago, Harold Stassen asked CARE if we could handle 500,000 packages for a Christmas distribution to a number of countries in Western Europe and South America. After considerable discussion, we worked out a program under which FOA would make available to us the components for the packages and pay certain distribution costs and that we would contribute $1.00 per package for the 500,000 units.

We are interested in securing the support of the American people for this gesture of friendship and good will at this Christmas season and I am wondering whether you could find time on either your radio or television program to talk briefly about this program and ask people to contribute one dollar a unit to CARE.

This is a program that will reach the needy people of Finland, France, West Germany (including the Western Zones of Berlin), Greece, Italy, the Netherlands Norway, United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, N. Ireland) Yugoslavia; Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama and Peru. It will evidence the concern of the American people for their less fortunate friends around the world. Could I discuss this with you at your earliest convenience?

Cordially yours,

Paul Comly French

Enclosure

MEMBER AGENCIES

France, Inc.; American Baptist Relief; American Friends Service Committee; American Friends of Yugoslavia, Inc.; American Fund for Czechoslovak merican Relief to Austria, Inc.; American Relief for Poland, Inc.; Brethren Service Commission; Committee on Christian Science Wartime Activities urch; Congregational Christian Service Committee; Cooperative League of the U.S.A.; General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists; Greek War Inc., U.S.A.; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; International Rescue Committee, Inc.; Labor League for Human Rights, AFL; Mennonite e; National CIO Community Service Committee; National Grange; Paderewski Testimonial Fund, Inc.; Save the Children Federation, Inc.; Tolstoy Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.; United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.; United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.; Emergency Fund.

WS FROM CARE COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EVERYWHERE, INC...
660 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 6-3110

INFORMATION ON "OPERATION REINDEER"

For just $1 any American can be a Santa Claus to a ly family in Europe or Latin America by sending them a special : Christmas package containing nearly 11 pounds of food.

"Operation Reindeer" is a joint effort of CARE and the . Government to express American good-will to the people of oreign countries. CARE has prepared 500,000 of the friend- packages, containing foodstuffs originally purchased by the rnment and released by the Foreign Operations Administration distribution during the holiday season. Each dollar contrib- will cover CARE's costs of preparing and delivering one age to victims of flood, famine, earthquakes or other calam- s.

European countries in which these special packages will listributed are Finland, France, West Germany (including ern zones of Berlin), Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, ed Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) and slavia. The Latin American countries are Bolivia, Brazil, e, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama and Peru. Since CARE and the U. S. rnment are interested in delivering these good-will packages re Christmas to the greatest possible number of needy people hese countries, DONORS MAY NOT DESIGNATE INDIVIDUAL RECIPIENTS THEIR GIFT.

Included in each $1 package are 30 oz. of canned beef ravy; 2 lbs. each of sugar and vegetable shortening; 29 oz. vaporated milk; 1 lb. each of prunes, dried beans and rice.

All packages subscribed through CARE, 660 First Ave., York City, or any local CARE address, will be delivered in name of the donor and will be clearly labelled as a gift from people of the United States. CARE Mission Chiefs abroad, the assistance of local welfare workers, will choose recipi- on the basis of greatest need.

# # #

Frisch, Donald

November 24, 1953

Dear Donald Frisch:

Thank you for your letter of November 18th. I am sorry that we cannot send you any old pieces of news film such as you request. We are, however, happy to send you a copy of one of our scripts which is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donald Frisch
2124 Bredell Avenue
St. Louis 17, Missouri

rh

2124 Bredell Avenue
St. Louis 17, Missouri
November 18, 1953

Murrow

enue
ew York

I am eighteen years old and am wry much interested in television and especially in news film programs. I would like very much to become a film camerman or a news film ditor some day.

I would appreciate very much if you could please send me any old pieces of news film used on "See it Now" that you would no longer need. I could even use small pieces cut out in editing. I would use them to practice splicing and editing. If you could not send me any old films I would like very much to have a script to one of your programs.

Thanks very much and please send as soon as possible. Please reply even if you cannot send me what I have requested.

Yours truly,

Donald Frisch

Donald Frisch

Yours, Stephen

THE MASTER BUILDERS HOUSE
BUCKLERS HARD
BEAULIEU
HANTS

March 9th. 1953.

Dear Ed,

I heard from Midge (Mildred Helms) this morning that she and you had had a talk, and that you'd be coming over to this country in May. So I thought I'd let you know where I am to be found. Also I'd be delighted to have you here as my guest if you had a night to spare when you're over in this country. So bear that in mind, do. Alternatively let's arrange to meet in London.

I run this business as a modus vivendi and a base of operations. (One must have a business in the England of today, otherwise the tax man gets you down.) But I am very keen on building up the business of films for TV about which Midge will have told you, and I'd much like to have a talk with you later on about this.

Meanwhile all the best, and I shall look forward to seeing you.

Yours,

Stephen (Guy)

P.S. My kindest regards to Ted Church, when you see him. And I'd much like to see him any time he's in London.

Fullerton, A. Garrick

September 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Fullerton:

Your letter of September 16 has been turned over to me for reply.

This is merely to tell you that Mr. Murrow is no longer serving CBS in an executive capacity and is now solely concerned with broadcasting.

I suggest that you address your application to Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio and send him a resume of your news experience.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Mr. A. Garrick Fullerton
308 West 94th Street
New York 25, New York

308 West 94th Street
New York 25, N.Y.

September 16, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you to inquire about the possibilities of employment with your staff in the CBS news department.

Enclosed is a summary of my previous experience and educational qualifications. I shall be happy to supply and further information that may be desired, including top references and samples, either by mail or by personal interview.

As you can see by the resumé, I have not had any direct experience either in radio or in TV. I feel, however, that my background is such that it would be useful in research or writing in the news department.

If it is convenient for you, I should like to telephone your office within the next few days and arrange an appointment to discuss the matter further. Otherwise you can reach me at the above address, or (less easily) by telephone at RIverside 9 - 9083.

Yours sincerely,

A. Garrick Fullerton

A. Garrick Fullerton

A. GARRICK FULLERTON
308 West 94th Street
New York 25, N.Y.

RIverside 9 - 9083

EXPERIENCE: Dec., 1950 to June, 1953. (Part time). Correspondent in Paris for Worldover Press, Inc., a non-profit news agency in Wilton, Conn. Specialized in French political and economic developments, labor news, international organizations. Covered U.N. General Assembly (1951) and Unesco General Conference (1951, 1952).

June, 1948 to Sept., 1950. House organ editor and publicity writer for Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., 150 William Street, New York 7, N.Y.

House organ: Complete responsibility for 32 page, bi-monthly employee [illegible]ine. Feature writing, editing and rewrite, make-up and rough layouts. [illegible]ized and maintained corps of correspondents to supply news, supervised [illegible]ned art work and worked with printer in improving format. Member, House [illegible]ine Institute, 1948 - 1950.

Publicity: Main responsibility for all newspaper and trade paper publicity for Royal Insurance Co. and 11 affiliates. Realized in two years great improvement in quantity and quality of press release material. Established cordial relations with newspaper staffs and with editors in several fields, suggested subjects for features and assisted in their preparation. Wrote and placed many articles on technical aspects of insurance and helped write others.

EDUCATION: Oct., 1950 to June, 1953. Institute of Political Studies, University of Paris. U.S. Government scholarship (Fulbright) 1951-52 and 1952-53. Graduated, June, 1953, third from top in my section, only foreigner to graduate in my section. (The "diplôme" of this school is approximately the equivalent of the M.A. of our best universities in the United States, although slightly more difficult to obtain. The Institute is regarded as the best school for political studies in Continental Europe.)

Jan., 1946 to Mar., 1948. University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill). A.B., with highest honors, (major: political science), Mar., 1948. Phi Beta Kappa, Dec., 1947.

Excellent background in international relations, European and American politics and government, history and sociology. Courses at North Carolina and Paris also included political and social theory, economic geography, electoral geography (France) and constitutional law. First hand knowledge of most Western European countries. Complete, idiomatic knowledge of French.

MILITARY SERVICE: Jan., 1942 to Jan., 1946. U.S. Army. 1st Lt., Coast Artillery. Duties at various times included public relations and publicity, editing small camp daily paper, war bond promotion, information and education, personnel management and recreation.

PERSONAL: Age 30. Excellent health. Married, no children. Willing to travel.

Funk, Charles Earle

CHARLES EARLE FUNK
22 PERSHING STREET
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
Chester, Vermont

July 13, 1951

Dear Ed Murrow:

Thanks for your note. If the mispronunciations that you hear occur over WCBS I should be delighted if you would report the sin, the sinner, and the time of sinning to me, so that I might take him to task - the miscreant, that is. I do not sit with my ear glued to the radio all the time, by any sort of means, but I am sure that I do not catch all the errors even when I am ostensibly listening. So I am always appreciative when someone else reports an error that I have missed. But the small peccadillos do not cause me much concern; only the flagrant errors.

As to "oh-ficial," this was one previously reported to me, and it greatly irritated the listener. So I passed it along when I heard it myself. I am fully in accord with your argument, for there are certainly many occasions when a speaker is justified in departing from dictionary formulae. But in this instance I think the degree of flexibility falls, not between "oh-ficial" and "uh-ficial," but between "ah-ficial," the pedantic and impressive pronunciation, and "uh-ficial," the commonplace usage.

Cabell Greet's contact with bishops must have been more pleasant than mine. Those I have heard have had pipsqueaky voices, not at all like your sonorous tones.

Cordially,

Chas. E. Funk

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Funston, G. Keith

November 18, 1953

Dear Keith:

I say you my thanks for your gracious letter of November 2. The public response to our piece on the Exchange has been unanimously favorable, and I should like to take this opportunity to thank both you and the board of governors for permitting us to move so freely about the Exchange. At the risk of appearing to try to induce you to leave the Exchange for television, I must tell you that your own appearance was the most persuasive and convincing element in the entire program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. G. Keith Funston
New York Stock Exchange
Eleven Wall Street
New York 5, New York

dm

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
ELEVEN WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

G. KEITH FUNSTON
PRESIDENT

November 2, 1953

~~1) Fred Friendly~~
~~2) Ed Scott~~

Dear Ed:

I want you to know how much all of us here enjoyed working with you and your crew on the Stock Exchange telecast. The final product, I thought, was superb - without question the finest living record of the work of the Exchange ever made. I can certainly understand why you enjoy an outstanding reputation.

I would appreciate it if you would thank your men - particularly Ed Scott - for their patience and understanding. What could have been a very trying project was a pleasure for all of us down here.

Yours sincerely,

Keith

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Furlong, Charles W

December 3, 1953

Dear Colonel Furlong:

Very many thanks for your letter. I wish very much that we might meet as you suggest, but unfortunately you have picked one of the busiest periods in an almost always busy schedule, and my calendar appears to be full for the next three weeks. I am sorry, and hope that perhaps we may have better luck the next time you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Colonel Charles Wellington Furlong
Eight Gables
Cohasset, Massachusetts

rh

CHARLES WELLINGTON FURLONG
EIGHT GABLES
COHASSET, MASSACHUSETTS

November 23, 1953

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corp.
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For some time I have wantdd to see you when I was in New York to discuss one or two matters of mutual interest, in regard to this great country of ours.

If you do not know of me or of my work in the exploration and lecture fields, I would say that I have devoted much of my life to exploration and the army and have lectured and written a good deal on world affairs, specializing on the Middle East, Africa and South America.

I expect to be in New York for the Annual Dinner of the "Ends of the Earth" the evening of December 4 and plan to be in and about New York until December 9. I know you are very busy but if you care to suggest any time when I could see you, I will plan my other engagements accordingly.

Letters will reach me here until December 1, after that at the Explorers Club, 10 West 72nd St. in New York.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you personally, I am

Very sincerely,

Charles Wellington Furlong

CWF:VS

Colonel AUS, Ret.

Furst, Peter

November 17, 1953

Dear Peter:

Many thanks for your nice letter. I am glad that you agree with my conclusions, at least some of the time. I certainly remember you and the ride into Jena. It all seems a very long time ago and, as you say, another world. Thank you again for writing to me.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter Furst
Associate Editor
Waxman Publications, Inc.
Reporter Building
8300 West Third Street
Los Angeles 48, California

rh

WAXMAN PUBLICATIONS, INC.

Los Angeles REPORTER Beverly Hills REPORTER Park La Brea REPORTER
Wilshire REPORTER Pico REPORTER

Executive Offices:
REPORTER BUILDING
8300 W. THIRD STREET
LOS ANGELES 48, CALIF.
PHONE: WEbster 3-7291

Nov. 14, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Having listened to you quite some time, I would like to extend to you my appreciation for your comments, especially in recent weeks, such as those on the White case and the incredible Robin Hood business in Indiana. Actually, I don't even find it so incredible; living in Los Angeles with its Fifields and school board has conditioned me quite nicely to insanity. I find now that the only bright spots to cling to are the sane comments of people like yourself. I know many who feel the same way. One may not always agree with some of the things you say or your conclusions on some issues, but at least one always has the feeling that they were arrived at through thought rather than blind hysteria.

I am not sure you remember me--the last time I saw you we were riding in my jeep down a back road into Jena, with the Zeiss works as our immediate goal. In a way it seems like another world, another life.

Best wishes,

Peter Furst

PETER FURST
Associate Editor

. WAXMAN
itor-Publisher

Galantiere, Lewis

Radio Free Europe

110 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: PLAZA 7-7600

14 November 1952

ret. 11/19/52
Dm.

Dear Ed:

If you get round to it, will you return the file of papers, which I imposed upon you last April, at your convenience?

Yours,

Lewis

Lewis Galantiere

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Galdston, Iago

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE
2 EAST 103 STREET
NEW YORK 29, N. Y.

TELEPHONE [redacted]
TRafalgar 6-8200

No 4/28

April 3, 1952

called 4/15

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It would give us great pleasure if you would be our guest at the Press Radio Dinner of The New York Academy of Medicine. The dinner will be held on Monday, April 28, at the University Club, 1 West 54th Street.

We plan to foregather at 6:30 P.M. for an hour of "cocktails and conversation" and sit down to dinner at 7:30 o'clock.

May we count on your presence?

Cordially yours,

Iago Galdston, M.D.

Dress informal
R.S.V.P.

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Gallagher, B. G.

THE CITY COLLEGE
CONVENT AVE. at 139 ST.
NEW YORK 31, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 25, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I am digging out from under a heavy pile of accumulated duties but one of the first things that I must do is to write you to let you know how deeply I appreciate what you did last Thursday. I know the difficulties under which you operated, how many kinks it put into your program, how much it cost you in time, energy and effort. Nevertheless when I add all these together, my conviction is quite clear: it was worth it.

I was glad to see the Herald Tribune give your address a good spread in the Sunday edition. From the enclosure you will also see that the campus press gave you a good play. Your words will not soon be forgotten at The City College.

There is no way adequately to thank you and I shall not attempt to do so. I can only hope that my performance at the College will in part repay you for the initial momentum which your participation in the Inauguration Day has given.

Sincerely yours,

BUELL G. GALLAGHER
President

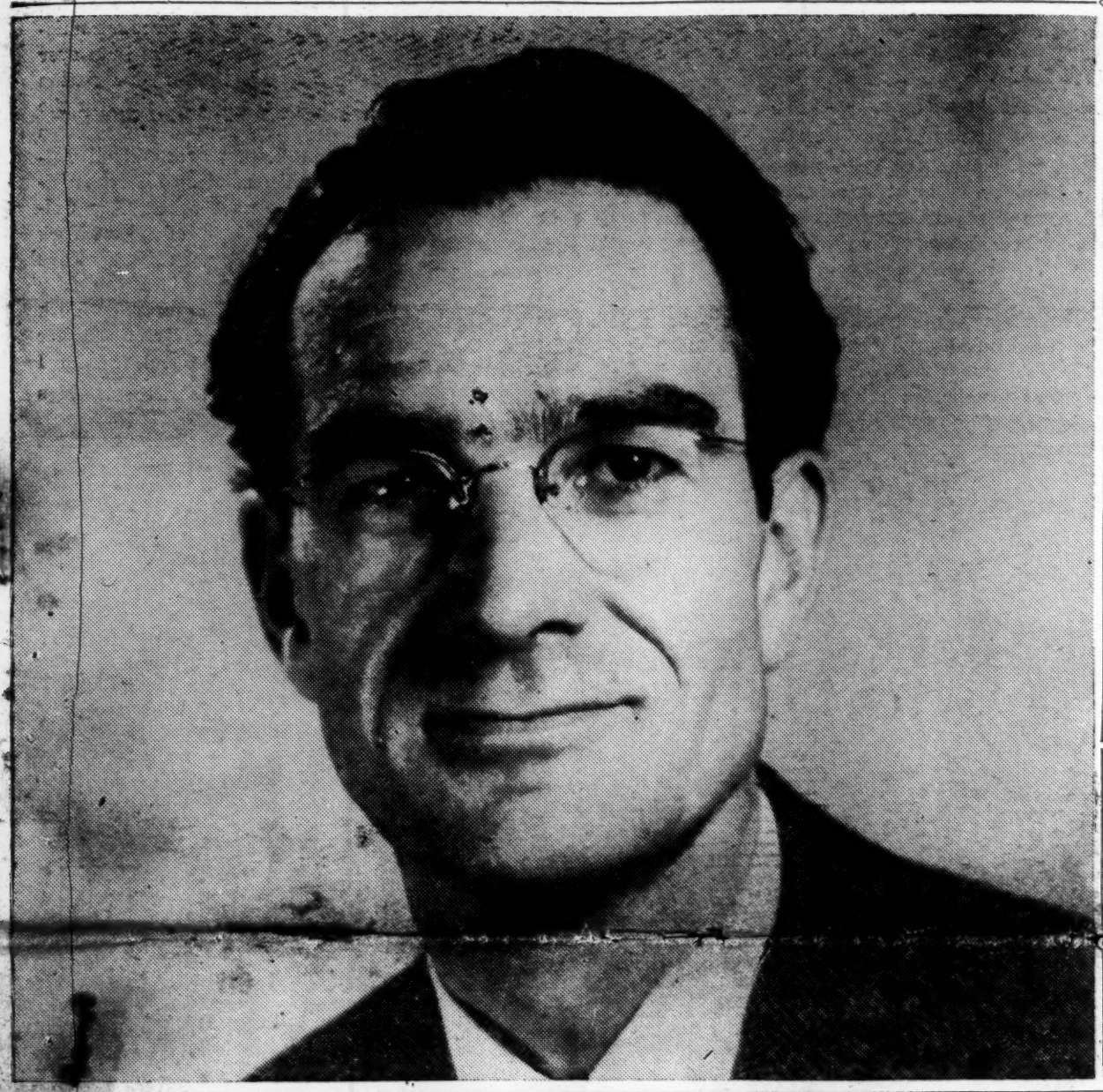
BGG:M

Voice of the Student Body

OBSERVATION POST

Vol. XIII No. 3 | 389 | UNDERGRADUATE NEWSPAPER OF CCNY | FEBRUARY 20, 1953

Pres. Gallagher Denounces Outside Pressure On Education in Great Hall Inaugural Address



Inaugural Ceremonies Viewed By 2100 Guests, Students

By IRV COHEN

Dr. Buell Gordon Gallagher was officially inaugurated as the seventh president of the City College of New York in a ceremony which took place in the Great Hall yesterday afternoon. The Act of Investiture was performed by Dr. Ordway Tead, chairman of the Board of Higher Education.

An assemblage of almost 2,000 public officials, eminent educators, and faculty members was present as Dr. Tead placed around the neck of Dr. Gallagher the Seal of The City College, thus formally installing Dr. Gallagher as the College's seventh President.

In his inaugural address, which was entitled "Freedom of Integrity," President Gallagher lashed out at those who "level false accusations of subversion against the process of free inquiry."

"The peoples' right to know," he continued, "is the key to all our liberties, and this right to know carries with it the right to inquire and to teach freely—without interference from outside pressures."

"Only when academic freedom is carefully safeguarded against intrusions from without and against perversions from within—only then is the future secure."

Earl James McGrath, U.S. Commissioner of Education, spoke out against the current trend toward over-specialization in the nation's colleges.

"The endless splitting up of the traditional areas of knowledge has resulted in a steady fragmentation of the educational experiences of students in liberal arts colleges—institutions whose overriding purpose should be the better education of young men and women for their common responsibilities of citizenship."

Commissioner McGrath warned that over-zealous efforts to root out subversives may result in totalitarian methods being adopted by the searchers themselves.

He added that the City College is fortunate to have at its helm a leader as capable as Dr. Gallagher in these critical times.

After the invocation by the Right Reverend Monsignor Edward J. Waterson, an address was delivered by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri. The Mayor cited City College as "the apex of one of the largest systems of free public education."

"Our age," he said, "is not an easy one in which to live. It is, therefore, the job of the schools,

(Continued on Page 8)

Texts . . .

See highlights of speech by Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Commissioner of Education, on page 2.

• • •

The full text of Pres. Gallagher's Inaugural Address, delivered yesterday afternoon in the Great Hall, is on page 3.

• • •

See page 6 for the full text of speech by Mr. Edward R. Murrow, delivered at yesterday morning's session of the All-College Conference.

OP Editorial

"Freedom of Integrity" is the title of the speech which was delivered by President Gallagher yesterday.

These three words sum up the expectations and hopes of the college student in a troubled world. We expect freedom because we have grown up in its light. The freedom to think, unhampered by the shackles of dogma; freedom to learn, to drink from any font of knowledge without being shut off by idealogical barriers; freedom to live, to harness our knowledge in any way we see fit.

It is this basic freedom we want. It is this basic freedom for which many of us are fighting and will fight, in an Asiatic country, or anywhere. It is this freedom which many persons and groups in our own country are now attempting to undermine, and we the students desperately need a man of strong will, of firm character, to aid us in fighting these forces and the noxious ideas they represent.

This is a large order for any man. Yet, we are happy to have discovered, even in the short time he has been with us, that our new president is that man.

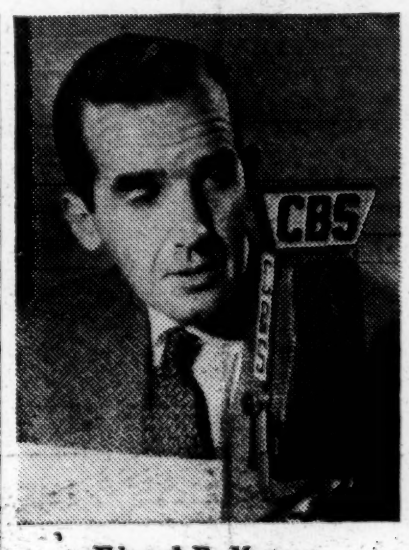
And, even if it seems unnecessary, beneath the list of distinguished names congratulating Buell Gallagher on his inauguration as the seventh president of City College, we proudly inscribe our own signature.

Murrow Decries Curbs On Academic Freedom

Edward R. Murrow, noted CBS radio and television newscaster, addressing the All-College Conference in the Great Hall yesterday morning, called for the defense of academic freedom in the nation's colleges from "pompous, posturing practitioners of terror, who would ride down those who are searching for truth."

Mr. Murrow, who was substituting for Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, declared that the nation's educational institutions are in danger of being severely curbed by outside forces, stating: "I believe the right of dissent is in danger. There is a widespread tendency to confuse dissent with disloyalty."

Mr. Murrow dealt at length with the problems and dangers confronting higher education. He stated firmly that the colleges and universities are faced with a great responsibility in educating the youth of this nation through perilous times.



Edward R. Murrow
Addressed Conference

Mr. Murrow also considered the position of the United States in

(Continued on Page 8)

Photo Story of the Inauguration

See pages 4 and 5

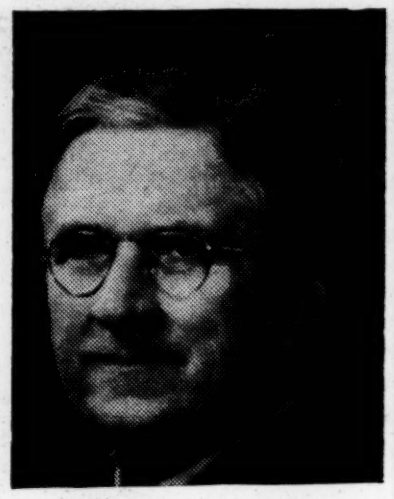
★ Inauguration Sidelights ★

• Remarks by Edward R. Murrow, as told to an OP reporter: "The start of the Congressional Investigating committee is ominous. I deny the right of any Congressional committee to ask 'what do you believe?' An investigation should be a preliminary to legislation. This is just a fishing expedition."

• A Vice-Marshal was directing the holders of the variously colored Inaugural Invitations to their appropriate places. He said to one lady, "The pinks go on that side." Her reply was, "Now I'll have you know . . ."

• **For a brief interlude the first and second floors became an armed encampment yesterday. The Pershing Rifles declared martial law and refused to admit any but the most duly authorized personages to the said floors. But 'twas worth it, as no visiting firemen reported any missing clothes.**

• Commenting on how the invitation to speak at the College was offered to him, Mr. Murrow said that it all came about last week. He came out of a television studio, and there stood Pres. Gallagher. The two had never met, but Dr. Gallagher introduced himself and explained to Mr. Murrow the dilemma that he was in following the news that Mr. Baruch was unable to attend because of illness. "I explained to Mr. Gallagher that I never speak in public, but your President is a very persuasive man," Mr. Murrow said with a smile.



Dr. Harry N. Wright
Ex-President Attends

• **Lincoln Corridor was transferred into an information bureau temporarily. Placement for university representatives, honored guests and distinguished alumni was carried on at a multitude of tables strategically placed.**

• At the buffet dinner following the ceremonies Pres. Gallagher sat with his family partaking of the delicacies. Suddenly his brow wrinkled in thought. He sprang up and dashed out into the hall, returning a few minutes later arm and arm with a number of the janitorial staff whom he felt might have been forgotten. Repeatedly saying "come on in and have something to eat," Pres. Gallagher led them to the food laden tables.

Inauguration

(Continued from Page 1)

colleges, and universities to lead the way."

The audience, which filled the Great Hall almost to capacity, included delegates from some 350 colleges and universities and many learned societies and educational associations.

The inauguration received wide coverage in the press, radio and television. Excerpts from the proceedings were heard last night on WNYC and WCBS and seen on WCBS-TV. The Metropolitan newspapers, along with representatives of the wire services, were on hand to convey the news of the inauguration to the city and nation.

Staff for this issue:—Andrew Meisels, Ed Lipton, Irving Cohen, Jerry Rosen, Phil Wolcoff, Jerry Ludwig, Walter Porges, Ted Jones, Stan Wecker, Pete Kacalanos. All photos by Conrad Waldinger . . . This publication is supported by student fees. Editorial policy is determined by the managing board until a Board of Directors has been chosen.

Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign relations. He expressed concern lest co-operation prove difficult between this nation and our allies.

"For the first time in peacetime," declared Mr. Murrow, "we have allies and we are finding them, upon occasion, rather difficult to deal with. . . . We shall have to learn, I think, if we are to defend our freedom, that allies are difficult to deal with. We shall have to learn that there are many things that cannot be done with money. We shall have to learn some of the arts of international persuasion and I think above everything else, we shall have to learn that our example is quite as important as our money."

The conference was opened by Prof. William L. Finkel (Ch'm'n. Speech), Chairman of the All-College Conference. Addresses by Joseph Clancy, former president of the Student Council, Uptown Day; Norman Darer, former president of SC, Downtown Evening; and Peter Sugar, present Treasurer of SC, Uptown, followed.

NOW...10 Months Scientific Evidence For Chesterfield

A MEDICAL SPECIALIST is making regular bi-monthly examinations of a group of people from various walks of life. 45 percent of this group have smoked Chesterfield for an average of over ten years.

After ten months, the medical specialist reports that he observed...

no adverse effects on the nose, throat and sinuses of the group from smoking Chesterfield.

MUCH MILDER

CHESTERFIELD IS BEST FOR YOU

Copyright 1953, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Gammons, Earl

December 31, 1953

Dear Earl:

Many thanks for your letter about the girl named Stearn who wants to give a cocktail party. You are right; I want no part of any such thing, particularly at the moment.

Sorry I missed seeing you at Christmas, but hope that we shall meet again soon. The trip wasn't too bad this time and my colleagues insist that I look disgustingly healthy.

Janet and Casey join me in wishing you and Jimmy the very best of luck and happiness in the New Year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Earl H. Gammons
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
1735 De Sales Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

rh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 De Sales Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

EARL H. GAMMONS
Vice President

DECEMBER 16, 1953

DEAR ED:

SOME GAL BY THE NAME OF STEARN, WHO SEEMS TO BE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB, APPARENTLY IS TRYING TO STEAM UP WASHINGTON MEMBERS ABOUT HELPING RAISE MONEY FOR SOME BUILDING YOU ARE GOING TO ERECT IN NEW YORK. SHE THOUGHT A GOOD WAY TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE CLUB IN WASHINGTON WOULD BE TO HAVE YOU DOWN FOR A COCKTAIL PARTY. SHE TALKED TO SOMEBODY IN JOHN HAYES' SHOP ABOUT THEM DOING IT AND THEY WERE WILLING TO GO PART WAY WITH CBS. I THINK IF THERE ARE ANY COCKTAIL PARTIES WE WOULD BE WILLING TO GIVE THEM OURSELVES AND WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO DO SO. I DON'T THINK YOUR GREATEST NEED IN LIFE AT THE MOMENT IS TO BE ENTERTAINED.

HOWSOMEVER, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS CAUSE IF THERE IS ANYTHING YOU WANT TO DO, OR WANT ME TO DO, I SHOULD BE DELIGHTED TO HAVE YOU CALL US.

SORRY I WON'T GET TO SEE YOU WHEN I COME UP AT CHRISTMAS, BUT BEST OF LUCK ON YOUR TRIP. I HOPE THE GANG LOOKS BETTER THIS YEAR WHEN THEY GET BACK THAN THEY DID LAST YEAR.

IN THE MEANTIME, JIMMY JOINS ME IN WISHING YOU, JANET AND CASEY THE BEST OF HOLIDAYS AND NOTHING BUT GOOD IN THE NEW YEAR.

CORDIALLY,

Earl

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gander, L. Mareland

[redacted]

September 15, 1953

Mr. L. Mareland Gander
The Daily Telegraph and
Morning Post
Fleet Street
London, E.C.4, England

Dear Mr. Gander:

I am answering your letter in the absence of Mr. Murrow, who is at present in Germany, shooting a story for SEE IT NOW. I know that he will be delighted to hear that you are coming over again and will want to talk with you soon after you arrive. I do not, of course, know what the possibilities are of your appearing on SEE IT NOW while you are here. You will have to discuss that with Mr. Murrow. Do call us when you get here.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell

KC:ml

The Daily Telegraph
and
Morning Post

TELEPHONE:
CENTRAL 4242.

TELEGRAMS:
TELENEWS, LONDON.

FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

September 8th, 1953.

My dear Ed,

I am delighted to say that I have again persuaded the powers to let me come over. The chief object of the exercise is to write about Color and aspects of competitive TV as it may affect us.

I look forward very much to seeing you again and am, incidentally, constantly reminded of you by the fame of your programme. Any chance of muscling in on "See It Now"? I hear that you have commissioned Aidan Crawley to do one. *

Sorry I missed you during the Coronation. It was absolute hell here.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Marsland Gander

(Leonard Marsland Gander).

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York, U.S.A.

* I don't mean to do one but appear in one. I arrive in N.Y. on Oct 5. Wallace is coming, too, on Oct 7

Radio Topics

B.B.C. Keeps "Appreciation Index" Dark

By L. MARSLAND GANDER

NOWADAYS, when TV viewers particularly dislike a programme, they seem to regard the B.B.C. as a telephone "Target for To-night." Yet it can only be a minority who make this effort to complain.

The Corporation tries to gauge the majority opinion by means of what is called an "appreciation index," compiled by the Listener Research department. This index is based on the degree of pleasure or pain recorded by representative panel of 3,600.

Having taken all this trouble, the B.B.C. then tries to keep the results a dark secret, but they are whispered freely about Broadcasting House and Lime Grove. Though the figures may not be wholly reliable they are preferable to the rough justice of the telephone torrent.

The Beveridge Committee recommended that the results of Listener Research should be made public. When I asked why this is still not done I was told, "It is a ruling of the Director General."

Below 50 is Bad

THE appreciation index is on a percentage basis. A figure of 80 is exceptional and anything below 50 is bad. The Coronation, for instance, scored 98 and "Why?" 44. My own correspondence on "Why?" was five to one against.

Inside the B.B.C.'s walls the appreciation index doubtless serves a mysterious psychological purpose. A figure that agreeably surprised me was 70 for "The Challenge of India" series on television by Mr. Aidan Crawley, the former Socialist M.P. Mr. Crawley's searching and informative survey, illustrated by his own films, has set new standards.

Looking at America

APPRECIATION is not confined to British viewers. Mr. Ed Murrow, who presents the successful "See It Now" programme on the Columbia Broadcasting System in America, has invited Mr. Crawley to cross the Atlantic and prepare a similar documentary on the theme "An Englishman Looks at America."

Mr. Crawley, a brave man, tells me that he proposes to tackle McCarthyism. His programme, made primarily for America, will probably also be shown by the B.B.C.

B.B.C. Helps Germany

TELEVISION, judged by national coverage, is progressing more rapidly in Western Germany than in any other Continental country. The station network, which is being extended, already includes Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort, Hanover and Cologne. By the end of the year it is expected that the number of sets will have increased to 100,000.

LINE RENAUD will sing in "On the Boulevards," to be recorded in Paris. AIDAN CRAWLEY is to follow his survey of India with a similar programme on America.

The B.B.C. has agreed to take part in Western Germany's television drive. Lionel Harris is to present a complete Lime Grove production, in English, at the Dusseldorf Radio and Television Exhibition, which opens on Aug. 29. The Germans chose, from a number of plays submitted, a somewhat macabre effort by P. H. Walker-Taylor called "Portrait by Pekoe." It is about a portrait painter who has various sinister side-lines.

The cast which Mr. Harris will take to Dusseldorf may include Jane Wenham and Peter Cushing.

Sportsmen's Choice

PROMINENT sportsmen are to take part in a new series of weekly gramophone programmes, starting in the Light programme on Aug. 9. First in the studio will be Joe Davis, the former world snooker champion, who will be interviewed by Raymond Glendenning.

In the following week Leary Constantine, the West Indian cricketer, will discuss his choices with Denil Batchelor.

Recorded in Paris

LINE RENAUD, the French cabaret singer, is to be the star of "On the Boulevards," a new Home Service programme starting on Aug. 12. It will be recorded in Paris with Pierre Guillermin and his orchestra. She has already appeared here in Henry Hall's Guest Night.

Bransby Williams, on the eve of his 83rd birthday, which will also mark his 63rd year on the stage, is to make another television appearance on Aug. 13.

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Gardner, Hy

October 21, 1953

Dear Hy Gardner:

First of all, I am distressed to hear you will be out of action for several weeks. I hope all goes well.

I am flattered to be asked to do a guest column, but I just can't do it. Five radio programs and two half-hour television shows is a murderous schedule even with all the help I have, and I sweat blood over anything that is going to appear in print.

If inspiration strikes--which is damn unlikely--I'll try to knock out a piece and shoot it along, but I can't honestly promise to deliver. Thanks for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hy Gardner
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
230 West 41 Street
New York 18, New York

dm

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
A European Edition is Published Daily in Paris

nsylvania 6-4000

230 West 41st Street, New York 18

October 18, 1953

Dear Ed Murrow:

Confidentially speaking, I have to spend several weeks in the hospital starting Nov. 6th to undergo some repairs. Nothing serious, just time and mind-consuming.

It will put me out of action just long enough to do something I have never done in the years I've been batting out columns -- file guest columns for the Tribune and Syndicate.

I'm writing a handful of people for whom I have a deep-rooted respect and admiration, to help fill this void by writing an open "Letter to a Friend" consisting of some 750 to 800 words. I don't particularly care what the subject is as longas it's the kind of thing a lot of people would enjoy reading over my shoulder.

If you have the time and inclination to write such a piece so that I can have it in my hands in about ten days, I'd be ever so grateful.

If it's an imposition, thanks anyway. I'll understand.

My warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Hy Gardner

P. S. Please keep this confidential -- I don't want it to fall in the hands of one of those nosy gossip columnists!

HG:mb

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Garrett, Paul

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
BROADWAY AT 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

PAUL GARRETT
VICE PRESIDENT

December 27, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Ed:

You are cordially invited to attend a GM MOTORAMA News Conference on Tuesday, January 17, in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. A reception will be held at 12 noon in the Empire Room followed by luncheon in the Sert Room.

We are planning this event for our press, magazine, radio and television friends as a part of the program for our GM MOTORAMA of 1956, which will be open to the public from Thursday, January 19 to Tuesday, January 24. The luncheon will feature a short talk and question-and-answer session with Harlow H. Curtice, President of General Motors.

I very much hope you will be able to be with us, and would appreciate it if you would return the attached card indicating whether or not you will be able to attend.

Sincerely,

Paul Garrett

Paul Garrett

THREE EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET • NEW YORK 21 • N. Y.

April 12, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In my letter yesterday, I completely forgot to tell you that Kingsley Martin expects to arrive May 4th. If he can arrange appointments in Washington, he will go there for a few days about the 10th. The only other date he has is a speaking engagement here on the 25th for the Nation.

He plans to spend most of his final week in Canada, and will leave from there on June 4th.

Would it be possible to see you at your office Tuesday next? After that I shall be out of town for a week. My telephone at home is REgent 7-9386, and I shall phone your office Tuesday morning for an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Kirstein

Mrs. George Kirstein

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Avenue
New York City.

Called 4/15/52

THREE EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET • NEW YORK 21 • N. Y.

April 11, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Elinor Gimbel kindly sent me a copy of her recent note to you about the expected visit of Mr. Kingsley Martin.

With the publication of Bevan's book, "In Place of Fear", (which I have taken the liberty of sending you together with the current issue of the New Statesman and Nation), I think interest here in England's tremendous domestic problems will correspondingly accelerate as the Conservative Party policies fall short. More and more there will be concern as to any positive Labour position, and I can think of few better equipped than Kingsley to speak for the British left.

For a variety of reasons, none of the agents in the lecture field cared to represent Kingsley, and his "public appearances" here are now completly dependent upon the efforts of his friends. To date, he is scheduled to speak in Toronto, and there is a possibility that he will also receive an invitation from the Foreign Policy Association.

Any suggestions that you may have to insure Kingsley a proper reception will be most gratefully received.

Yours Sincerely,

[redacted]

(Mrs George Kirstein)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - 485 Madison Avenue
New York City

(Regard 7-9326)

BASIL KINGSLEY MARTIN
Editor: New Statesman and Nation since 1931.

Born July, 1897
Son of Reverend Basil Martin, Unitarian Minister

Education: Mill Hill School
Magdalene College, Cambridge
Bye Fellow, Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1921-1923
Master of Arts, Princeton, New Jersey

Assistant Lecturer, Department of Political Science, London School of Economics, 1923-1927

Editorial Staff, Manchester Guardian, 1927-1931

Publications: The Triumph of Palmerston, 1934

The British Public and the General Strike, 1927

French Liberal Thought in the 18th Century, 1929

Low's Russian Sketch Book (with David Low), 1932

The Magic of Monarchy, 1937

Propaganda's Harvest, 1942

The Press the Public Wants, 1947

Address: Old Stag Cottage
Little Easton
Dunmow, Essex
England

New Statesman and Nation
10, Great Turnstile
London W.C. 1, England

Gimbel, Elinor
Kingsley Martin
arriving May 1.

April 11, 1952

Dear Elinor:

I am delighted to hear Kingsley is coming to this country and I am of course most eager to see him. Perhaps you will telephone me here after he arrives and we will see what can be done about getting him air-time.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Elinor Gimbel
163 East 78 Street
New York 21, New York

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Miss Siousat

from: Mr. Murrow

April 11, 1952

This is merely to tell you that Kingsley Martin, editor of THE NEW STATESMAN AND THE NATION, is scheduled to arrive in this country on or about May 1.

I will be in touch with you again when he is here.

E.R.M.

163 EAST 78 STREET
NEW YORK 21

April 3, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When I typed a letter from Mrs. Gimbel to you the other day, I made a dreadful mistake in the gentleman's name and referred to Mr. Martin Kingsley instead of Kingsley Martin. Mrs. Gimbel happened to sign her letters in a great hurry at the end of that day and she didn't read it over - so will you please forgive both of us?

Very sincerely,

Marion Cohen

Secretary

163 EAST 78 STREET
NEW YORK 21

March 31, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Kingsley Martin - see attached

Your old friend, ~~Martin Kingsley~~, is coming to this country on or about May 1st and I have promised to put him up at the house. He is very anxious to be on the air and to get any other assignment that he can. Mrs. George Kirstein of 3 East 76th Street, is more or less trying to arrange this for him and we both felt that you would like to know of his approaching visit. I think she would love to discuss this with you so that you have a minute, would you let us know.

When am I going to see you and Janet?

Love,

Pamela

esg
mc

Goldie, Grace Lindsay.
Yes!
Fred too

~~From Now on~~
~~2:15~~
~~Cancelled~~
Tues 10/17/53

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

October 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Before I do anything else I would like to say how tremendously impressed I was by the SEE IT NOW on Berlin. I watched it in the open lounge of a hotel in Ames, Iowa surrounded by a group of silent and watchful people -- all moved and all, clearly, deeply appreciative. People looked, standing, on the way to the bar, and stood longer; and sat down; and didn't go to the bar after all. This is the kind of program which makes us envious.

You said I might trouble you a little when I got to New York. I would love to see something of the preparation of a SEE IT NOW and a PERSON TO PERSON if that were possible. And anything else you think it would be valuable to see. And I would so much like a chance of meeting Mr. Friendly if he had time to spare. I shall be arriving in New York on Wednesday October 28th sailing for England on November 12th. I wouldn't have had the courage to trouble you as occupied as you are if you had not said that I might, but I shall so completely understand if you are too busy. I'm seeing Aidan Crawley in a few minutes and shall hope to get all news of the venture from him.

Yours very sincerely,

Grace Wyndham Goldie

In case you don't remember my name I was producing for BBC Television the Aidan Crawley "India Series" and am going through Washington.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 1465
CABLES: NEWSCASTS, WASHINGTON

October 24 1953

Dear Mr Munro,

Before I do anything else I would like to say how tremendously impressed I was by the "See It Now" on Berlin. Watched it in the open lounge of a hotel in Ames, Iowa - surrounded by a group of silent and watchful people - all moved and all, clearly, deeply appreciative. People lingered, standing, on their way to their rooms: and stood longer; I saw some people go to the TV after all! This is the kind of programme which makes us envious.

For such I might trouble you a little when I get to Washington. I would love to see some of the unpublished stuff "See It Now" and on "Persia" if these were possible. And anything else you think it would be valuable to see. And

I would so much like a chance of seeing Mr Friendly if he had time to spare. I shall be arriving in New York on Wednesday October 28th, sailing for England on November 12th. I would dare have had the courage to trouble you as occupied as you are if you had not said that I might. But I shall so completely understand if you are too busy. I am seeing Hitler Chancellor in Munich & shall hope to get all news of the venture from him.

Yours very sincerely

Grace Lindley

In case you don't remember my name I was first in charge of the Hitler Series for B.B.C. Television.

Gonder, Larry

January 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Gonder:

This is merely a note to say my very best thanks for yours of December 30 and for your gracious comment concerning our Christmas in Korea program. It was good of you to take the time to write as you did.

The address of the Overseas Press Club is: 1475 Broadway, New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Larry Gonder
818 13th Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

nie

NC Thanks + OPC address. Yes sig. W.

MEMO

From LARRY GONDER

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC RELATIONS
UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL
1475 Broadway

December 30

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is but one more "add kudos" on your Korea telecast. As an old UP man, I can appreciate the work that went into it and also the end product. I've never seen a better job of reporting.

Sincerely, and best wishes for the New Year,

Larry Gonder

Larry Gonder

PS: Please let me know the address for contributions to the Overseas building fund. Address is: 818 13th Street, NW Washington, D. C.

Gough, Lewis talked with Jas. E. Gleason, Jr. JU 6-3110

they will be in touch with us again

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL COMMANDER
INDIANAPOLIS 6, IND.

April 30, 1953

Rec'd July 8

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am giving this letter to Mr. Val Dage, Department Vice Commander of The American Legion of Nevada, so that he may contact you when in New York concerning the use of a television film, touching upon the revelations of the United States Senate Security Committee and the prostitution of the Institute of Pacific Relations to communistic aims and purposes. This Committee, as you know, is headed by Senator McCarran of Nevada.

The film has been developed, and its distribution financed, by the Harry J. MacSherry Post No. 10, The American Legion, Reno, Nevada. Mr. Dage has already visited some sixty cities having television stations and would like to contact CBS when he visits New York.

The film was shown to our National Executive Committee at its session in Indianapolis on April 29. It was viewed with interest and much of it is in line with Legion thinking.

I will appreciate it if you will give Mr. Dage such advice and guidance as will help him to present his film to CBS and go over his plans for distribution. You will note that it is non-commercial in character and is being shown and distributed without expense to the National Organization of The American Legion.

Sincerely,

Lewis K. Gough

LEWIS K. GOUGH
National Commander

November 5, 1952

Dear Lewis:

Cheers! I shall be delighted to come by your suite at the Lexington on Friday, the fourteenth, and will be there as soon after 8:00 as possible. Unfortunately, Mrs. Murrow will be in the country.

How long will you be here? We should love to have you and Mrs. Gough spend Saturday with us in the country. I plan to drive up on Friday night and must return to town on Saturday night.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lewis K. Gough
The American Legion
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

dm

THE NATIONAL COMMANDER
INDIANAPOLIS

October 24, 1952

Yes
after 8:00

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Mrs. Gough and I are going to be in New York during Armistice Week and are planning a small Cocktail Party in Suite 1800, the Lexington Hotel, for the evening of Friday, November 14.

We should like very much to have you and Mrs. Murrow drop by any time after six if you find it convenient.

Sincerely,

Lewis K. Gough

LEWIS K. GOUGH
National Commander

will
be delighted

March 18, 1952

Dear Lewis:

I am most distressed - we are unable to make it the 28th or 29th.

The doctors have ordered me to take two weeks off and we are leaving for Florida on the 23rd. Both Mrs. Murrow and I are very much disappointed and hope you and Marguerite will be coming East again in the near future.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lewis K. Gough
Room 201 - 15 N. Euclid Avenue
Pasadena 1, California

LEWIS K. GOUGH FOR NATIONAL COMMANDER
ROOM 201 — 15 N. EUCILD AVE.
PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA

airman
QUINN
nal Commander

n
OSTER
Executive Committeeman

HOME
r, Dept. of California

March 6, 1952

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Following through on the reunion of the Murrow and Gough clans, we suggest the night of Friday, March 28th, or, as an alternative, the following Saturday evening, the 29th. If these dates are okay, please save whichever date would suit your convenience best and we will get in touch with you as soon as we arrive in New York.

Both Marguerite and I are looking forward, with great pleasure, to being with you both.

Cordially,

Lewis

Lewis K. Gough

LKG/wjc

Gough, Lewis K.
Mr. M. - See attached
F.Y.I.

LEWIS K. GOUGH FOR NATIONAL COMMANDER

ROOM 201 — 15 N. EUCILD AVE.
PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA

Chairman
R. QUINN
National Commander

rmen
Y FOSTER
al Executive Committeeman

D. HOME
ander, Dept. of California

February 27, 1952

va

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I was delighted to see you again in New York and certainly did appreciate your hospitality. I told Marguerite all about our visit and we are looking forward, with so much pleasure, to seeing you and Mrs. Murrow the latter part of March. I shall let you know the suggested date in plenty of time.

You will recall that we discussed the possibility of National Commander, Don Wilson, being interviewed by you relative to universal military training. I have just finished talking to Washington and the UMT Bill is red hot right now from the standpoint of general interest.

If you would like to discuss this further with Don, he is available in Washington at National Headquarters, 1608 'K' Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. I know he would be glad to cooperate with you in any way.

After meeting you, I braved the winter of New England - going to Newport, Vermont and returning via Providence, R.I. The trip was rugged but I believe successful. Thanks again, Ed, for everything and I shall certainly look forward to seeing you next month.

Cordially,

Lewis K. Gough

LKG/wjc
CC: Donald R. Wilson
Via Air Mail

Gough, Lewis K.

Feb. 20-21

February 12, 1952

Dear Lewis:

I am delighted that you are going to be in New York. Please call me when you arrive and we shall arrange a rendezvous. I am reachable at the GHS number, Plaza 5-2000.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lewis K. Gough
Room 201 - 25 W. Walnut Avenue
Pasadena 1, California

LEWIS K. GOUGH FOR NATIONAL COMMANDER
ROOM 201 — 15 N. EUCILD AVE.
PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA

rman
UINN
l Commander

TER
cutive Committeeman

OME
Dept. of California

Yes

February 3, 1952

Personal

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

attached

Dear Ed,

My letter to you of January 16th was dictated but not read and I note upon my return from a southern trip that the carbon shows several errors of construction, however I hope it made sense to you.

I expect to be in New York the 20th or 21st of February and will call you at C.B.S. as I would like nothing better than seeing you again personally. If there is any particular number I should use to reach you I would appreciate your letting me know.

Best personal wishes.

Cordially,

Lewis

Lewis K. Gough

bjp

LEWIS K. GOUGH FOR NATIONAL COMMANDER
ROOM 201 — 15 N. EUCILD AVE.
PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA

rman
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l Commander

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cutive Committeeman

OME
Dept. of California

January 17, 1952

Personal
Confidential

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

As usual it is entirely too long between visits or chances to personally contact each other. I have the advantage of course in that I can see and hear you which I do frequently, and as usual I continue to admire you.

Last week end I was with Donald Wilson, National Commander of the American Legion and he too expressed his admiration of your program and what you stand for. Don Wilson is an outstanding young man in every respect and is doing a terrific job as the commander of the Legion. If you should desire any confidential contact with him or if there is any assistance that he could provide, he can be reached at one of the two national offices of the Legion, 700 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana or 1608 K. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. I know that he would be happy to cooperate with you in any way. I hope the opportunity presents itself so that you can meet him sometime in the near future and he has expressed the same desire. I am sure that we can both overlook the fact that he is a Princeton man and if memory serves me correct, we had some difficulty with a Mr. Lang of Princeton in our Toledo meeting in the '30's. Actually he is a West Virginia man and received his law degree there. He is a law partner of Louis Johnson in Clarksburg, West Virginia.

I am enclosing a phamplet to acquaint you with my own activity. I have been traveling the country

in connection with my candidacy and things look good indeed at this point. One of the inducements in end to be National Commander would be that I could hope to see you occasionally as I would live on the east coast for the year of office. The election will be in August in either New York or Cleveland at our National Convention.

I don't know how well you are acquainted with the Legion although you have mentioned us upon occasion and always favorably.

Bernard Baruch once stated the American Legion is the greatest stabilizing force in America. I have become tremendously enthusiastic about the National Security, Americanism, Anti-Subversive, Rehabilitation, etcetra, programs of the Legion in my six years of activity in it. We have three million members and another million in the Auxillary. It is truly a cross section of America, as we are the services from which it stems, and reaches into every town and hamlet. As you see its leadership is most important. That is why we are fortunate in having men like Don Wilson to give direction.

Next time I am in New York I hope I will have the opportunity of seeing you. Maybe I can talk you into handling my campaign along the line of our Mt. Ranier campaign in that's all I would need.

Best personal wishes.

Cordially,

Lewis

Lewis K. Gough

bjp

Gould, Symon

September 29, 1953

[illegible] your letter of September 25th.

[illegible] may perhaps have merit, but [illegible] that the pressure of my own [illegible] schedule prevents me from [illegible] in any additional programs.

[illegible] your idea on to Mr. Sig [illegible] Director of Television for CBS. He [illegible] to find a place for it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Symon Gould
American Library Service
117 West 48th Street
New York 36, New York

Circle 5-6194

AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE
117 WEST 48th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

September 29, 1953

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
501 Madison Ave.
New York City

KCr. Dm

Dear Mr, Murrow:

We trust you have had an opportunity to examine the material as per our letter of September 25th, of which we enclose a copy. We await to hear from you before submitting this material.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE

Symon Gould
Director

SG:DC

Material sent to Michelson, and Mr. Gould so advised.
K. C.

1921 - "Our Service Speaks Volumes" - 1953

Gould, Symon

September 25, 1953.

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
[illegible] Madison Ave.,
N.Y. City.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

As a long time listener to your famous program "You are There", your name occurred to me instantaneously when the following proposition developed in my communications with the publishers of the "CHRONICLES" - News of the Past, which is issued monthly in Jerusalem.

I am enclosing herewith 10 sample issues, of this remarkable newspaper, 100 which all told thus far, 45 issues have been published and I believe that examination and study of the contents of these issues, should convince you that they provide a remarkable opportunity for resurrecting the news of the past and casting it into the same format as your justly famed program of events.

I need not point out the tremendous interest that exists at all times in matters relating to the Bible, and I am quite certain that a ready-made audience exists for such a program, that undoubtedly would be sponsored because of the tremendous good-will that would flow from the projection of such material, depicted in the matter of these reports, which gives them a value of recent eventuality.

As I indicated, I am giving you first choice in considering this material for radio and perhaps television projection and I should appreciate your reaction and decision as soon as possible, as I am under contract tomake arrangements concerning this material, at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Symon Gould.
AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE.
Director.

SG:EJ

Weylin Hotel

54TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

Dear Mr. Moore

I called you the other day & you were busy. I quite realize how busy you are & so & Wardwells are here & then to Phila. & Boston returning Tuesday & hoped you could spare a few minutes

V. & found lovely
fault & letter length

Yours truly
[illegible]

Goulding, Lady

Telephones } 64804
66494

Governors:
. Cedric Cruess Coll
s Nora Fitz
y Goulding (Ch
liam Martin Murphy

CENTRAL REMEDIAL CLINIC

16 UPPER PEMBROKE STREET,
DUBLIN.

Medical Advisory Committee
Ita Brady, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
A. B. Clery, F.R.C.S.I.
J. Boyd Dunlop, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Edward T. Freeman, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
P. A. McNally, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
C. J. McSweeney, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Brendan O Brien, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Harold Quinlan, M.D. (N.U.I)
D.M. (Berlin)

5th May, 1953.

Co. Co.
RKO Building,
Rockefeller Centre,
NEW YORK CITY.

Dear Ed.

I dont know whether you will remember me. I am Walter Monckton's daughter and we did meet several times in London during the War with Ed. Beatty and Geoff. Parsons. I am now Hon. Chairman of the Central Remedial Clinic and write to introduce our Solicitor, Mr Denzil O'Donnell, who is assisting us in the formation of a charitable organization for the collection of funds in America. I should be most grateful for any help or facilities you can offer him.

The object in having an American organization is to try to raise funds in aid of our Clinic here, for the after care of Polio patients and those suffering from other orthopaedic conditions in the Republic of Ireland. As you know, we are a very small country and it is almost impossible to raise sufficient money here - although the Minister for Health and the medical profession both say that the Clinic is absolutely necessary, there are no funds available from the Government and the Sweepstakes money has already been spent on the existing hospitals.

I apologise most sincerely for bothering you about this, but knowing how many Irish Americans there are, and also the interest your country takes in Polio, I feel sure you will not mind my asking for help. I am wondering if it would be at all possible for you to arrange to give us a "plug" in any of your programmes?

I am enclosing a letter from Jack Smyth of the Irish News Agency which will tell you a little about the Clinic and what we are trying to do.

Yours sincerely,

Valerie Goulding

The Irish News Agency

13-16 FLEET STREET, DUBLIN.

GENERAL MANAGER:
J. P. GALLAGHER

DIRECTORS:
GREENE, CHAIRMAN
CRUISE-O'BRIEN, MANAGING
BRENNAN
RTNETT
O'CURR

Telegrams "NUACHT, DUBLIN"

Telephones: 79821-2-3-4-5

September 6, 1951.

E
Co Company.
RK
Ro
NE

Dear Ed.,

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me after all this — I've moved around quite a bit since I was a Reuter "slave" in Berlin — but I am writing to ask if you would be good enough to get a "plug" into one of your programmes for the Irish equivalent of your "March of Dimes" which is scheduled to get under way here on October 4.

Briefly: On that date, Dr.James Ryan, Minister for Health, will [illegible] in position the first coin in a mile of shillings which, co[illegible] by passers-by, will stretch from Grafton-street, fash[illegible] shopping-center, to Saint Stephen's Green. This will be but a kick-off to a drive which aims at raising £20,000 to build a Dublin Remedial Clinic for the treatment of polio victims after they have been discharged from hospital.

Lady Goulding, whom I believe you've met — she is daughter of Sir William Monckton, a former Chairman of St.George's Hospital in London, and grand-daughter of Sir James Fergusson, surgeon to Queen Victoria, — will be sending you further details, so please do what you can on her behalf.

Many thanks, Ed., and please give my regards to colleague Bill Downes if he has not been sent back to Korea again.

Bestest,

Jack Smyth

* This unfortunately fell through as the police said it would disrupt the traffic. DG.

Grable, Everett

ler Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.

Wear-Ever

New Kensington, Pa.

December 14, 1953

No ans

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Personal

Dear Ed:

All of us would have been glad to spend more time with you at lunch last Thursday but we were all concerned about getting you off to New York while there was yet sufficient ceiling.

I did not have a chance to tell you how sure I am that you made a very happy choice of subject for Christmas week telecast. You made history with last year's Korea story - so all will be eager for this latest report, particularly now when so many G.I. parents have begun to talk about "the forgotten Army."

My very best wishes go to you for the safety and success of your trip.

Sincerely,

Everett Grable

EMG:GEH

Graham, Nancy

Maple Vista #105
1517 Capitol Way
Olympia, Washington
February 2, 1953

No ans

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you upon receiving word from my father that a possible position might be available with the "Voice of America" program.

Although just having met you once many years ago when you were at our home in Pullman, I feel I should know you much better because my father speaks of you so often. I shall always remember the kindness you showed me when I arrived in New York to attend Columbia University's summer session. At that time you so graciously had Henry Hudson meet me at the Airport to deliver me to my destination on Broadway and 125th. I so appreciated that and was always disappointed that I couldn't get in touch with you then to thank you properly for all your consideration.

Now the Graham's call on you again and I am so pleased with the opportunity to send you my recommendations and qualifications in light of a possible position with "Voice of America". On the following page, I have listed a few high school activities as well as those I participated in whilee at Washington State College. You, Mr. Murrow, as a WSC alumnus will know what they entail and will be able to evaluate them thusly. Three recommendations are on their way to you also. They are from Lloyd Bury, Ivy Lewellen, and Dean Lulu Holmes, Washington State College Dean of Women. attached

attached

Thank you so much for the suggestion to my father and I sincerely hope you will find my qualifications sufficient.

Very truly yours,

Nancy R. Graham

Nancy R. Graham

Enclosure:

High School

1. Girl's State representative from Pullman, Washington(A Nation wide program sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary)

2. Elected Lt. Governor of Girl's State.

3. Selected as one of two to represent Washington Girl's State at Girl's Nation in Washington, D. C.

4. Elected President of the Girl's Federation at Pullman High (250 girls)

College

1. Attented Washington State College in Pullman, Washington receiving a B. A. degree in Speech with a Radio Sequence.

2. Attended summer school at Columbia University, New York in summer of 1951 taking courses in Theology.

3. Attended summer school at the University of Mexico, Mexico City in summer of 1952 taking courses in diplomatice relations, spanish, and social problems of Mexico.

4. Selected by Coty, Inc. to be WSC campus representative for their cosmetics which included demonstrations at living groups, surveying the city drug stores for sales increase, and reporting weekly and monthly all information to the New York headquarters. Miss Betty Spear was our director in New York.

5. Elected Secretary of the YWCA of Washington State in 1950.

6. Elected President of the YWCA of Washington State in 1951. (600 girls)

7. Was assistant Society Editor of Evergreen in 1949 and also served two years on the ASSCW Rally Committee.

8. Selected Outstanding Senior in 1952

9. May Queen in 1952.

10. Worked a semester at KWSC in the Traffic Department scheduling spots and typing and checking logs. Worked a semester at KWSC in the Music Department selecting and scheduling music for shows. Have had most experience with production of programs and personal interviewing. Did some work with radio dramatics.

MISS IVY I. LEWELLEN

501 Water Street - Pullman, Washington

February 2, 1953.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Jack Graham told me a few days ago that his daughter, Nancy, was interested in a position some where abroad for two or three years experience, and asked me to tell you something about her.

Nancy Graham was graduated from the State College of Washington last year, majoring in speech, radio, writing and also took considerable work in commercial subjects. During her senior year she was president of the Y. W. C. A. and did outstanding work in that organization, she was selected to be May Queen and named the outstanding senior woman of the year.

Nancy is a beautiful girl. At first acquaintance she gives the appearance of being quite frail, but she has plenty of physical energy and was an outstanding swimmer. She gets along well with people and always has from a child. She was selected in high school in her junior year to represent the school at Girls' State, and I was told by the state leader of Girls State, also by the State Parliamentarian, that Nancy had an unusual ability to grasp the significance of the organization and its influence upon the high school students.

I have had no opportunity to observe Nancy in her work since she left college, as she has been living in Olympia for some months, but I have been told that she has been successful. I feel sure Nancy would give her very best efforts to anything she might undertake. All I know of her is favorable.

With kind personal regards to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ivy I. Lewellen

Ivy I. Lewellen
Secretary Emeritus to the Presid
State College of Washington.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS

January 29, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am happy to recommend Nancy Graham who is applying for a position with the Columbia Broadcasting System. Nancy graduated from the State College of Washington in 1952 where she had been a popular competent student leader during all the years of her college course. She is now working in a broadcasting office at Olympia, but you will get better information from them about her professional skill. I can only say that Nancy is a thoroughly capable reliable girl and I am sure she will not undertake any job unless she can do it. She is most attractive personally and has great poise and a friendly approach to other people. It would seem to me that she has all the characteristics which you might be seeking in a young woman who is to work in your profession.

Sincerely,

Lulu Holmes

Lulu Holmes
Assistant Dean of
Students

cc: Mr. Jack Graham

LH:ps

Grollnick, Louis

October 20, 1952

Dear Mr. Grollnick:

Please forgive me for this belated reply to your gracious letter of June 21. I am most grateful for the honor you wish to confer upon me.

At the present time I am not certain of my whereabouts during January, however, if you will advise me in due course of the date set for your installation, I shall make every effort to attend.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis Grollnick
Grand Lodge Jewish Union
330 Market Street
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

dm

GRAND LODGE JUDAIC UNION

LOUIS GRALLNICK,
GRAND SECRETARY
330 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

June 17th,1952

Mr.Edward R.Murrow;

Dear Sir,

The Judaic Union makes an annual award to the person who, in its opinion, during the year has done great service to the American public.

By vote of its Executive Board, you have been selected as the recipient of this years award for your contribution to the advancement of Radio entertainment, and television reporting.

Your "This I Believe" and "See It Now" have been welcomed and appreciated by those who are tired of ordinary programs.

Judaic Union is a Beneficial and Fraternal Order, consisting of five lodges, in the City of Philadelphia,with a membership of Two thousand, and of more than seventy five years existence.

Our Order has a motto, Friendship,Charity, and Truth, and we feel that nothing exemplifies this motto as much as the ideas brought forth by your two programs.

We should like to present the award to you in January 1953 at a general installation of our officers, the exact date to be arranged, and if convenient a committee could call on you for further arrangements.

Hoping to hear favorable from you,we beg to remain

Very truly yours
Louis Grallnick
Louis Grallnick
Grand Secretary
Grand Lodge Judaic Union

Grant, Johanna

December 8, 1953

Dear Miss Grant:

Thank you for your note concerning the Incom footage on the Naples opening of Ingrid Bergman's film, "Joan At The Stake." I think it is improbable that I should be able to use this material on any of my own programs, but it may be of interest elsewhere in CBS. Thank you for calling it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Johanna Grant
I.F.E. Releasing Corporation
1501 Broadway
New York 36, New York

rh

CABLE ADDRESS: "IFERELEASE, NEWYORK"

I.F.E.

Releasing Corporation

HOME OFFICE: 1501 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
PARAMOUNT BUILDING • 18TH FLOOR • LONGACRE 4-4843

December 7, 1953

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you might be interested to know that we have just received a cable from Rome informing us that Incom (the Italian newsreel) has just shipped footage on the Naples opening of Ingrid Bergman in "Joan At The Stake" to C.B.S.

Since I am sure that you get priority on any such material, I am hoping that you will want to look at the film when it arrives.

Very truly yours,

Johanna Grant

JOHANNA GRANT

JG:rz

Gray - Gilson

EDWARD R. MURROW

November 10, 1952

Dear Mr. Richardson:

I have known Gilson Gray and his family for some fifteen years. Being unable to speak with authority on his literary and scholastic ability, I shall confine my comment to Mr. Gray's general character and bearing. He is a young man with a becoming modesty, though in no sense retiring; a quiet conversationalist able to distinguish between assertion and reasoned argument. He is what my southern grandmother would call "a well brought up young man who minds his manners" and is equipped with an inquiring and wide-ranging mind.

As one who lived in England for ten years and spent some time at Rhodes House before and after the late war, I can say with complete assurance that I know of no young American more likely to get on well with British students, more likely to be a credit to his country, and more likely to benefit from the Oxford experience.

I would recommend him to my friends in England, however exalted or humble their station, as a fine example of the best product turned out by our colleges and universities.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ E.R.Murrow

Mr. Roy M. D. Richardson
Rhodes Scholarships
11 Nassau Street
New York 5, New York

dm

bc: Mr. Gilson Gray

Rhodes Scholarships

From the Secretary of the Committee of Selection for
New York

31 Nassau Street
New York 5, N.Y.
October 30,1952

Referring to the application of Gilson B. Gray

Dear Sir:

The man whose name is given above is a candidate for a Rhodes Scholarship before our Committee of Selection this year. I should be grateful if you would send me a frank and confidential statement regarding his qualifications. Your prompt compliance with this request will be of great assistance to the applicant and will be deeply appreciated by the Committee of Selection.

The basis of selection by the Committee is that section of the Will of Mr. Rhodes in which he mentioned the four groups of qualities which he desired in his scholars, the first two of which he considered the most important: (1) Literary and scholastic ability and attainments; (2) Qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship; (3) Exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates; (4) Fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports such as cricket, football and the like.

The selection is not made, however, on any system of averaging up a man's qualifications under all these heads. Committees are interested instead in men who show promise of outstanding achievement in later life in their particular callings. For this, distinction of intellect and character are the most important requirements and the Committee will be particularly interested in your critical estimate of the candidate on these points. You will naturally want to confine your remarks to those points on which you can write from personal contact, as it is not expected that each individual should be able to speak about the candidate's qualifications under all these heads. It would be useful to the Committee if you could mention the names of additional persons who know the candidate well and are qualified to give an opinion of him on the basis of first-hand information.

Please do not hesitate to speak of the candidate's limitations as well as his strong points. Committees tend naturally to be dubious of recommendations which imply that a given individual has no limitations whatever.

Since the Rhodes Scholarship election this year takes place early in December, and since committees must study the credentials of the candidate before that time, I should be grateful if you would reply by return mail. Any delay in your response is naturally a disadvantage to the candidate. Your letter will be treated as strictly confidential and will be read only by those whose duty it is to pass upon the qualifications of the different applicants.

Yours very truly,

Roy M. D. Richardson
SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION

To Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR PW SEMINAR
FIRST WEEK
AUGUST 4, 1952

Monday 4 August

1000	Registration Welcome by: CO President Chancellor COMSIX ONR Announcements by Seminar Chairman
1330	Wallace Carroll on Theory of PW
1430	Edward F. Lilly (Historian for Joint Chiefs of Staff) on History of PW
2000	Social get together

Tuesday 5 August

0900	Charles A. H. Thomson: on General Requirements for effective PW
1000	CAPT C.W. SHILLING (Deputy for Bio-Sciences for ONR) on Contributions of Bio-Sciences to PW
1100	CAPT S. B. FRANKEL, Naval Intelligence School, on Naval Intelligence and PW
1330	GEN BALMER, JSPD, on Joint Aspects of Cooperative Planning
1430	LCDR MOSEL on Collection Problems in Intelligence for PW

Wednesday 6 August

0900	CAPT Charles H. SMITH (OP 38) on Navy Operations and PW
0945	Howard PAGE (ONR) on Human Relations Research in the Navy and PW
1030	GEN O. L. GROVER on Psychological Air Operations
1115	Major James Monroe H.R.R.I., Maxwell Field,

FIRST WEEK (Cont'd)

	and Joseph GOLDSEN (RAND) on Research and PW in the Air Force
1330	GEN Robert A McClure (Chief of PW, Special Staff, Dept of Army), on Army Operations and PW
1430	Dr. LEATHERMAN on PW Research in the Army
Thursday 7 August	
0900	GEN McCLURE on Military Occupation and PW
1000	UNDERSECNAV Francis P. WHITEHAIR on Keeping the Cold War Cold
1100	ADM Bernard AUSTIN, Director, International Affairs Division, ONO, on International Affairs and the Defense Establishment
1330	
1430	Dr. KIRKPATRICK, Director, External Research Division. Dept. of State, on PW Research in the State Dept.
Friday 8 August	
1000	Dr. Charles E. SWANSON (U. of Minn.) on Leadership and PW
1100	Dr. Clellan FORD (Yale) on the Cross Cultural Survey and PW
1330	Melville RUGGLES (Free Russia Fund, Inc.) on Our Enemy and His Vulnerability

SECOND WEEK

Monday 11 August through Wednesday 13 August

Divide officers into five groups of about 10. Each groupt to work on a particular problem in which the group is interested. These problems are to be selected ahead of time and the leader of each group to be prepared to guide his group in going somewhere.

Possible problems are listed below, though this is by no means a complete list:

- Communication and PW
- An Area Study (using cross-cultural file in Alumni Bldg.)
- PW as a philosophy and its conflicts with traditional American thought.
- Basic research and hardware.
- Economics and PW
- Military Occupation and PW
- The vulnerability of a social system to defection
- A study of the contributions of a particular or of various disciplines to PW.
- The Bruner Report.
- Areas of research in PW that would be of value to the Navy.

These groups would work on their problems through Wednesday noon and spend Wednesday afternoon summarizing their work.

Thursday 14 August

Each group report to the whole group on its work and findings

Friday 15 August

Morning

Dr. Raymond B. ALLEN, PSB, on The Total Problem

Afternoon

Check out

Evening

Nanquet and talk by Edward MURROW

Gray, Gordon

June 16, 1952

Dear Gordon:

Thank you for yours of the 1st. I am indeed most grateful for your invitation to come to Chapel Hill on August 15 and regret exceedingly that I am unable to accept it. I shall be on holiday in August and am committed to a visit to my parents in the state of Washington.

As ever yours,

President Gordon Gray
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Good Good

E CONSOLIDATED UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

rsity of North Carolina at CHAPEL HILL • North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at RALEIGH • The Woman's College at GREENSBORO

ORDON GRAY, *President*
LIAM D. CARMICHAEL, JR.
ice-Presidents and Controller
AN WILSON, *Vice-President*

Chapel Hill
June 1, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

There is to be a Psychological Warfare Seminar for Naval Reserve Officers here in August. The people who are getting the program together are very eager to have you speak on the evening of Friday, the 15th of August.

I hope I need not say to you that we are happy to have you on our campus at any time for any purpose, and I hope you can accept.

If you need further information, of course, we should be glad to supply it.

I shall look forward to seeing you on the 18th.

Sincerely,

Gordon

Gordon Gray
President

Grossman, Richard

PAUL ADANTI
Vice-President

MEREDITH SYRACUSE TELEVISION CORP.
101 COURT STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

November 12, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

An autographed picture lay upon my desk this morning.

How I came by it I do not know. However, I should like to thank you for sending it to me.

The word "colleague", as you used it above your signiture, I accept as a high compliment.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Dick Grossman

Richard D. Grossman
News Editor

Hadley, Wm

September 25, 1953

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter and the information you sent me. This is not exactly news to me. I know that these things are said, but there isn't much that I can do about it. However, I also know that the accusations are false and entirely without basis; so I do not propose to worry over them. One just has to learn to live with a situation of this kind.

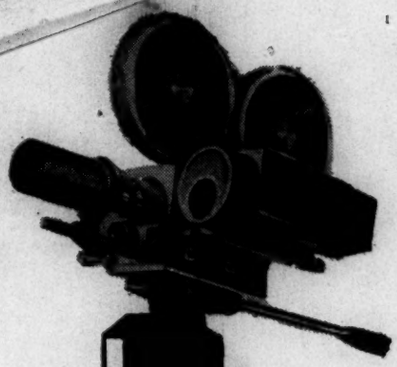
Thanks again for writing. Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William H. Hadley, Jr.
3916 South Lookout
Little Rock, Arkansas

ERM:ml

Mr. M. - For more of the same see attached Dm.



radio
television
NEWS
WILLIAM H. HADLEY, JR.
3916 South Lookout
Little Rock, Arkansas

September 14,1953

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

I hadn't planned to write again for some time because I know you get pretty well tied up come fall, however, I ran into something last week that I thought you should know about.

An organization knwon as "Facts Forum" of Dallas sent a man named Bill Ware to Little Rock to make arrangements for a Mutual "State of the Nation" broadcast featuring Governor Cherry of Arkansas and a panel of local newsmen; I produced the show for Mutual and therfore worked with Ware on the show.

During the course of a coffee hour one afternoon the conversation turned to Senator McCarthy and the Red hunt of he and his committee...then we progressed to commentators, I suggesting that Fulton Lewis, Jr was a blotch of the escutcheon of good reporters while he said he felt Lewis was a top-notch reporter. I then said I believed you had the best record for objectivity in reporting and Ware came up with..."That fellow traveler!" The argument waxed hot and heavy from that point on until he promised to send me proof of what he said were your "tainted" leanings...the "proof" has not yet arrived and I doubt it will but the man can do a great deal of harm with statements of that sort.

Point. Were you aware of the fact that some persons have been been spreading such accusations against you? In this part of the nation, traditionaly uninterested in world affairs, stories of this sort gain much more credence than in the better-informed east and far west. This chap Ware insisted that his observations were his own and did not reflect the opinions of Facts Forum but he has high regard for McCarthy and Col McCormick leading me to believe that the organization probably feels the same.

(more)

Time was when an accusation of this sort could mean you had "hurt" some pet project of the author; today the stories carry considerably more venom becuase of McCarthy's loose accusations and the attendant witch-hunting.

Perhaps the information will enable you to be forewarned against it.

Things are going well here...I have two radio shows a day and two TV newscasts also. In addition I'm doing newsreel work for NBC-TV news on a stringer basis; have already fed them footage for the Camel show. The wife and kids are happy so I guess that's all that counts.

If you get a minute drop me a line.

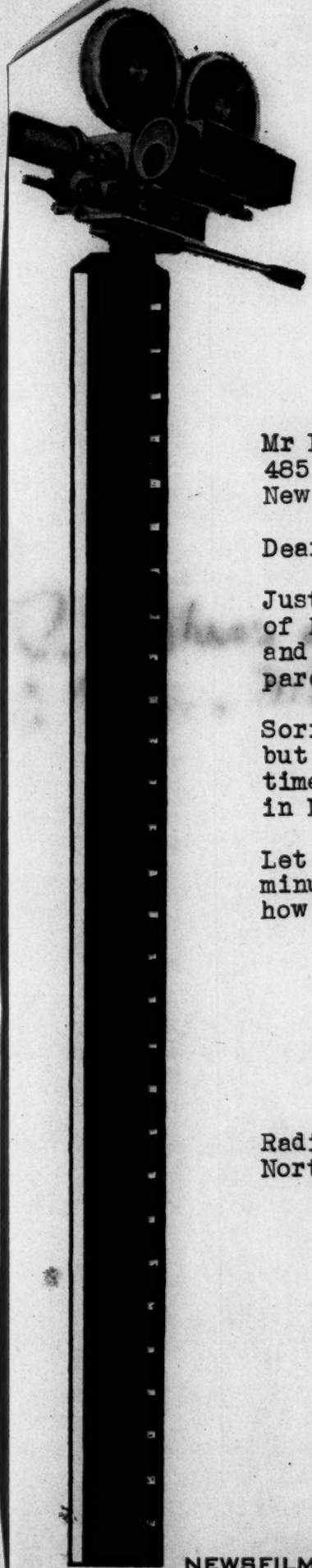
Sincerely,

Bill

William H. Hadley Jr

P.S. There's a old friend of yours working in town. Mark Weaver, now at KLRA.

Hadley, Bill



radio
television
WILLIAM H. HADLEY, JR.
NEWS

Suck.

June 29,1953

Mr Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Just a post on address change. I'm Assistant Manager of Radio Station KXLR in North Little Rock, Arkansas and am also doing free-lance film work for..(you should pardon the expression!)...NBC Television.

Sorry we couldn't get together on any kind of a deal but perhaps it's just as well....I'll now have more time to spend with my family than I ever would have in New York.

Let me hear from you once in a while if you get a minute and mention to all the nice gals in your office how much I appreciate their courtesies.

Thanks again,

Bill

William H. Hadley Jr

Radio Station KXLR
North Little Rock, Arkansas

NEWSFILMS • COMMENTARY • NARRATION • EDITING

Hadley, Wm. H. Jr.

March 8,1953

Mr Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Just a short progress report.

I talked with Velotta the day after you called him...made an audition disc for him and it is in the hands of ABC's Sales Department. If there is any commercial interest we will talk some more. Their TV man, Madigan, hasn't contacted me yet. Should hear shortly.

Called Wells Church the next day. His sec said write him a letter..that he hadn't heard from you about me. Wrote the letter but still haven't heard from him. Maybe both of you have been so busy you haven't had a chance to get together.

3/10
Mr. M -
have told
Church's sec.
Dm.

Nothing new on Educational TV here in New England. Chicago appears to be the most advanced from what I can learn..target date sometime in 1955. Dewey's report appears to have set the New York picture back quite a bit.

I do want you to know how much I appreciate your help; I enjoyed our talk a great deal. You could say I learned a lot about common problems. If you ever need a newsman's creed for THIS I BELIEVE I can give you one with no stops.

Again, many thanks. I'll keep you posted on what develops and try to keep my morale from going where my bank account has already gone.

Very sincerely,

Bill

William H. Hadley Jr

396 South Main Street
Mansfield, Mass

Hadley, William H.

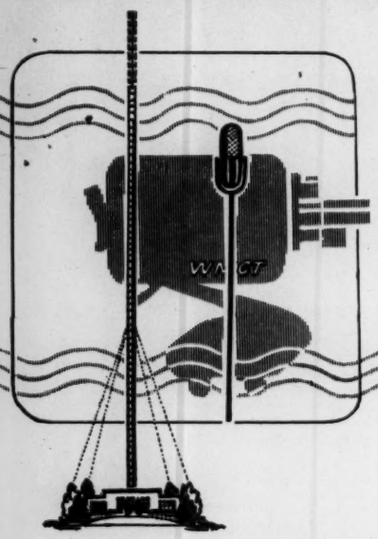
February 2, 1953

Dear Bill:

What with Korea and Washington things have been more than hectic here, and this is just a quick note to tell you I was sorry to hear Memphis didn't turn out. I'll continue to beat the bushes here and give you a shout if anything comes up.

As ever yours,

Mr. William H. Hadley, Jr.
396 South Main Street
Mansfield, Massachusetts



WMC AM
WMCF FM
WMCT TV

The Commercial Appeal Stations

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

November 17,1952

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

You probably didn't expect a letter from me for some time...didn't plan to write one as a matter of fact becuase I know you are already unduly burdened with correspondence of more importance.

I did want you to know, however, that I walked into the "bear trap" of all "bear traps" in this operation and will be leaving here the 20th of December. Without going into a long-winded explanation which I am not sure I could make understandable may I simply say a man could not do news here the way they want it done and still hold his head up. I'll starve first before I slant news for any man.

Would you once more bear the burden of keeping me in mind for anything that presents itself? As always I will be most grateful.

My mailing address reverts to 396 South Main Street, Mansfield, Mass. I was fortunate enough to catch the error before selling my house.

Sincerely,

William H. Hadley Jr

The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin

PROVIDENCE 2, R.I.

SEVELLON BROWN
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

September 26,1952

Dear Ed,

In a most uncertain business I believe it behooves a man to acknowledge the receipt of that quality of human goodness known as friendship. I'd like not only to acknowledge a real debt to you in the matter of your friendship but also the more tangible help you have given me.

Effective October 5th I will be doing TV news and commentary for WMCT in Memphis, a Scripps-Howard station. They hope eventually to have me head up their radio and TV news and special events.

I believe that the encouragement you have given me over these past three years has been of inestimable help in preparing me for this major switch in media. As you know, I take my news responsibility more than a little seriously; you deserve a great deal of the credit for that.

I probably will not have an opportunity to visit with you for some time so this letter is a sort of general "wrap-up" of things I've had on my mind for some time.

Without getting either maudlin or gushy let me say simply...thanks a million to a truly great newsman.. and a great guy.

Very sincerely,

Bill Hadley

William H. Hadley Jr

The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin

PROVIDENCE 2, R. I.

SEVELLON BROWN
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

August 26,1952

Dear Ed,

I am leaving the Journal as of September 14th; the change has been made necessary by a worsening financial picture. For several months the outgo has exceeded the income.

My immediate plans call for some free-lance work until a permanent connection presents itself. The deal with Lockwood is still alive as far as I know. He tells me Bill Paley isn't back from Europe yet and that the whole deal hinges on approval of the show's budget. I am supposed to have a good chance of joining the staff as of the time production gets under way.

Because, however, of the "slip between the cup and the lip" I would appreciate your keeping me in mind whenever you hear of anything that may be opening up. The wife and kids and I have developed the extremely bad habit of eating regularly....something it would be difficult to correct!

Hope you enjoyed your vacation and that you brought back visual proof of the bass, trout, croppie, or whatever it was..and that you got a chance to get aquainted with your family again.

Very sincerely,

Bill Hadley

William H. Hadley Jr

396 South Main Street
Mansfield, Mass

Hadley, Wm. H.

The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin

PROVIDENCE 2, R.I.

SEVELLON BROWN
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

July 29,1952

Dear Ed,

Now that Chicago is but a pleasant (?) memory here's a brief note to thank you for telling Roy Lockwood about me. He called the house a couple of weeks ago, I sent some material ...last Monday we got together. Looks good but I won't have a commitment one way or another until Mr Paley returns from Europe. The challenge of a show of that sort helped make up my mind to chance the short contract period. Again..thanks. It's a pleasure to find someone with a heart in this throat-cutting business.

Would you mind a few post-convention observations from a trained observer? I don't mind, looking back, the sleep I lost nor the work I didn't get done during the telecasts. I didn't even mind the interminable roll-calls for the camera pick-ups and inserted commentary were enough to keep me interested. I would question, however, whether the average person could have stayed interested in the spectacle of a spectacle running on and on while the chairman stalled...or the local cut-in commercials became more irritable. In spite of the fact that television did an heroic job, I feel there was something missing---some one feature that seems to have been missed by the post-mortem experts. Why wouldn't it have been possible for the networks to have had kinescope stand-bys ready to go at their regular hours in the event the convention was in recess or had no important business to transact. In other words, the program usually seen at say, 9 PM, would be on film and ready to go if a pause developed. It would be a simple matter for the anchor man to recap briefly if the convention should resume following that show. The audience would perhaps then be larger, more interested. The filmed show would not be a loss if the time segment was prempted for it could go in its next schedule. Listening to people who had watched the convention I was amazed at the number who used strong language in talking about the lack of regular programs. The theater owners locally did a land-office business during the conventions indicating a lack of something to watch at home. Speaking now, however, as a newsman, I was amazed at the literate and understandable coverage given the big shows by the CBS staff----I even enjoyed the commercials. It does make me feel, tho', that my chaces for the future are slim with such a wealth of news talent.

Again, Ed, many thanks for the word to Lockwood. It's a topsy-turvy world and perhaps the day may come when I can do something for you.

Very sincerely,

Bill Hadley

William H. Hadley Jr

May 15, 1952

Dear Bill:

I'm sorry things aren't going well. Our television show is going off the air for two months during July and August, and when it returns in the fall, it will remain at the half-hour length: so as things stand now, I don't see any real prospect of our being able to offer you a post here. I am sorry.

Believe me, if I'm queried about your qualifications, I shall respond as favorably as I can.

As ever yours,

Mr. William H. Hadley, Jr.
Regional Vice President
396 South Main Street
Mansfield, Mass.

WTLS

C. STUART
IDENT

H. HADLEY, JR.
L VICE PRESIDENT
UTH MAIN STREET
SFIELD, MASS.
E: MANSFIELD 704

THOMAS G. LANPHIER, JR.
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Air Force Association

1424 K STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

STERLING 2305

NEW ENGLAND REGION
MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND

(10)

May 7,1952

Dear Ed:

Enclosed the two London dispatches coverning the last two weeks of April.

The reason I have been trying to get you on the phone the last couple of days concerns the financial situation here. Things have been going from bad to worse in that department and, not wanting to jepordize my chances of going with you when the break comes, I've sat on it hoping something would break in New York.

Now, howver, I must make a move for that reason and I have sent out a couple of letters to stations in search of news personnel. One is WEEI, Columbia owned, in Boston; the othere is a mid-western 50-thousand watter. I have taken the liberty of asking them to contact you for a recommendation and if you could help me I would be most grateful. I will, of course, always be available should your staff requirements have a place for me.

By the way, the other chap who was with me at Middletown and whom you have talked with in NY since is now night news editor for NBC. You may remember his name.. Sumner Weener. I understand he is doing extremely well and is in line for more advancement.

Many congratulations for both the Peabody and the Michael; the job you did on Bradley's testimony last Monday deserves some sort of award all by itself.

I would appreciate your keeping me posted on what develops re a chance to go with you and anything you can throw my way on the two stations I mentioned I will be very grateful for.

Sincerely,

Bill Hadley

To ERM

From BH

Subject

Copy to

WPJB

Providence, R. I.

INTER-OFFICE MEMO

Date April 16 '52

Dear Ed:

Going South for a few weeks..Laurel, Miss; New Orleans; Memphis; Little Rock. Leaving Sat, 19th, back approx 2nd wk May.

If you need to reach me call my mother..Attleboro, Mass 1-2396, she will have schedule. If I can do anything for you while there call me at home prior to early A.M. Saturday. (Mansfield 704)

Enclosed the most-recent FCI releases from London.

Best as always,

Bill Hadley

WPJB AM · FM

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN STATION
JOURNAL BUILDING PROVIDENCE 2, R. I.

H. WILLIAM KOSTER
GENERAL MANAGER

DEXTER
1-0600

16

November 6,1951

Dear Ed,

I understand from the trade papers that "See it Now" takes the air shortly and I want to offer congratulations to you for swinging it and all best wishes for its success.

Even though I appear to have missed the boat somewhere along the way, you'll still find me waving from the dock.

Sincerely,

Bill

William H. Hadley Jr.

January 30, 1951

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your notes. I hope you will forgive me for not writing to you sooner, but I am only two months behind in my correspondence! As yet, nothing has turned up here, but we have not forgotten you.

As ever yours,

Mr. William K. Hadley, Jr.
Radio Station WPJB
Journal Building
Providence 2, Rhode Island

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

January 9, 1952

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for the note about SEE IT NOW. We hope to learn as we go along. So far, we haven't been in a position to consider any additions to our staff beyond transferring the old crew from HEAR IT NOW. Both Friendly and I continue to keep you in mind and, if anything develops, will make you a signal - and that is not just the traditional phrase.

As ever yours,

Mr. William H. Hadley, Jr.
Station WPJB
Journal Building
Providence 2, R. I.

WPJB The Frequency Modulation Station of the Providence Journal Company
JOURNAL BUILDING PROVIDENCE 2, R.I.

H. WILLIAM KOSTER
MANAGER

January 2,1951

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

This letter is just to keep my name in front of you for the coming weeks and to enclose some stories I just received from Jan Josten, head of the Czechoslovakian Information Service in London. We worked together a year or so ago on a special series broadcast over WPJB and, from time to time, he sends material he thinks I may be interested in. It's pretty lengthy but good background material.

Congratulations on HEAR IT NOW; it's informative without being boresome and the editing is terrificly effective. Once more, may I say I hope it may be my good fortune to work with you on it.

Caught the TV edition of FIFTIES, too. Studio work was very good but the photography and sound on the film sequences was sketchy. Still a wonderful evaluation.

If you have time, Ed, would appreciate just a line to know how things are going.

Very sincerely,

Bill Hadley

William H. Hadley Jr

FEATURES AND NEWS FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN
INFORMATION SERVICE OF FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA

F.C.I.

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754. EVIDENCE OF THE FRAUDULENT CLAIM "BETTER FUTURE UNDER COMMUNISM"

The Paris organ of the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute in exile, "TRIBUNE" has published an industrial worker's letter which forms a most important indictment of Bolshevik mis-rule behind the Iron Curtain under which deceived labour toils for new slavedrivers. (FCI/ED)

HOW "SOCIALIST COMPETITION" WORKS :

There is a tremendous increase in production. The time when workers could slack off is gone. The "Protectorate" method of sending idlers into the hands of the Gestapo is far surpassed by the new methods. Last year we had some shockworkers' shifts: good pay and high output resulted. It was a subtle trick. Output norms for the first quarter of 1950 were based on these results. If these results were 153% of the usual norms, the new norms were also 153% of the usual norms.

There would be little result if such an order came from the Directorate of our group. The initiative must come from the workers who call up the "plant initiative committee" to allocate the "targets". Complaints have to be made in public, and if there are no complaints, the signing of the "socialist contract" follows. There is no opposition and everyone has to sign his own warrant.

Quality has not suffered as much as some people think. For the method employed is based on the Bata system of independant economy for each factory branch. Each workshop has its own budget with limits for rejects, for consumption of material and even for wear and breakage of tools. This is displayed publicly on a graph or chart. Should the red line fall beneath the prescribed limit or fail to reach a target, the party functionary steps in: "Well, Comrade, where is the snake? Let's find it together..." The norm may be high and impossible of fulfillment in the normal working time. Overtime seems to be the only remedy: "Comrade, why work overtime? It costs our section too much money, it makes you tired. Do your best to fulfil the plan in normal working time..." And so you try. I call it "organisation". They do not deal with labour en masse, they know how to pay attention to individuals.

HOW ONE DRIVES ANOTHER TO HIGHER OUTPUT:

Even a "tenner", who looks after ten of his work-mates might occasionally be a slacker - but he dare not! Why? Because he must submit monthly reports on production to the regional party secretariat, giving details of how many members of his "ten" have improved on the norm, how many are behind hand with it. If he has had to report a failure he has to appear in person: "Comrade, how can it be that Comrade X has reported ten improved norms within one month while there is no such report from you? See you again next month". You cannot trick the party, because the party takes no chances. It controls the control. But the party can trick you. Your reports are not sent to elected functionaries, but to paid secretaries. An elected chairman of a local party organisation could wave his hand and say: "In the party there are idiots, what do they know about our work" and could then slacken in his vigilance. Such is not the case with a secretary who is usually a scoundrel himself and is paid to get a certain result - and well paid at that. He has to chase after you, because others, higher up, are chasing after him.

The control system of the Party is based on paid officials. They hold in the palm of their hands the elected functionaries who have to do the most unpopular jobs on the spot. The first group has a direct material interest and the second is concerned about the personal peace. The whole is a perfect vicious circle.

WHAT ABOUT POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION ? : Members are trained for higher tasks. Candidates are trained for membership. It could happen that a group might meet, sign an attendance register and go home or talk about the weather. In theory! But not so in practice. There are among the pupils trustees of the party. Those responsible would be expelled and would face reprisals. Besides secret informers, schooling is attended by instructors, who belong to another organisation and do not know the "who's who" of the group. Instructors are not paid and not elected. Their's is an honorary task and the party knows with whom to trust it. Indoctrination thus proceeds with the regular movement and output of a conveyor belt.

CEASELESS PROPAGANDA: Goebbel's method of hundred times repeated lies had its flaws, the Communist "revolutionary vigilance" has not. Their secret is : no control, comparison or critiscism. Newspapers are indigestible, similarly broadcasts. Nor can you even discuss things with a comrade - because so much is secret and everything can be treason. People do grumble. But collective opposition is impossible. Individuals, dragged forward, can only make a polite bow. (FCI/CZU-Tribune, Paris)

753. PRAGUE CLERGY TRIAL - TOPICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF PERSUASION

The trial last week of nine leading Catholic dignitaries and true patriots was arranged to avert public attention at a time when Bolshevic disaster in Korea seemed inevitable. The sudden change of the battle situation did not stop the procedure, though it made the pronouncement of the court a little less cruel than originally planned, and because of grave international attention, deprived the monstrosity of greater attention abroad. However, another spectacular trial is being held in reserve.

From the juridical/historical aspect, the pervert technique of breaking the defendants' will by ruthless application of physical strain combined with well known drugs attained unprecedented results. Experts and personalities who knew the defendants intimately and who followed the court procedure closely came to the conclusion that, during the trial, the prosecution spoke largely through the tongues of the defendants who, instead of defending themselves, used in their self-accusation pure marxist phraseology. They brought against themselves more detailed accusations than those of which the prosecution spoke. There were moments during the trial when the defendants joined in applause with the public, among whom shockworkers and party functionaries were prodominant, when the prosecution uttered insulting insinuations against the Vatican.

The defendants' self-accusation was the result of interrogations which, in a number of cases, lasted for several months with even greater intensity than that which broke Cardinal Mindszenty. As many as 80 calls daily were made on the defendants, and most of the spells of interrogation were broken off only when the prisoner gave the desired answer. Officials of the Ministry of the Interior also made full use of the scopolamine injections which were handed over to them some time ago on the authority of the Minister of Heath, excommunicated priest J. Plojhar. (FCI/Special Corresp.)

Points from the procedure: Sentences ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment were based on such self accusations as:- Prelate Dr. CIHAK:"I am fully aware of my anti-state activities. I delivered spy reports from the Archbishop of Prague to the Apostolic nunciature in Prague in order to disrupt the People's Democratic Order". Dr. CIHAK: "The line of my (wartime) activities was directed by the knowledge of full Vatican support of the Hitlerite Regime". Canon Dr. KULAC: "I carried out spy and disruptive activities. I propagated Nazi ideology. I participated in the persecution of the clergy. I hated the People's Democracy. I wanted to escape abroad". Dr. BOUKAL: (Archbishop Beran's Sec.) I know positively that Dr. Beran and Dr. Svec were directly in contact with the Vatican spy centre in Prague. Also superiors of different Orders and congregations...". President of the Court:"When the atrocities of the Nazis were at their highest, Boukal's service was most ardent.." (At that time Dr. Beran was a prisoner in Dachau. Upon his return Boukal became his secretary. (FCI/CP)

750. "VICTORY WILLBELONG TO THE NATIONS OF CHINA AND KOREA!"

PEKING (zp): Secretary General of the United Patriotic Democratic Front in Korea, Kim-Can-dium declared: "In the name of all Korean People we give thanks for the declaration of Chinese Democratic Parties, which expresses the will of 475 million Chinese people. There is now no doubt that ultimate victory will belong to the nations of Korea and China, fighting against the agression of American imperialism." (FCI/MF)

RADIO MOSCOW reported from North Korea that at crossroads, on houses and ruins, and even in remote places in the mountains of North Korea, a modest poster has appeared in thousands, showing "Chinese volunteers rising before the Banner of Korea". "This poster", stated Radio Moscow, "is an expression of the thanks of the Korean people for Chinese help". In addition the report stated that partisan units which have appeared deep behind the lines, carry the names of Mao Tse-tun and Tsu-Teha, glorious leaders of the Chinese people who have given a helping hand to Korea. (FCI/VK-AV/N.K.)

751. COMINFORM PRESS INCITES BLIND HATRED : "HEAD HUNTERS"

"American soldiers in Korea are allegedly civilised people, yet in their raging fury they do things which old Tasmanians would envy. They torture to death men, women and children, and cut off their heads as trophies. The Korean army has hundreds of photographs showing the murderous, cannibal faces of such American professional warriors. Koreans in regions reoccupied by the People's Army are confirming these reports. The supermen of the monopolistic culture have reached a goal of their supremacy". "They cut off heads" - thus writes Jan Dolina in the Trade Union daily organ "Prace" ("Labour"). (FCI/CP/JD)

"THEY LOST HUMAN FACES" : "For Korean mothers, Sunday is a day of nightmares. On that day the bombardment is at its worst. On that day most of the villages are burned and the children cry more than ever. At first there was no explanation for this, but now shot-down American airmen have admitted that they were recruited on the following conditions : 200 dollars for bombardment on weekdays, 400 dollars on Sundays and holidays. On Sunday the profit is greater. Therefore, on Sunday there are more dead in Korea." Hearing this a Korean farmer said to one of the airmen: "My house has been destroyed for $400. My beloved son has been killed for $400. May you be cursed!". Such are quotations from "Mlada Fronta" Prague. (FCI/CP)

752. PRAGUE: "OPPOSITION AGAINST PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CRIMINAL INTENTIONS"

"Demonstrations were staged in Milan, Rome and Florence against Truman's speech... In France J. Duclos appealed for peace. HARRY POLITT announced that use of atomic bomb will mean definite G.B./U.S. split..." (FCI/LN)

WILL THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN "REVOLT" AGAINST A NEW INJUSTICE ?

742. All the Cominform press organs and all the spokesmen of the "Peace Movement" have claimed that there is everywhere in their sphere full and enthusiastic support for the Cominform "Peace Campaign". However, now that the "World Council for Peace" has met for the first time and announced the composition of the "Peace Politbureau", there must be profound disappointment in countries where, it was claimed, every adult person signed the Stockholm appeal. For, of the members of the "Peace Politbureau" there is approx. one to represent each 50,000,000 signatures from behind the Iron Curtain and one to represent each 1,000,000 signatures allegedly collected in the capitalist and war-monger sphere.

Of the 29 officers of the "Peace Politbureau" there are 6 French (France has furnished both Chairman F. Joliot-Curie and Secretary-General Jean Lafitte), 3 British (J.D. Bernal, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Powell and I. Montagu), 3 Soviet (A. Fadeyev, Vicechairman, I. Ehrenburg and P.V. Gulyayev), 3 Chinese (Kuo-Mo-jo, Vice Chairman, Mme. Sun Yat-sen and E. Hsiao), 2 U.S.A. (J. Fletcher, Vice Chairman, J. Durr), 2 Italy (P. Nenni, Vice Chairman, G. Fenoaltea) and 1 each Mexico, Sweden, Spain, India, Central Africa, Brazil, Norway, Australia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The aim is clear: in France, the only potential military power on the Continent, every encouragement must be given to saboteurs by a powerful "peace" movement backed by the strongest Continental Communist party, so that the allied defence programme can be ruined. Similarly with Italy, which has 2 delegates. Yet the whole group of Soviet Satellites excluding China, have only 2 delegates (Czechoslovakia, Poland). Countries such as Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Eastern Germany or North Korea have no representatives in the "Peace Politbureau" at all. This is also understood as a purely practical measure, since, as Politbureau officials willbe travelling to free countries, it would be too much of a strain on the Cominform Secret Service to guarantee their safe return home.

It remains to compare the representation of the four Big Powers :

	Total population	Signatories	Office holders	Representative 1 to each
CHINA	420,000,000	205,000,000	3	68,330,000
U.S.S.R.	200,000,000	125,000,000	3	41,670,000
U.S.A.	130,000,000	2,000,000 (?)	2	1,000,000
U.K.	45,000,000	1,250,000 (?)	3	417,000

If Mr. J.D. Bernal's statement that 800,000,000 people are direct supporters of the Peace Movement as Stockholm signatories can be taken seriously, it appears that some 400,000,000 signatories have no representative office holders at all.

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743. THIS IS THE COMINFORM INDICTMENT:

"FIFTY YEARS OF IMPERIALIST WARS AND INTERVENTIONS"

A list has been compiled by the Cominform weekly "World of Labour" ("Svet Prace") which is presented as an indictment against the Western Imperialist Warmongers and Capitalist Monopolists for offences against peace, within the last 50 years :

1900. Imperialist intervention in China. 1902. Russo-Japanese War. 1905. Annexation of Bosnia. 1906. German expedition against Herrers. 1909. Spanish intervention in Morocco. 1910. British intervention in Persia. 1911. Italian war against Turkey. 1911. U.S. intervention in Mexio. 1911. French intervention in Morocco. 1912. First Balkan War. 1913. Second Balkan War. 1914. First World War. 1915. British intervention in Ireland. 1918. Intervention against U.S.S.R. 1922. Turko-Greek War. 1923. Italy's possession of Corfu. 1925. Franco-Spanish war against Moroccans. 1926. French suppression of the Druses. 1927. American intervention in Nicaragua. 1928. Bolivia-Paraguay war. 1929. British expedition against Arabs in Palestine. 1930. Italian expedition against Senusees. 1931. Japanese intervention in Manchuria. 1935. Italian war against Abyssinia. 1936. Facist intervention in Spain. 1936. Anti-Arab expedition in Palestine. 1937. Japanese invasion of China. 1937. Saudian forces invaded Jemen. 1938. German occupation of Austria. 1939. German occupation of Czechoslovakia. 1939. Second World War. 1945. British-American intervention in Greece. 1945. British and Dutch war in Indonesia. 1946. French war in Vietnam. 1946. Kuomingtang and U.S. war on the Chinese people. 1947. French expedition to Madagascar. 1948. War in Palestine. 1948. British war in Malaya. 1950. American intervention in Korea.

The list thus suggests that within 50 years 40 aggressive acts have been committed by all the countries of the world including Russia. (FCI/SN, London)

(A list of Bolshevic aggressions with direct Soviet intervention either with weapons or armies includes not less than 20 countries -- Spain, Finland, Poland, Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Yugoslavia, China, Germany (Berlin) Austria, Indonesia, Indo-China, Malaya, Korea, Tibet, and claims against Turkey and Iran.)

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744. 2,000 ALLIED TRANSMITTERS ON VIEW IN PEKING

The Peking "Exhibition of U.S. espionage tools" installed in the former Emperor's Palace, includes in addtion to 200,000 bombs, shooting pens, silent revolvers and minature cameras, 2,000 transmitters allegedly confiscated in 12 months. (FCI.Ld)

745. AUSTRALIA LEADS IN UNITY AMONG EXILED CZECHOSLOVAKS

The November Conference in Melbourne of representatives of the Czechoslovak Exiles' Organisations has resulted in establishing a "Centre of Czechoslovak Democratic Organisations in Australia and New Zealand" under the Chairmanship of J. Nermut, former Deputy and member of the CoFC. Three Secretaries have been elected : J. Liptavsky, Sydney, J. Viola, Melbourne and M. Liskova, Canberra. The organisation has economic (K. Mazac, Secretary), organisational (K. Elias), social (A. Zelenka), cultural (J. Dockal) and press (F. Vana) sections. As soon as a licence can be obtained, the periodical "Voice of Home - Australian News" will again be published in co-operation with F.C.I. Agency. F. Vana was suggested as Editor. In view of the many "New Australians" of Czech origin who are now in all parts of this vast Continent, the Organisation has a formidable task to fulfil. (FCI/o.m./Melb.)

746. CENSORSHIP BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

There is not only a very rigid censorship between the Iron Curtain Countries and the West, but between the Satellites and the U.S.S.R. as well. A letter sent from Uzhorod in the former Czechoslovak territory of Ruthenia (now part of the U.S.S.R.) to Prague, takes up to 30 days. Till the end of 1949 it took even longer, all letters being censored in far-away Kiev. This year the censor is in Uzhorod itself. (FCI/Sch/C/B/)

747. "THE AGE OF TERROR" by Leslie Paul *

This is a deep and searching analysis of the present crisis of divided Europe, penetrating to the beginnings of European civilisation and employing well documented geographic research. It suggests that the recent outburst of Nazism and the present upsurge of world Communism are the results, at least in Europe, of the moral bankruptcy of individuals and the lack of unity among "nation-states". The conclusion would seem to be that no matter how materialistic the issue between the two warring camps might appear, what Europe needs above all is moral regeneration.

Of the fourteen chapters, the VIIIth: "The Dilemma of Social Democracy" notes specially important developments and the XIth: "Stalin and the Terror" brings to light Lenin's warning and advice: "Stalin is too rude... therefore I propose to the comrades to find a way to remove Stalin... and to appoint another man, more patient, more loyal, more polite, more attentive to comrades and less capricious."

*Faber and Faber, 256 pages, 18/- (FCI/ZA)

748. "REVOLUTION IN EASTERN EUROPE" *

This is written by Doreen Warriner, a correspondent of the "New Statesman and Nation" who enjoyed great privileges behind the Iron Curtain. She travelled extensively and repeatedly in countries such as Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, after they fell to Communism. Her political comments, though she intended to avoid them as much as possible, report revolutions in a style intended not to frighten expectant mothers. Thus, on page 37, she says: "In the Western Press, the crisis in Czechoslovakia was reported as a Communist 'coup'; an unconstitutional seizure of power. Yet on constitutional principles it was undoubtedly correct...". She goes on: "The turning point was the mass demonstrations of the workers which convinced President Benes that the resignations of Ministers must be accepted". But what she has failed to explain is for how long a street mob has been regarded as a valid constitutional element for forcing the head of a Parlimentary Democracy to accept anyone's resignation. In the economic field she provided evidence for the fact that "forced labour behind the Iron Curtain is not part of the economic plan". This is just too reminiscent of Alexander Werth's statement in the "New Statesman and Nation" that there was "only token terror in Czechoslovakia" at a time when one execution was following another. Her figures on fulfilment of economic plans mainly testify to the "raised standards of living" for which the people are searching in vain. The only Regime which did not extend a visa to the author was Rumania: it would seem to have committed a regrettable blunder. (FCI/Ed)

* Turnstile Press, 188 pages, 12/6d.

749. J O K E S A N D R E A L I T I E S

A joke popular among Czech workers recounts that when Prime Minister Zapotocky was on his way home from a pep talk to miners in Kladno, where he had been describing life in the new people's paradise, his car had to stop at a crossroad because of a traffic jam. "What is going on?", asked the P.M. "It's quite remarkable", explained his companion, "a rumour has started, that there are unrationed matches on sale in a nearby village and every fool wants to have them before they are sold out."

On 2nd December "Rude Pravo", Prague, reported in its column "Echo of the day": "A short time ago a rumour got about that there was unrationed cocoa to be had. Shops were immediately besieged. Queues were so big that shop windows were often broken. There was much unnecessary expense and unpleasantness. As soon as this was over, new queues started, this time .....

"Lud" a Slovak daily wrote at that time :

"Some outragous behaviour has been witnessed lately while people went shopping. The news spread that lemons were obtainable in Bratislava: people were queuing for up to an hour to get some..." (FCI/CP,SP)

Radio and Television

By JOHN CROSBY

I am easily the most passionate devotee of radio contests around, having been suckled on "The American Boy" which had half the youth of America writing the last line of limericks in an earnest attempt to win a pony. (I never met anyone who won a pony and I would have been seriously embarrassed if they'd sent me one, not having any place to put it.)

Radio contests, though, have a sort of dreamy detachment from anything in my experience; many of them sound as if they'd been invented by someone on another planet, a person—if you could so label him—whose desires and attitudes differ pretty sharply from my own.

Take this one, for example, which I pass on direct from the contest form of Station WJZ.

PROGRAM: God's Truth Marches On.

SPONSOR: Ayerow Christian Projects.

PRODUCT: Religion.

BRIEF TERMS OF CONTEST OR OFFER: If you would like to have a Billy Graham Evangelistic Rally, send a letter or postcard to Dr. Ayer, Box 403, New York 8, N.Y.

It drew, in case you're interested, several hundred letters, but not enough to lure Billy Graham to New York to dispense his product, religion.

Then the Breakfast Club is running—or was running, last I heard—a navy bean-growing contest. You just plant navy beans in a pot and write in once a week telling how high your plant has grown. The Breakfast Club, which was doing a little bean-growing of its own, measured its plant against yours and announced results from time to time. No, there weren't any prizes. Just the satisfaction of outdoing Don McNeill, if that sort of thing affords you any satisfaction.

More and more, the rewards for these contests are becoming moral rather than material victories. ABC, for instance, recently concluded a letter-writing contest in which youngsters were invited to tell what animal on the "Saturday at the Zoo" program they would like to have as a pet. The animal receiving the most votes didn't get a thing; the prize-winning letter writers got darn little (a copy of a book called "True Zoo Stories"); the real winner was the animal's trainer. He got a Westinghouse refrigerator.

Edward R. Murrow: When are they going to frock him?

One of the most earth-shaking of the recent competitions on the air lanes was a 177-city search for "Miss Mirthquake of 1950," or—to put it in English—the girl with the heartiest laugh. This little gem was conducted by Harold Peary, the former "Great Gildersleeve," to whip up a little interest in his new show. "Miss Mirthquake of 1950" was run to earth in Knoxville, Tenn., in the person of Mrs. Lena Duncan, age 49. Mrs. Duncan was shipped to Hollywood and put on the "Honest Harold" program where she emitted her mirthquaking laugh. Ears were split as far east as Denver.

A British delegate to the United Nations elevated one eyebrow after several of Ed Murrow's recent news

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Don't be Vague... say

programs which were cast on a rather lofty plane. "I say," he murmured, "Murrow's taking on a rather high moral tone lately. I wonder—when are they going to frock him?"

* * *

Anew record, released last week, has a song called "Sam, Don't Slam the Door" on one side. On the other: "When Your Lover Has Gone."

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2 DIE IN AUTO CRASH

Franklin, Me., Nov. 28.—(AP)—Two women were killed and five

PJB The Frequency Modulation Station of the Providence Journal Company
JOURNAL BUILDING PROVIDENCE 2, R.I.

IAM KOSTER
ANAGER

November 28,1950

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Sorry I missed seeing you last Friday when I was in but I know how busy you are and the note I left should suffice.

Fred and I had a very interesting talk; I enjoyed very much meeting him. During the course of our half-hour or so get-together I belitve evrything was covered regarding my experience but there is always a possibility that we missed something. If that should prove to be the case, a short call or note will bring me down again. He seemed very fair and open-minded during the discussion and I like him.

At the risk of becoming monotonous, Ed, I would like to state again my firm belief that I can do anything in the special events field you would assign; do it more than adequately. Top that off with my liking for the work and I think my qualifications merit thought.

Many thanks for the chance to meet Fred and for still keeping me in the race.

Very sincerely,

William H. Hadley Jr

P.S.Thot the clippi[illegible] would interest you.

PJB The Frequency Modulation Station of the Providence Journal Company
JOURNAL BUILDING PROVIDENCE 2, R.I.

WILLIAM KOSTER
MANAGER

October 11,1950

Received

Dear Ed,

Under separate cover I have sent you a taped air-check of tonight's six p.m. news; you now have one of some weeks ago which, together with the new one and the platter I dropped off at your office,should give you a pretty fair sampling of my work. A slight shout in this direction will bring forth more material of any type should you so indicate.

It's a sad fact that words on paper do not, and possibly never will, mirror accurately a person's thoughts when something means a great deal to them; I find myself wishing for a more satisfying medium for telling you what a chance to work with or for you would mean to me. Perhaps I could express it best by saying simply, thank you..... Even if it is not in the cards for the job we spoke of to become my lot it still means a great deal to me to know that I had a crack at it. It perhaps seems a little odd for me to write like this, but doing what we spoke of means so much to me that I don't dare let myself hope too much; if it does materialize...wonderful. If it doesn't...well,.. I'll cross that bridge when I come to it.

May I add a final word. As I mentioned during our conversation, I know my own capabilities. I can cover anything, anybody, anywhere using tape, direct pickup, or beeper phone. I will go where directed and bring back the story or the interview. I always have. In all sincerity and with a firm confidence that you will never regret it, I ask a chance to put my actions where my big mouth is now.

Very sincerely,

Bill Hadley

William H. Hadley Jr
Producer of Special Events

Hagan, Harold C.

May 15, 1952

Dear Congressman Hagan:

Thank you for your letter of April 28.

I wonder if you would ask your secretary to let me know when the Rules Committee begins to give consideration to the joint resolution you have proposed.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Harold C. Hagan
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

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PRESS STATEMENT --FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30

Congressman Harold C. Hagen of Minnesota today introduced a legislative resolution in the U.S.House of Representatives which will mean "positive action in the control of floods".

The Hagen bill will create a Congressional Joint Committee on Flood Control. The group will be responsible for the study and investigation of floods and the causes of floods, and for formulating methods and measures to alleviate or end them and stop the huge annual loss by floods throughout the country.

"While we debate half measures year after year, and take piecemeal action only under pressure, hundreds of millions of dollars are being lost annually, and hundreds of thousands of persons suffer from floods in all sections of the country," Rep. Hagen declared.

"It is senseless to let another year go by while we wonder or speculate on what to do. The Congress of the United States must act, and act now, to do whatever is necessary to meet the floodmenace. That is why I propose a committee whose sole responsibility will be to tackle and lick this problem."

Congressman Hagen's bill will authorize the joint committee to investigate such flood control measures and programs as natural water storage pools, farm ponds, artificial lakes, soil conservation, grass planting, wildlife habitats, tree planting, ditches, dikes, levees and other protection works, diversion projects, dams, the construction of reservoirs at river heads, as well as on main river channels, river channel deepening, widening and straightening projects and any other feasible plans. The committee will determine the full extent of the problem and be responsible for developing a practical comprehensive flood control program.

Following its studies and investigations the committee is ordered to prepare legislative measures and report on methods for flood control, and to make such recommendations to the House and Senate for action.

Under Hagen's bill the Joint Committee will be composed of nine members of the Senate and nine Members of the House of Representatives. Two each will be appointed from the Senate Committees on Agriculture and Forestry, Appropriations, and Public Works. From the House two members will be chosen from the Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, and Public Works. Three additional members at large would be chosen from the House and three from the Senate.

The committee would hold public hearings throughout the country, will be authorized to subpoena witnesses, and to demand reports and statistics from all government departments and agencies.

"Only by creating such a committee, whose one concern is flood control, will we be able to find a final solution to this problem," Congressman Hagen said.

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52d CONGRESS

2d SESSION

H. J. RES._____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Hagen _____ introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

_____

To establish a Joint Committee on Flood Control

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED. That (a) there is hereby established a Joint Committee on Flood Control (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Committee") to be composed of nine Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate (two from among the members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, two from among the members of the Committee on Appropriations, two from among the members of the Committee on Public Works, and three who are not members of either Committee), and nine members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker (two from among the members of the Committee on Agriculture, ~~Appropriations,~~ two from among the members of the Committee on Appropriations, ~~Agriculture,~~ and two from among the members of the Committee on Public Works, and three who are not members of either Committee). Not more than five of the members appointed from each body shall be members of the same political party. Vacancies in the membership of the Joint Committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to perform the functions of the Joint Committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The Joint Committee shall select a chairman and vice chairman from among its members.

(b) The members of the Joint Committee shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their

service as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the functions vested in the Joint Committee, other than expenses in connection with meetings of the Joint Committee held in the District of Columbia during such times as the Congress is in session.

Sec. 2. The Joint Committee shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts and consultants and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

Sec. 3. The expenses of the Joint Committee shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, upon vouchers signed by the chairman or vice chairman of the Joint Committee. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the Senate in the amount of one-half of the disbursements so made.

Sec. 4. (a) The Joint Committee shall make a continuing study and investigation of flood control problems in the United States, including such proposed solutions as programs for tree and grass planting, soil conservation, diversion projects, the construction of reservoirs at river heads, and other plans which propose to utilize the assistance of farmers and other individuals, in order that the full extent of the problem may be determined and a practical flood control program developed.

(b) The Joint Committee shall have the functions of--

(1) formulating measures and methods for flood control;

(2) publishing, from time to time, such proposed measures and methods of flood control;

(3) making reports to the Senate and House of Representatives from time to time concerning the results of its study and investigations, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

(c) The functions vested in the Joint Committee by this joint resolution are supplemental to the functions vested in other committees (including joint committees) of Congress; and nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed so as to curtail or take away any function of any such committee.

Sec. 5 (a) The Joint Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such places and times to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony and to procure such printing and binding, as it deems advisable.

(b) In order to carry out the purpose of this joint resolution, the Joint Committee is authorized to expend not in excess of $100,000.

(c)(1) The Joint Committee is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, board, bureau, agency, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Government, information, suggestions, data, estimates, and statistics which will be of assistance to the Joint Committee in carrying out its functions under this joint resolution.

(2) The executive departments, boards, bureaus, agencies, independent establishments, and instrumentalities of the Government are authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, data, estimates, and statistics directly to the Joint Committee upon request made pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be applied in accordance with their provisions without regard to any reorganization plan which has heretofore taken effect or which may hereafter take effect.

Sec. 6 . The Joint Committee shall cease to exist not later than two years from the date of enactment of this joint resolution.

HAROLD C. HAGEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
9TH DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE NO. 1405,
NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE NA. 3120, EXT. 403, AND 1848
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

MEMBER OF COMMITTEES:
POST OFFICE, CIVIL SERVICE,
CENSUS, AND DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA

HOME OFFICE ADDRESS:
205 POST OFFICE BUILDING
CROOKSTON, MINN.

R. EARL McARTHUR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 28, 1952

(2)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Commentator, CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Late yesterday afternoon, as every Sunday, I watched your excellent TV program entitled "See It Now". I commend you for your interest, cooperation and support in trying to get solutions to the annual flood problem which visits many parts of the United States.

In an effort to work out a program which will eventually solve this problem, I am introducing a joint resolution in Congress on Wednesday of this week, A copy of the resolution and a publicity news release I have prepared are enclosed for your information.

If you feel it worthwhile, you can be sure that your further assistance and support of my idea will be greatly appreciated.

With kind wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C Hagen

HAROLD C. HAGEN, M.C.

HCH/hg

Hall, Roy C.

April 3, 1952

Dear Roy:

I hope you will not think me the unappreciative character I must appear for not having replied before this to your gracious note of December 24. I find that the combination of both radio and television requires me to work an eight-day week and this is literally my first opportunity to attend to correspondence.

Your enthusiasm about the album is indeed flattering and I appreciate your writing me your reaction to it.

Sincerely,

Dean Roy C. Hall
University of San Francisco
San Francisco 17, California

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

nic

UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO 17, CALIFORNIA

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

December 24, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have just acquired the last record in "I hear it now." I am a bit tardy in making this acquisation but with current events as they are it is hard at the moment knowing whether one is prospective or retrospective.

This work of yours is indeed outstanding. I like the entire album very much but I think that this last record is excellent.

It may interest you to know that we use the records in some of our classes. I imagine that other schools make use of them for orientation study. In the college of business we particularly make use of the period portraying the stock market crash in 1929.

I have not forgotten your promise to call when you next come to San Francisco. Best wishes for a happy holiday season.

Sincerely

Roy C. Hall, Dean

Hall, Ray

UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO 17, CALIFORNIA

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

July 19, 1951

Dear Ed:

If we were together on some spot of ground in Washington I could express myself in clear succinct language that would leave no doubt in your mind how I feel. However, since the reason for my letter has blown up in my face, all that I can say (in an attempt to say it in the manner of a dean, which is one I find it hard to adopt at times) is that I am very fortunate indeed to have written to you instead of someone else.

I appreciate the time and trouble that you took in writing to me as you did. I learned a lesson.

There is nothing left to say except that I take new pride in my children listening to "I hear it now".

If you have time when you arrive in San Francisco I hope that you will give me a call. I know of several good spots to eat--spots that non-San Franciscans never hear about, maybe you would enjoy a luncheon with an old track man.

Sincerely,

Ray Hall

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Halle, Kay

KAY HALLE 1534-29TH STREET WASHINGTON 7, D. C. DE. 5040

February 4, 1953.

Dear Ed,

I wanted to talk to you about the lady who wrote me the enclosed letter- when you were covering the Inauguration- but saw that you had your hands and ears filled! I am sending her letter to you as she told me when she was visiting here that she would love to help with your projected Overseas Correspondents Club. Miss Green who is about 60(?) is a remarkable, gallant woman who has, as you will see from her curriculum vitae, done good deeds all over the place. She reminds me of a combination of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Gertrude Bell. She has great tact, charm and sweetness. Anyway- I told her that I would let you know of her existence. She is a close friend of the sculptress Malvina Hoffman and many other New Yorkers who know of her selflessness and character.

One other thing Ed- I am doing a magazine article on gaffs- boners and slips made by officialdom- that is by hostesses- the military- Congress- the diplomatic- Presidents etc. Eric and I were exchanging ones just now and got laughing so hard that we had to hang up. He told me about Larry's " The President's balls are in full swing" Did he really say that at Midnight of Inaugura And example of what I am collecting- Pierre Jasper of the Belgian Embassy went up to someone and said- " I have a tooth to pick with you". Truman must have made many.

If you can think of any I beg of you send them to me!

Best to you, Kay.

"HILLANDALE"
3905 RESERVOIR ROAD
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PHONE EMERSON 6000

Dear Kay -

I'm sorry I've been a stranger
my various associations with clubs
which can be elucidated -.

As I'm fairly adaptable I might
be fitted in to some place where intangible
assets could be useful. Forgot the U.N.
club here where I endeavored through
~~instituting~~ the library to coordinate
efforts -

I'm sure the Overseas people
will want some sort of snacks along
with drinks - Possibly Old Dutch
Coffee might set up a coffee bar
at their expense as advertisement
the way Maxwell House does in
various spots of New York. Old Dutch
could decorate as if one of the ships

Forgot I have a bookshop for
Whole World & in N.Y.
I gave author less.

I was
so good
to see you -

Do write the Ambidexter - my
to U.N. address
Monday & Tuesday & Wednesday
Dec. 5th

which sailed to Van Amsterdam & he can appropriate tie up with press sailing now to Foreign Stores

Naturally it will take months to install the club but if there was some small post I could fill in the installation I'd welcome the opportunity since I do like fixing things -

Ruth Stillman whose home is 35 E. 39 - the club has brought it a close friend & would give us ideas if one wanted seeing in order to place through I know she has turned over the plans -

I pray pardon for lack of modesty in suggesting myself but I honestly want to be in my own country & yet don't want to lose touch with the world & this club seems a natural answer -

"HILLANDALE"
3905 RESERVOIR ROAD
WASHINGTON, D.C.
TELEPHONE EMERSON 6008

Experiences
with various clubs in
one capacity or another -

Early Days -
Girls Friendship - Kitchen gardens - Literary Societies
in parishes - especially Bar Harbour Maine where
Father was Rector Episcopal churches - Dramatic
clubs etc.

Also Grace Vicarage New York - in Foreign
Section - Ave A - 12th St. Russian - Hungarian
Italians -

Miss Idaho - In connection with Office of
Policewoman - ran "Municipal Matrimonial
Bureau" Get-Together Parties -

Coconut Grove Florida

A Tea House catering especially
to schools & neighborhood clubs - while doing
odd jobs with Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde & Eva
Abraham movie -

Santniketan India

Tagore's Ashram - Hostess for Foreign
Visitors - Secretary - Teaching Western cooking to
Villagers -

Morocco - during Abdel Krieem trouble -
military Hospital Fez - organizing X mas parties
in Rabat - small tea clubs -

Venice Italy

A club in Kings Kitchen designed to
interest tourists in peasants crafts & an
tea rendezvous for tourists.

Seeing Eye - U.S.T. Switzerland

Secretary - lecturing to clubs - etc.

Through journey with Malvina Hoffman
in search of man for field museum - contacts
with every variety - China - Malaya - India etc.

War Years New York

RAF Air Force Club - Merchant Navy, Officers & men
Union Jacks - Lascar & Chinese Seamen
Royal Navy Officers - U.S.S. clubs -

Post War - 2 years living Ellis Island for Service League
organizing entertainments etc.
Malcolm clubs - (Lady Tedder)

Canal Zone - British Zone Germany
England -

Festival of Britain
Tea Barge at Windsor sponsored by Scotland
Yard - 20th Cent. Fox & Victoria League -

Haller, Harry

November 17, 1953

Dear Harry Haller:

Many thanks for your letter of November 10th. SEE IT NOW will observe the Fiftieth Anniversary of Powered Flight in some way, but we have not yet decided just how to do it. This is just to tell you that I am sending your letter in to Fred Friendly, Producer of SEE IT NOW.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Haller
50th Anniversary of Powered Flight
National Headquarters
1405 G Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

rh
cc: Mr. Fred Friendly

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF POWERED FLIGHT

National Headquarters 1405 G ST., N.W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C., STERLING 3-7488

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

James H. Doolittle, Chairman
Admiral DeWitt C. Ramsey, USN (Ret.)
Joseph K. McLaughlin
Joseph T. Geuting, Jr.
Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, USN (Ret.)
Howard F. Rough
Dr. Harold C. Hunt
Charles O. Cary

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Senator Clyde R. Hoey (North Carolina)
Senator Leverett Saltonstall (Massachusetts)
Senator John W. Bricker (Ohio)
Senator John F. Kennedy (Massachusetts)
Senator Barry Goldwater (Arizona)
Senator Alton Lennon (North Carolina)
Representative Herbert C. Bonner (North Carolina)
Representative Carl Hinshaw (California)
Representative Joseph P. O'Hara (Minnesota)
Representative J. Percy Priest (Tennessee)
Representative Peter F. Mack, Jr. (Illinois)
Representative Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)
Representative Robert C. Wilson (California)
The Honorable John Foster Dulles Secretary of State
The Honorable George M. Humphrey Secretary of the Treasury
The Honorable Charles E. Wilson Secretary of Defense
The Honorable Arthur E. Summerfield Postmaster General
The Honorable Douglas McKay Secretary of the Interior
The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson Secretary of Agriculture
The Honorable Sinclair Weeks Secretary of Commerce
The Honorable Robert T. Stevens Secretary of the Army
The Honorable Robert B. Anderson Secretary of the Navy
The Honorable Harold E. Talbott Secretary of the Air Force
Admiral Arthur W. Radford Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
General Matthew B. Ridgway Chief of Staff, United States Army
Admiral Robert B. Carney Chief of Naval Operations
General Nathan F. Twining Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. The Commandant, United States Marine Corps
Vice Admiral Merlin O'Neill The Commandant, United States Coast Guard
Mrs. Oswald B. Lord National Advisory Committee for the Women in the Armed Services
Honorable Robert B. Murray, Jr. Chairman, Air Coordinating Committee
Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker Chairman, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Dr. John F. Victory Executive Secretary, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Honorable Frederick B. Lee Administrator of Civil Aeronautics
Honorable Oswald Ryan Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board
Charles O. Cary Executive Secretary, Air Coordinating Committee

November 20, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Delighted to get your letter of November 17th advising that SEE IT NOW will observe the 50th Anniversary of Powered Flight in some way. Great news for us as this is one program in which Jimmy Doolittle has been particularly interested.

I am writing to your producer, Fred Friendly, asking if we can have a chat in New York November 27th.

Cordially,

Harry Haller

ajt

Harry Haller

T

3-7488

"This is a worth[illegible] for our country. People on the farm[illegible] celebrate with pride the fact that America's [illegible]racle of powered flight. Our inventive citizens wil[illegible] plane into a powerful tool for human progress. Today th[illegible] world demands that the United States lead the world in aviation [illegible]lopment and general strength. We shall all have to work together for [illegible]

—DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
President of the United States

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (cont'd)

Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

G. Drennan Albrecht
President, Airport Operators Council

E. Merritt Anderson
President, Aeronautical Training Society

E. M. Anderson
President, The National Flying Farmers Association

Daniel P. Barnard

Major General Lucas V. Beau
Commanding General, Civil Air Patrol

Frederick S. Blackall, Jr.
President, American Society of Mechanical Engineers

General Omar N. Bradley

C. E. A. Brown

Harry Bruno

Wright Bryan

Frank S. Bushey

Admiral Richard E. Byrd

Mrs. Sarah G. Caldwell

Jon D. Carey
President, The Soaring Society of America

Amon Carter

Robert Cass
President, Society of Automotive Engineers

Jacqueline Cochran

Harry K. Coffey
President, National Aeronautic Association

General J. Lawton Collins

James W. Cothran

Dr. L. C. Derthick
President, American Association of School Administrators

Dain Domich
President, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce

James H. Doolittle

F. C. Durant, III
President, American Rocket Society

Dr. William A. Early
President, National Education Association

Admiral William M. Fechteler

Harold E. Fellows
President, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters

Henry Ford, II

Dr. Paul E. Garber
Head Curator, National Air Museum, Smithsonian Institution

Major Lester D. Gardner

Joseph T. Geuting, Jr.
Chairman, Conference of National Aviation Organizations

Arthur Godfrey

Lewis K. Gough
National Commander, The American Legion

Harry Guggenheim

Alice Hammond
President, The Ninety Nines, Inc.

J. B. Hartranft, Jr.
President, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association

Honorable William B. Hartsfield
President, American Municipal Association

Frank A. Hecht
President, Navy League of the United States

Horace Henderson

John P. Henebry
President, Air Reserve Association of the United States

Honorable Herbert Hoover

Max Don Howell
Executive Director, American Iron and Steel Institute

Dr. Herold C. Hunt

Louis R. Inwood

Rear Admiral Jesse G. Johnson
President, American Air Mail Society

Eric Johnston
President, Motion Picture Association of America

H. B. Johnston
Executive Director, Aircoach Transport Association, Inc.

Arthur F. Kelly
Chairman of Board, Air Force Association

General George C. Kenney
President, Air Force Association

C. F. Kettering

Brigadier General Frank P. Lahm

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land
President, Air Transport Association

Laurence F. Lee

C. J. McCarthy
President, Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences

Mattie F. McFadden
President, Women Flyers of America, Inc.

Joseph K. McLaughlin
President, National Association of State Aviation Officials

Glenn L. Martin

Cecil F. Meadows
President, American Association of Airport Executives

George Meany
President, American Federation of Labor

Merrill C. Meigs

Marshall E. Miller
National Commander, AMVETS

Cole H. Morrow
Chairman, National Business Aircraft Association

R. S. Northington
Chairman, National Aviation Trades Association

Will D. Parker
President, The Early Birds

Ralph Platt
President, Aviation Writers Association

Frank M. Porter
President, American Petroleum Institute

Admiral D. C. Ramsey
President, Aircraft Industries Association

Walter P. Reuther
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Wayne E. Richards
Commander-in-Chief, V.F.W.

Edward V. Rickenbacker

Major General Earl T. Ricks
Chief, Air Division, National Guard Bureau

Dr. Virgil Rogers

Howard F. Rough

C. N. Sayen
President, Air Line Pilots Association

Arthur A. Schuck
Chief Executive Scout, Boy Scouts of America

Charles R. Sligh, Jr.
President, National Association of Manufacturers

General C. A. Spaatz

James Stewart

Keith Storey
President, Academy of Model Aeronautics

Dr. W. R. Stovall

Dorothy C. Stratton
National Executive Director, Girl Scouts of America

Harold C. Stuart

Admiral J. H. Towers

L. W. Trees
President, Aviation Distributors and Manufacturers Association

Roscoe Turner

General Hoyt S. Vandenberg

Charles E. Wilson
New York City

Halpern, N. L.

March 31, 1952

Dear Mac:

Many thanks for yours of the 29th.

Right now my own staff is pretty complete so I suggest young Abernathy contact Wells Church, editor-in-chief of our news department.

At doctors orders I'm off to get two weeks of Florida sunshine. When I get back let's by all means lunch.

Sincerely,

Mr. N. L. Halpern
Theatre Network Television, Inc.
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

(Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow)

mic

THEATRE NETWORK TELEVISION, INC.
515 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 3-3464

February 29, 1952

see Search.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

A young Princeton Graduate, Robert G. Abernethy, was steered to me by C. D. Jackson.

This young fellow is looking for employment in the news end of television or radio, becoming available out of Princeton this June.

He appeared to me to be a sufficiently good young prospect that I am taking the pains of calling him to your attention. If there is any slot into which you or your associates might think he could fit, I will be glad to have him call the proper person for an appointment.

Too much time has elapsed since we last got together. Although our entire family is a devoted Sunday afternoon viewing public of yours, there is still nothing like the real "live" Edward R. I'll be calling you for lunch one of these days.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Nate

NLH:GJ

N. L. Halpern

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Halvorson W. Ferron
Friday 9/12
4:30
~~Calling noon~~
~~Friday~~

Code 103
Special Devices Center
Office of Naval Research
Port Washington, New York
September 10, 1952

Pt. Wash - 9842

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This note precedes a telephone call which I plan to put through to your office on either Thursday or Friday of this week.

You may remember my telling you before the Democratic Convention in Chicago of my interest in doing a research study or doctoral dissertation on your radio and television reporting. I would be grateful if I could discuss this matter briefly with you when I phone you.

I also hope that arrangements might be made for a short meeting with you before I leave Port Washington on September 20 to return to a college professorship in the West. I might mention that I was close to going this year to a position at your own alma mater, Washington State College.

Sincerely,

W. Ferron Halvorson

W. Ferron Halvorson
Lt., USNR

come in Friday observe 7:45
" Sunday S.N.
Sat. Battle of Ages
Sun. Celebrity Time

Hammerstein, Osca

September 11, 1953

Dear Oscar:

This is merely a hasty note in reply to yours of September 2. I am just back from a month on the West Coast and leave tomorrow for Berlin.

I am most grateful to you for asking me to join you at Carnegie Hall on Armistice Night and am sorry I can't do it. What with two TV shows and five nights of radio every week, I just don't see how I will be able to do anything else.

I shall hope to see you soon when I am back from Germany.

As ever yours,

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein II
10 East 63rd Street
New York, New York

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2ND

10 East 63 St.
New York City

September 2, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Wednesday Nov. 11

On Armistice Night the United World Federalists are holding a meeting at Carnegie Hall. I will be the chairman. Will you be one of the speakers?

I am aware that you are not prepared to call yourself a world federalist, and I am not asking you to say you are, but if you would state some of the plain facts of life - of life among the nations - as you see it, you could do more than anyone I know to lead us into the atmosphere of reality in which the problem of peace must be considered. Is there any chance of your making such a speech?

All my best wishes to you.

Oscar

Oscar Hammerstein II

Hammond, Francis M.

February 5, 1953

Dear Mr. Hammond:

I hope you will forgive this belated thanks for your gracious letter of December 8. Things have been rather hectic here.

Your program idea sounds like a most worthwhile venture and I regret that there is little I can do to help since I no longer have anything to do with programs other than my own. I'm afraid the only thing I can suggest is that you communicate with Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS television.

Thanks again for writing as you did and good luck with the project.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Francis M. Hammond
National Conference of Christians
and Jews, Incorporated
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

nic

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

FOUNDED 1928

COMMISSION ON RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 9-4720

RABBI MAURICE N. EISENDRATH
REV. JOHN A. O'BRIEN
REV. JOSEPH R. SIZOO
Commission Co-Chairmen

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RT. REV. MSGR. LUIGI LIGUTTI
RABBI JULIUS MARK
WILLIAM W. MENDENHALL
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ALLYN P. ROBINSON
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Assistant Director

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BENSON FORD
National Co-Chairmen

EVERETT R. CLINCHY
President

STERLING W. BROWN
General Director

December 8, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was my pleasure to view the program yesterday of "This I Believe" and I was quite impressed by it. I wonder if you would be willing to explore the possibilities of inaugurating on CBS TV some discussion on "Our Moral and Religious Resources." At the National Conference of Christians and Jews annual meeting in Washington D.C., held in the Mayflower Hotel over the Armistice Day weekend, we were privileged to inaugurate this discussion by three addresses: one by a bishop of the Methodist Church (Bishop Martin of Dallas, Texas), another by a Roman Catholic bishop (Bishop Carroll of Wichita, Kansas) and another by the head of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America (Rabbi Finkelstein).

We have drawn up a tentative discussion outline destined to lay groups anywhere throughout the nation. We should like to have it used and evaluated by them and share in their recommendations and eventually publish a discussion outline which might be of use in inducing all religious groups in our country to discuss our spiritual and moral resources.

I was particularly interested in Jackie Robinson's remarks because, being a member of the same racial group as he, I can attest to his sincerity in saying that changes for the better in re the human relations problems are happening and that actually and potentially there is a great reservoir of goodwill in America and that real brotherhood will prevail in the United States of America.

I am sending you a copy of "Our Moral and Religious Resources". If you care to explore its possibilities, I for one will be at your disposition.

Very sincerely yours,

Francis M. Hammond

Francis M. Hammond
Assistant Director
Commission on Religious Organizations.

FMH:cs
Enc.

Hancock, John.

November 30, 1953

Dear John:

Thanks for yours of November 19.

You might be interested to watch tomorrow night's SEE IT NOW when we are going to show a piece on the whole story of aluminum.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John M. Hancock
One William Street
New York 4, New York

dm

JOHN M. HANCOCK
ONE WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

November 19, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Ed:

I am a regular watcher of your ALCOA television programs and I have found them all interesting, though maybe I am a bit biased as to the Navy and the Alcoa program.

I can't imagine that you and Fred are looking for ideas to exploit, but this may be a twist that will intrigue you.

Whenever a big preparedness or war program comes into sight, the people who are opposed to business always raise a hue and cry that business is not concerned about the welfare of the nation. I know every time there is a tremendous demand for more steel expansion this very thing happens, just as there has been a great hue and cry about the "monopoly" in the aluminum field.

I have been interested in preparedness all my life and I think a story about aluminum and its readiness to support the defense of the country might well be woven in with your presentations. Without pointing to the "monopoly" charges, I think a story about the increase in your capacity, the tonnages going into war needs, and the general price trend over a long period of time - might help clear up the situation in the minds of some people who like to attack business whenever an excuse can be found.

I may have missed some of the things you have said and done in this general field, so this is purely a personal suggestion for such use, if any, as you can make of it.

Sincerely,

John M. Hancock

jmh:h

Hanft, Benjamin

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Hanft:

Thank you for your letter of September 23.

While I appreciate your bringing the suggestion to my attention, I regret to say that I cannot use the material for my own programs. I would suggest, however, that you contact Mr. Sig Michelson, Director of Television for CBS. He may be able to find a place for it.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Benjamin Hanft, Director
Public Relations Department
Stephen Wise Congress House
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York

R. C.
Dm

American Jewish Congress

ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN *President*
SHAD POLIER *Chairman Executive Committee*
MORTON M. BERMAN *Chairman Administrative Committee*
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STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE, 15 EAST 84th STREET • NEW YORK 28, N. Y. • TRAFALGAR 9-4500

September 23, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think you will find some good feature material in former President Harry S. Truman's appearance as guest speaker at the dinner on Monday evening, November 9 at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City which will close the National Biennial Convention of the American Jewish Congress. About 1,500 Jewish community leaders from all parts of the nation, as well as representatives from civic, religious and labor groups, will attend.

On that night, the American Jewish Congress will present Mr. Truman with an illuminated scroll as the winner of the 1952 Stephen Wise Award "for his consistent and courageous leadership in the cause of civil rights during his term of office as President of the United States." The Award is one of four presented in Dr. Wise's name to persons or groups who in the year past have made the most outstanding contributions in the extension of civil rights and civil liberties in the United States; the growth and development of Israel; the advancement of Jewish education and the status and welfare of Jews in all lands.

In view of the newsworthiness of this occasion, and the significance of civil rights in our domestic and international affairs, we shall be glad to offer you every cooperation to enable your program to secure maximum coverage of Mr. Truman's appearance and remarks on November 9.

I would deeply appreciate your contacting me by letter or phone any time at your convenience. Thanks for what you do.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Hanft

Benjamin Hanft, Director
Public Relations Department

BH:vt

303

MUST BE HELD FOR RELEASE
7 P.M. SATURDAY, MAY 17
PLEASE HOLD CONFIDENTIAL

"The Press" paid surprise tribute to a radio man - for "outstanding service to a group of weekly newspapers" - at an unusual dinner meeting Saturday night (May 17) in Ithaca, N.Y.

Hosts at the affair were the more than 100 newspaper editors and their wives, publishers of some 40 small community papers, who gathered unannounced from all parts of upstate New York and northern Pennsylvania to honor Michael R. Hanna, general manager of Cornell University station WHCU, the CBS affiliate at Ithaca.

Planned by a committee of the editors themselves, the affair was a complete surprise to WHCU Manager Hanna, who thought he was combining "university business" with dinner as a guest of Cornell Vice-President John E. Burton.

Speakers were Mason Rossiter Smith, president of the New York Press Association and publisher of the Gouverneur Tribune-Press; Charles L. Ryder, former NYPA president and a past president of the National Editorial Association, publisher of the Cobleskill Times, and Vice-President Burton. Bristow Adams, emeritus professor of publications at Cornell and an honorary life member of the NYPA, was toastmaster and Maurice E. Miller, district NYPA director and publisher of the Addison Advertiser, presented Mr. Hanna with a special citation.

(MORE)

#2 - Press Honors Radioman Hanna

Behind the unusual dinner party is the story of a unique project in press-radio cooperation, conceived by Mr. Hanna and pioneered by WHCU in the spring of 1946 with the cooperation of an initial 40 community weeklies of the WHCU coverage area. Out of this co-operation grew a half-hour, Sunday radio program, the "Radio Edition of the Weekly Press", which, for the past six years, has faithfully broadcast each Sunday evening a digest of community thinking and democratic action at the grass roots level, as recorded by the small community press.

Objectives of the radio program (sustaining, by choice) were to encourage the small town editors to speak out editorially on current issues at all levels and, to enrich the background of information on democratic procedures for the solution of common, community problems, distilled from the news columns of an alert, grass roots press.

The program caught on quickly with area weeklies. Steadily the number of cooperating papers grew in the first year, climaxed when a special Peabody Award was given the program for "admirably linking together the editorial ability of 74 country editors in presenting material for social significance and interest". In the fall of 1949, the program became a Sunday evening feature on the 13-station Rural Radio (FM) Network and membership grew to 110 newspapers.

During the second year the program was broadcast, WHCU Manager Hanna added impetus by setting up an annual competition among cooperating newspapers and providing six annual cash prizes, aggregating $1,700.00, for outstanding editorial leadership and for consistent promotion of civic betterment. This contest was judged each year by a rotating panel of national leaders in the fields of journalism, radio, education and public

(cont)

affairs. The awards were made at an annual dinner each fall at Cornell at which as many as 75 of the cooperating papers, represented by the editors and their wives, were honored by distinguished members of the university community.

Several weeks ago, WHCU notified the cooperating editors that the program, leaving the air in mid-May for its summer hiatus, would be suspended indefinitely, pending its reorganization. Many of the editors responded with letters of regret and the commonly expressed hope that the program would soon be returned to the air. That same hope was reiterated by the speakers Saturday night at a dinner that was obviously intended not only as a tribute but as an encouragement to the man who made the program possible.

Their own acceptance and appreciation of the program over the years is perhaps best expressed in the words of the formal citation presented by the editors Saturday night to WHCU Manager Hanna, "in recognition of his outstanding service to a group of weekly newspapers". Says the citation:

"Conceiving and initiating the unique program, "The Radio Edition of The Weekly Press", Mr. Hanna blazed a trail through a wilderness of misunderstanding which had engendered suspicion and enmity between two important media of information. Sponsoring this program without gain for Station WHCU, he encouraged the cooperation of more than 100 newspapers; spurred many editors to greater efforts in writing thought-provoking opinions; and financed a series of contests for large prizes to stimulate community action and editorial leadership at the grassroots of America. This citation is

(MORE)

presented as a token of the high esteem in which this group of editors hold Mr. Hanna, and their appreciation for his five years' sponsorship of this distinguished promotion. It attests the sincere friendship of a group of editors for a fine and generous radio official."

- 0 -

Hanna, Mike

MAY 16, 1952

PERSONAL

MR. S. M. WOODSIDE
WHCU
ITHACA, NEW YORK

PLEASE ADDMY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS AND PERSONAL ESTEEM FOR MIKE HANNA TO THOSE THAT WILL BE SHOWERED UPON HIM BY THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EDITORS MANY OF WHOM PRACTICE THEIR CRAFT WITH GREATER SKILL THAN I CAN COMMAND. I RETAIN THE GREENEST OF MEMORIES OF THE EVENING I WAS PRIVILEGED TO SPEND WITH THEM A FEW YEARS AGO AND MUST CONCLUDE THAT MIKE'S SUCCES IS DUE IN CONSIDERABLE PART TO THE OPPORTUNITY THAT HE HAS HAD TO WORK WITH THEM.

REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43-7

KC — 1000 W FM 97.3 MC — 40,000 W

CBS

W · H C · U
ITHACA NEW YORK

May 15, 1952

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It has been a long time since you, Morris Ernst and Eugene Meyer judged the first round of competition for the press leadership awards and became acquainted with our program, "Radio Edition of the Weekly Press". I thought you might be interested to know something about the latest development.

We have lost our co-sponsor, the Rural Radio Network, and pending a reorganization, notified the 110 editors that the show was leaving the air indefinitely this month.

Sometimes it has been hard to estimate the true feelings of the cooperating editors but their reaction to our announcement spoke volumes for the success of this venture in press-radio cooperation. Saturday night, one hundred of the editors and their wives are gathering on the campus from all parts of upstate New York and northern Pennsylvania to give Mike a testimonial dinner and present him with a citation for outstanding service to the weekly press. This affair was engineered, ~~that~~ is being staged entirely by the weekly press editors and as of this moment Mike has no inkling of what is coming off Saturday night.

Best regards,

Sam Woodside

S. M. Woodside
Assistant Manager

SMW:mar

Enc.

Hannon, Stuart

December 29, 1953

Dear Mr. Hannon:

I have your letter of December 22nd. I regret to have to tell you that there appears to be no way in which I can be helpful to you at this time. Since I am no longer a Vice President of CBS, I am concerned solely with the production and presentation of my own radio and television programs and there are, at present, no openings on my staff. I note that you have talked with Mr. Wells Church, Director of CBS Radio News, and I am sure that if he has any helpful suggestions he will communicate with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stuart L. Hannon
226 Lincoln Avenue
Redwood City
California

rh

MICHIGAN 1011

THE BILTMORE HOTEL
LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA

BARON LONG, PRESIDENT
CHARLES BAAD, MANAGING DIRECTOR
EDWARD S. BERNARD, MANAGER

Address until January 5
226 Lincoln Avenue
Redwood City
California

Dec 22, 1953

Mr Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

About three weeks ago, when I first arrived in N.Y. from my Embassy post in Bern, I had a long discussion with Wells Church regarding my ardent wish to leave the foreign service — after nine years overseas — and return to broadcasting. He was quite interested in the experience I have had, throughout Europe, and I left with him a brief curriculum vitae just before he left for the Bermuda Conference. I enclose some additional reference material which may be of interest.

I am writing to you partly because your dramatically produced spot journalism is what I am most interested in, what I used to do & attempt to do on a shoestring budget on the west

coast for ABC before going overseas. It is also the kind of programming which, to my mind, can focus public attention on crucial issues today which, through press and other media, are lost in distractions or through shock treatment to which the public no longer responds.

There is nothing in the world which would interest me more than working on projects of this kind, and the experimental area is almost unlimited. I have written all kinds of radio shows, but during the past few years I have been confined to diplomatic work exclusively. Shortly after the war and for three years I broadcast weekly to the German people in German. I speak French fluently, good Italian and some modern Greek and Russian.

My problem now is one of time. By January 11, as I advised Mr Church, I must report for another assignment which, I believe, will be southeast Asia! After nine years overseas, I want to spend at least the major part of each year in America with my children. I would do much to make this transition now, and am confident that CBS would have no reason to be disappointed in any way with my abilities. Sincerely, Stuart L. Hannon

P.S. I believe we met once at the Etoile or some such restaurant in London in early '45. You were with David Niven and I with Maurice Bothwell and Leslie Banks.

Hanson, Harry

November 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Hanson:

Thank you for your nice letter and your suggestion for a new group of records. While I find the suggestion very interesting, I doubt that there is any possibility of my working on such a project any time in the foreseeable future. Five radio and two television broadcasts each week take a tremendous amount of preparation, and I had to decide not to do anything in addition for the time being.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Hanson
c/o High School
Sauk Centre, Minnesota

rh

SAUK CENTRE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Sauk Centre, Minnesota

S. O. AAKER, Superintendent

E. C. THOMPSON
Junior High School Principal

M. A. Norcia
Junior High School Principal

Harry Hanson, Inst.
c/o High School
Sauk Centre, Minnesota

Mr. Ed Murrow
C.B.S. News Announcer;

Dear Mr. Murrow:

An idea hit me that I thought I would pass along to you for you to do with it what you wish. As a teacher of American history I am constantly on the look out to add variety to my classroom procedure. Incidentally, I use your recordings of "I hear it Now."

My thought is this. How about a group of records, with you interspersing detail, showing the "Sounds that Make up the American Scene." In it have a typical day at the New York Stock Exchange, at a tobacco auction, a New York dock with steamers and tugs, Niagara Falls, a hunter taking a shot at a deer in the north woods of Minnesota, the Mardi Gras parade, etc.

I personally feel that this would aid appreciably in bringing the Heritage of America closer to the students in the classroom. Maybe you have even done something like this already, I don't know. It is just a thought, and I for one would go for it in a big way. Thank you. I remain,

Sincerely,
Harry Hanson
Harry Hanson

Hanson, Henry

December 18, 1953

Dear Hank:

Very many thanks for your nice letter. The gift was more in the nature of a Bon Voyage present rather than a farewell one. It was always good to work with you, and I hope we shall be able to resume our association some day.

I leave for Korea tonight so there is no time for anything more than this hasty little note.

Best of luck to you.

As ever,

Mr. Henry Hanson
c/o Mrs. Mildred M. Weldon
43 East 27 Street
New York 16, New York

rh

U.S. Air Forces

Dear Commander –

Because you are a man of the world you know what two hundred dollars is. But for a fellow in my boots it's even more. Money, cash, is a unarkable solvent. And I am very grateful to you for the aid, when I needed it most, your gift gave me. Many, many thanks.

I was overcome by the amount, but hope I have used it as a thoughtful, sober person should. I hope too it wasn't a farewell present but rather till we meet again. I can think of no association I've had that to me seems so enjoyable and profitable as working with you. It will be my good fortune and pleasure for us to continue our friendship for a long time to come.

So until later, with my sincere thanks, please give my regards to Mrs. Nurrow and Casey.

Hank

28 November 1953

Hardy David K

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

SRS/53
Ref/m

27 March 1953

Form returned

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. David Keith Hardy is being seriously considered for appointment with the United Nations.

Before making a final decision, we should like to supplement our knowledge of his suitability and background with a candid appraisal from those who have worked closely with him in the past. It is our understanding that you are personally acquainted with his work and we should, therefore, be very grateful if you could give us your opinion of his professional competence, integrity and general reputation and let us know whether you would consider him a suitable candidate for the position described in detail on the enclosed sheet. It would also be valuable to us to know whether you consider him free from prejudice or intolerance with regard to race, religion and nationality.

Any other information you may wish to give us about him, which might help us in reaching a decision concerning his candidacy, will be greatly appreciated. A reference statement form is enclosed for your convenience in providing more detailed information if you wish to use it.

Your statements will, of course, be regarded as strictly confidential.

Yours very truly,

Léone Muller

Leone Muller (Miss)
Recruitment Unit
Bureau of Personnel

An early reply would be greatly appreciated.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue Avenue
New York, New York

Harmon, Bert

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

MR. JOHN DERR

E. R. Murrow

April 30, 1952

I think the attached is self-explanatory.

He impressed me as an able guy and I like his columns which are attached to his letter. Would you look it over and let him or me know what the chances are.

E.R.M.

April 30, 1952

Dear Pat Harmon:

Many thanks for yours of April 21 and for the clippings.

I wish to hell I knew more about sports writing - the only thing I can say is that I like your stuff very much indeed. I'm passing it on to a few friends of mine in radio and television to see what they think and whether they can come up with some useful suggestion.

It was a pleasure to talk with you on the plane and I hope you will give me a shout when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Pat Harmon
The Cincinnati Post
Post Square & Elm Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

mic

cc: John Derr

"Post Sports Editor" - met on plane enroute from Miami. Interested in a radio or TV assignment. (Sent his letter and clippings to John Derr)

Publicity
SP

Harper's BAZAAR
incorporating Junior Bazaar
572 Madison Avenue New York City 22 Plaza 5-2800

CARMEL SNOW
editor

O Kay
11:00 AM.
Fri. 5/15
at
home

Mr. M.
Just to remind you - I've told Mrs. M.
DM.

May 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For some time I have been meaning to ask you to pose for a photograph for Harper's Bazaar as I think the work you are doing is so interesting - wonderful.

Dorothy Wheelock, one of our editors, will call you within the next few days to find out if and when this can be arranged.

My very, very best,

Carmel Snow

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

CS/cd

Louise Dah-Wolfe
Leffler

Harriman, Averell

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY

APR 30 1952

Dear Ed:

I am terribly sorry that I did not get a chance to see you when you were in Washington. It was a day which brought a new crisis every hour on the hour.

I am very anxious to have a chat with you and hope you will call me when you are next in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Averell

Averell Harriman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Harriman, Averell

WU024 PD

NEWYORK NY APR 15 103PME

EDWARD V MURROW

I CONGRATULATE THE PEABODY AWARDS COMMITTEE FOR THEIR DECISION TO HONOR YOU THIS YEAR IT HAS GIVEN ME MUCH SATISFACTION WARMEST REGARDS

AVERELL HARRIMAN

119P..

RECEIVED
1934 APR 15 PM 1:23
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Hastings, Larry G

November 28, 1952

Dear Mr. Hastings:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for yours of the fifth and for your gracious comment about the election coverage.

Enclosed herewith the photo you requested. Thanks again for writing as you did - it was a pleasure to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Larry G. Hastings
City Hall
Toledo, Ohio

nic

Nancy
Nice
note
& photo
thinking

CITY OF TOLEDO
OHIO

ARNOLD V. FINCH
CITY MANAGER
ZONE 2

November 5, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a letter which I have been intending to write since September. It was then that I met with you at the Air Force Association Convention in Detroit. We talked together at the party which Donald Douglas gave in the penthouse of the Veteran's Building.

I had been wanting to write and tell you how much my wife and I enjoyed meeting you and talking with you. You are a long time favorite of ours on CBS so it was a genuine pleasure to meet you.

Last night's CBS coverage of the election news and your appearance on the program moved me to finally writing. Columbia can be rightfully proud of the wonderful job it did in carrying the results on television. It was a thrillingly complete visual report to the Nation. Congratulations and thanks.

While I don't like to fall into the category of "autograph-seeker", I would very much appreciate receiving a photo of you. If you see fit to send one, I will be pleased.

Looking forward to meeting you again,

Cordially,
Larry G. Hastings
Larry G. Hastings
Public Relations Officer

Haverlin, Carl

November 24, 1953

Dear Carl:

Thank you for your letter suggesting that I review a book for your Teen-Age Book Parade program. I would like very much to do this of course, but unfortunately the preparation required for five radio and two television programs every week consumes just about all the time and energy I have; so, I must most regretfully say no.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Carl Haverlin, President
Broadcast Music, Inc.
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

rh

BROADCAST MUSIC, INC.
580 Fifth Avenue . New York, N. Y.
ZONE 36
PLAZA 7-1800

November 5, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Will you help 1,000 broadcasterS stimulate reading in their communities?

Time Magazine of July 6, 1953 reported that "fewer people read and buy books in this nation than in any other modern democracy." Whatever the reasons for this lack of interest in reading in the United States, we have been doing something about it. For the past 91 weeks, through our Teen-Age Book Parade program which is supplied to radio stations free of charge, more than 1,000 stations in the United States and Canada have been successfully broadcasting programs designed to attract people to good reading. The enclosed material, I think, will give you the complete story on this project.

We would like you to review a book for one of our programs... any book that you feel might whet the appetite for more reading by the new or occasional reader. No matter if the book you choose has been reviewed before; the fact that you select it indicates that it is worth reviewing again from another point of view.

Had we asked your cooperation at the beginning of our campaign, you might have regretfully put our letter into your "lost cause" file. Happily, though, as we go into our third year, we can report that our project is a success. The book reviews, which are incorporated into 15-minute radio scripts, are being run in cooperation with local and school libraries, boards of education and other civic groups. In many cases, the reviews are piped directly into classrooms.

Although the program format and our objective of engendering enthusiasm for "the wonderful world of books" will remain the same, we are broadening our approach to the series by asking our reviewers not to limit, necessarily, their choice of books to those specifically directed at teen-agers. We are anxious to direct our efforts at the greatest possible potential reading public.

Reviews for the Book Parade should run to about 1500 words, and Broadcast Music, Inc. will pay a token fee of $35.00 for each review. I am enclosing a standard contract for your information. If you feel that you can participate, we would appreciate your letting us know the title of the book you wish to review.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Haverlin,
President

CH:je
Enclosures

Haverlin, Carl

March 17, 1953

Dear Carl:

Just a note to tell you how sorry I am to again be unable to participate in the BMI Program Clinics this year. The fact of the matter is I am leaving for Europe on May 22, and as things stand now I do not plan to return until the latter part of August.

My thanks again for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Carl Haverlin
Broadcast Music, Inc.
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

nic

BROADCAST MUSIC, INC.
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

NC
Regrets —
~~[illegible]~~
etc.

March 3, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You have probably noticed in the trade press that BMI is again going to hold Program Clinics this year in conjunction with BAB. I am attaching a schedule of the clinics giving information as to dates and location. Forty of the forty-three scheduled are confirmed. Three, marked with asterisks, are not yet set as to date and location.

I am again extending to you a cordial invitation to participate personally in these clinics. If you could not take the time from your busy schedule to cover an entire week, it may be that you could, without too much difficulty, make one or two of the dates.

Inasmuch as we are picking the teams now, I would appreciate your letting me know whether you will be able to speak at any of the meetings.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Haverlin

CH:JC
Enclosure

BMI---BAB CLINICS----TRAVEL PLANS

(Subject to change, but correct
as of February 26, 1953)

TEAM ONE		TEAM TWO	
5/25	WISCONSIN (Milwaukee)	5/25	MAINE (Portland)
5/26	ILLINOIS (Chicago)	5/26	MASSACHUSETTS (Boston)
* 5/27	MISSOURI (city not set)	5/27	CONNECTICUT (Hartford)
6/1	IOWA (Des Moines)	6/1	NEW YORK (Rochester)
6/3	NEBRASKA (Omaha)	6/3	PENNSYLVANIA (Phila.)
6/5	KANSAS (Wichita)	6/5	MARYLAND (Baltimore)
6/8	OKLAHOMA (Okla. City)	6/8	PENNSYLVANIA (Pittsburgh)
6/10	TEXAS (Houston)	6/10	MICHIGAN (Detroit)
6/12	LOUISIANA (New Orleans)	6/12	OHIO (Columbus)
6/15	TEXAS (Ft. Worth)	6/15	INDIANA (Indianapolis)
6/16	NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque)		
6/17	ARIZONA (Phoenix)	6/17	KENTUCKY (Louisville)
6/19	CALIFORNIA (Los Angeles)	* 6/19	TENNESSEE (city not set)
6/22	CALIFORNIA (San Francisco)	6/22	ARKANSAS (Little Rock)
6/24	OREGON (Portland)	6/24	MISSISSIPPI (Jackson)
6/26	WASHINGTON (Seattle)	6/26	FLORIDA (Miami Beach)
6/29	IDAHO (Boise)	6/29	ALABAMA (Birmingham)
6/30	UTAH (Salt Lake City)	6/30	GEORGIA (Atlanta)
7/1	COLORADO (Denver)	7/1	SOUTH CAROLINA (Columbia)
7/6	MONTANA (Billings)	* 7/6	NORTH CAROLINA (city not set)
7/8	NORTH DAKOTA (Bismark)	7/8	VIRGINIA (Roanoke)
7/9	MINNESOTA (Minneapolis)	7/10	WEST VIRGINIA (Charleston)

For your information BAB will conduct a sales clinic on the day following each BMI program clinic.

Newsweek

Reprinted from DECEMBER 22, 1952

BOOKS

INDUSTRY:

Rise of Radio Reviews

Every week the Teen Age Book Parade brings to its listeners some surprisingly good criticism of some surprisingly good books, new. and old. The program was started last year when Carl Haverlin, president of Broadcast Music, Inc., wrote to book reviewers all over the United States and asked them to pick out and review a book which they thought young people would like.

Broadcast Music then distributed the reviews to the radio stations, which arranged with local libraries to display the books the week they were discussed on the air. The stations also could sell the programs if they could find sponsors. Thus the program looked at first like any number of dutiful attempts to bring culture to America's notoriously apathetic youth. But somehow a quality of genuine enthusiasm came into the enterprise: The books turned out to be first-rate; the reviews were written with warmth and freshness; the number of stations using the material reached 600 in two months. Now, at the start of the second year, more than 1,000 stations are using it. In Chicago the Board of Education is sending it over an FM network to every school in the city.

James Bassett of The Los Angeles Mirror wrote about "Kim" in terms of Kim's four-year training, from 13 to 17, for the British Secret Service. Hugh Jencks, managing editor of The Great Bend (Kans.) Tribune, wrote a thoughtful piece about Ann Nolan Clark's strange and haunting book, "Secret of the Andes." Era Bell Thompson, managing editor of Ebony Magazine, discussed Willa Cather's "My Antonia," and C.L. Douglas, managing editor of The Fort Worth Press, managed to make his tribute to Robert Louis Stevenson's "Kidnapped" an essay of merit in its own right.

Typical of the fresh note in the reviews is that of Robert Williams, of The Paterson (N.J.) Call, discussing Capt. Frederick Marryat's "Masterman Ready." Scheduled to run for exactly 14 minutes 30 seconds, the broadcast begins with the announcer asking: How would you like to read one of the original tales of the South Pacific? Sousa's "High School Cadets" sounds. There follow some introductory remarks, accompanied by background music, "Song of the Islands." Then Williams plunges into Marryat's story, and a terrific story it is. The trials, ingenuity, and courage of the Seagrave family wrecked on a coral reef are such as to make everyone want to read the book. And at the end, when 30 canoes loaded with savages besiege the family in their stockade, and old Masterman Ready gives up his life to save them, Beethoven's "Eroïca" symphony comes in and fades out again, at exactly 13 minutes 50 seconds of the broadcast, just in time to announce the one for next week.

Not all the reviews are as good as Williams's. Some are perfunctory, and a good many reviewers seem to have confused teen-agers with the very early grades. In fact, Broadcast Music has received some enthusiastic fan mail from fifth graders. Occasionally reviewers are plainly logrolling their friends' books. Sen. Estes Kefauver, though he produced a good review of North Callahan's "Smoky Mountain Country," managed to work the story of his fight with Boss Crump, a history of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the story of his coonskin cap into his literary essay. But in most cases the quality of the books reviewed—Grant's "Memoirs," "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," "Treasure Island," "The Red Badge of Courage"—insures a pretty high level of comment, and generally the reviewers are indulging in the pleasantest form of criticism: recalling affectionately the books they enjoyed in their own youth.

BROADCAST MUSIC, INC.
580 Fifth Avenue • New York, N. Y.
ZONE 36
PLAZA 7-1800

Broadcast Music, Inc.,
580 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

The following, when signed by you, will constitute our entire agreement with respect to my review of

which is delivered to you herewith.

I hereby grant to you all rights in such book review for the entire world and for the duration of any rights therein, including, but not in limitation of the foregoing, the right to cause the same to be broadcast, utilized in connection with television programs, and published. I shall have the right, however, to permit the publication of the review in newspapers, magazines, or books which are collections of my works.

I represent that the review is my sole and original composition, and that I have the right to make this grant. You shall have the right to copyright the review in your name, and if I cause the review to be published, I shall cause the proper copyright notice to be affixed so that your interests may be protected.

You shall pay to me, within ten days after your receipt of this letter and the enclosed book review, the sum of $35.00 which is full payment to me for all rights granted hereunder.

Very truly yours,

Accepted:

BROADCAST MUSIC, INC.

By_____

Haverlin, Carl

July 30, 1952

Dear Carl:

I am just back from Chicago and take this first opportunity to say my thanks for yours of July 2.

I should love to attend the Denver sessions, but unfortunately for me, I shall be tied to New York all of next week. Thanks for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Carl Haverlin
~~Broadcast Music Inc.~~
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

BROADCAST MUSIC, INC.
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

CARL HAVERLIN
PRESIDENT

July 2, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I don't know when this letter will get to you, since I know that you have tremendous problems facing you with the Convention.

However, I do want to give you this earnest invitation to go to Denver to appear in our seminar August third to ninth. In the event you could not stay there for the full week, we could arrange to have you high spot for a day or two. In short, the invitation is for as long as you can make it. Obviously all expenses will be paid both ways.

I can give you full details by phone if you want further information. In the meantime, I am going to keep a spot open for you.

Sincerely,

Carl Haverlin

CH:JC

Haverlin, Carl

RADIO PIONEERS

580 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

PLaza 7-1800

No called 3/25.

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Hall of Fame and Awards
MARK WOODS

Program
TED COTT
JOSEPH M. BARNETT

March 14, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

I hope that you are planning to come out to the NARTB convention in Chicago at the end of the month. I would like very much to have you sit at the head table during the Radio Pioneers banquet on Tuesday evening, April 1st.

As you probably know, Mr. Kaltenborn is celebrating his thirtieth anniversary in radio, and we will make mention of this during the banquet. I thought it would be very nice if you could act as Master of Ceremonies for this brief portion of the program. I will give you more details on what I have in mind when you get out there.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Haverlin

CH:mb

You missed the first notice - Well, ra's something new -- in Clinics -!
(If you got the first notice, we'll remind you again)

OUGHT: TO ALL BROADCASTERS IN OUR 48 STATES

OM: Glenn Dolberg, Broadcast Music, Inc., New York

QUESTION: Are you taking a vacation this summer? Early August??

QUESTION: Vacation in Colorado? Denver, for example?? R.S.V.P.

uld be you'll want to change nebulous plans into something definite and really ke your vacation in Colorado. Here's why.....in few words:

BMI SUMMER SEMINAR

iversity of Denver (at Denver) has reserved the week August 3rd for the BMI ummer Seminar. And you are invited to attend. Only 200 of you, that is for rmitory facilities are available for no more than 200.

eat! But what is the BMI SUMMER SEMINAR? It is an expanded, five day version the now well known one day BMI CLINICS (37 held last year and 43 this year). ime difference being that the full week SEMINAR will permit longer periods for lks, discussions, demonstrations, work-shop, etc., and loads of time for the all portant questions and answers that bring out the finer points from top broadcasters o will be there from all parts of the country comprising the panel of speakers. Also ny additional subjects will be covered in great detail. In fact, the BMI SUMMER MINAR will offer a priceless "refresher course" at top professional level.

pensive?? The answer is "NO". It will cost you only your travel and living expenses ile at Denver University. No registration charge for the SEMINAR. Beautiful, new, dern dormitory apartments (of one and two bedrooms, living room and slick kitchens commodating two to four persons) are available for the extremely low price of $3.00 r night per person. Meals at very low cost (campus prices) are available at the mpus cafeteria. Daily SEMINAR luncheons in dining room at $1.50. (For your family, mpus grocery handy by. Cook your own meals).

VES and/or HUSBANDS?? Yes, indeed. Bring them along at the above mentioned prices r person. Activities, tours and events will be planned to entertain the "non-radio" mbers of your family. * CHILDREN?? Why not? SEMINAR (Clinic, study, refresher...you me it) and on such occasions, Mamma usually goes where Papa goes. And should. And will.

NVER UNIVERSITY is located about six miles from downtown Denver. The SEMINAR will be ld in the new and beautiful Student Union Building just a hip and a hop from the equally ne and new dormitory buildings. (I was there just a couple of weeks ago and inspected e facilities. A grand spot for such a meeting of broadcasters).

ings to see and do? Colorado is long famous as a fabulous vacationland. Many of you ll come by automobile and, as you probably know, Colorado is buzzing and bustin' with teresting events and beautiful places. Mountains, trees and streams to engage your ee time to round out a real vacation. (Remind me to tap the Colorado Chamber of Commerce r this free plug).

MINAR PANEL OF SPEAKERS. Outstanding speakers are being assembled to complete an in- resting and worthwhile agenda for the entire week. A dozen of the most popular speakers 1951-1952 BMI CLINICS have already indicated their desire to serve (taking a full week ay from their busy jobs) for whatever help they may be in the betterment of programming d station operation.

MES THE FINAL QUESTION. ARE YOU INTERESTED?? CAN YOU ATTEND? SEE NEXT PAGE!

* $4.00 per week, each, for the first & second child - no charge for room for the 3rd or 4th child -

Because of the necessary limit on attendance (200 persons in the dormitory and near-by, modern Motels), I could think of no better way to learn just who and how many of you may be interested and able to attend the BMI SEMINAR than to tell you the story in this informal way....and then LET YOU TELL ME. Will you, please??

ANOTHER OUTSTANDING FEATURE INCLUDED - A TELEVISION WORKSHOP SESSION.
On Saturday, August 9th, ONE FULL DAY will be devoted to TV workshop talks and demonstrations of TV programming and operations. This is made possible through the cooperation of Gene O'Fallon, KFEL and Hugh B. Terry, KLZ, Denver.

Well, my brief story is ended. Will you favor me now by giving a couple of days' thought and planning and dreaming about the SEMINAR and then fill out, sign and return the enclosed enrollment blank to me with your check? I in turn, will pass this on to Russell Porter, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, who will arrange for accommodations for you.

Sincerely,

Glenn Dolberg

Glenn Dolberg
Director of Station Relations
BMI, 580 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PS: Make check payable to BMI SUMMER SEMINAR

Hayes, Helen

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

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U23CC 1B NL PD

NEWYORK NY JAN 12 1953

ED MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

485 MADISON AVE NYK

No Called 1/14

DEAR ED

JUST AS I LEAVE NEW YORK TO GO ON TOUR I MUST MAKE A SPECIAL REQUEST FOR A LITTLE OF YOUR PRECIOUS LEISURE TIME TO HELP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POLIO WILL YOU READ A BRIEF COMMENTARY OPENING THE MARCH OF DIMES FASHION SHOW, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 27TH AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA ANITA LOOS IS WRITING THE SCRIPT AND SHIRLEY BOOTH, THE HARRISONS, BETTE DAVIS, MAURICE EVANS AMONG OTHERS WILL BE WITH US AS COMMENTATORS FOR THE OTHER SCENES. THIS SHOW CLIMAXES THE MOST IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN AFTER THE WORST AND YET THE MOST HOPEFUL POLIO YEAR OF ALL TIME. PLEASE SAY Y ES AND HELP US SINCE I WILL BE IN BOSTON I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CALLING MY GOOD FRIEND ELAINE WHITELAW AT THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION BE 3-0500 SHE HAS ALL THE DETAILS. GRATEFULLY WITH LOVE

HELEN HAYES 25 EAST END AVENUE

750P

Pl 9-2900

File

Pls make telephone card

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Hayes, Leslie

Pl 5-1000

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
(C.C.I.R.)
SEVENTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY 1953

Telephone ABBey 6771
Telegrams *Inland:* COMRADIO PARL LONDON
Overseas: COMRADIO LONDON

CHURCH HOUSE,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.1.

LWH./994.

9th October 1953.

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485, Madison Ave.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

My dear Ed.,

Just to say that I hope to be in New York for a short while from October 27th. I shall be staying at the Hotel Ambassador and I do hope to have the great pleasure of seeing Janet and Casey and yourself.

Yours ever,

Wog.

Leslie Hayes

DG./

Hayes, Leslie

January 9, 1952

Dear Wog:

Many thanks for your letter of October 23. This, so help me, is my first opportunity to answer it. I was in fact in England when your letter arrived. Janet was with me and we went over and spent a week in Paris immediately after the election.

Since coming home, I have started a weekly half-hour television show on Sunday afternoons called SEE IT NOW. It seems to be going fairly well - at least the critics reactions were not unfavorable. But this plus my regular radio schedule leaves me no time for correspondence or extracurricular activities. Janet is well: Casey is now in the first grade, and last week did the narration for their Christmas play.

We speak of you both often, and who knows, we may get over sometime next summer.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leslie Hayes
43, Quai Wilson
Geneva, Switzerland

THE WEST SOMERSET FREE PRES

SATURDAY, OC

GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED AT PORLOCK

Johann Wilhelm Reuhl, who is buried at Porlock and would have been 30 if he was alive, had his grave visited recently by his mother, Frau Reuhl, and his brother, Friedrich Wilhelm Reuhl. Their visit was to lay a wreath on the grave. Johann was a member of the crew of the Junkers 88 bomber which was shot down near Porlock on September 27th, 1940. Of a crew of four, he was the only one killetd

Frau Reuhl and Herr Friedrick also spoke to some of the residents who had witnessed the crash, some of whom had been tending the grave with fresh flowers.

Y, OCTOBER 20.

43, QUAI WILSON, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
TEL. 21670

LWH./559.

23rd October 1951.

22

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485, Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

PERSONAL

My dear Ed.,

I would like to quote from your book "This is London", page 207, a short excerpt from the piece you did on September 29, 1940. I know you will remember it well because it was the piece you did after your return from Porlock (West Somerset) :

> "At eight in the morning a German bomber crashed on the beach three hundred yards from the hotel. Three members of the crew walked out. The fourth was dead."

Then read the enclosed cutting which comes from "The West Somerset Free Press" of Saturday last, October 20, 1951. I think you will agree that it is a fitting post-script, and if the press of the present day international events leaves you a few seconds, you may like to use it in one of your nightly broadcasts.

Incidentally, reading on through that piece of 29 September 1940, I see you referred to the Royal Oak and its landlord. Bunty and I have just spent a month's holiday down in Somerset and, of course, we visited the Royal Oak. The bar is now all painted out and considerably

cleaner than it was, and the landlord has changed. But I met the old one (Calvert) in the bar of the Luttrell Arms in Dunster. He had not changed; nor indeed has the Ship at Porlock weir where you stayed. The Perkins are still there and we had dinner in the same little dining-room.

I wonder if, by any chance, you are in England at the moment for it occurs to me that there is an election on Thursday, and I remember that eighteen months ago you came over especially to report it. I do wish that you and Janet would get over to Geneva in one of your European trips and that we might have an opportunity of seeing you.

Our love to you

Yours ever

Wogi

Encl.

DG./

Hechinger, Fred M.

April 3, 1952

Dear Mr. Hechinger:

Mr. Murrow is away on a brief vacation and has asked me in his absence to write to you in reply to your letter of December 11. He has been buried for the past few months and is sorry not to have been in touch with you before this.

If it will still serve a useful purpose he will be delighted to see you to discuss your project when he returns to the office. Please call him, (PLaza 5-2000) late next week and we shall arrange an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Gammarota
(Secretary to Mr. Murrow)

Mr. Fred M. Hechinger
New York ~~Herald Tribune~~
230 West 41st Street
New York 18, New York

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
A European Edition is Published Daily in Paris

Ennsylvania 6-4000

230 West 41st Street, New York 18

December 11, 1951

Called - April 14 3:30

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Washington, D. C.

4/14 referred here to Mr. S. Novins

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe that I have an idea for a project which might be of mutual interest to both of us as well as your organization and our newspaper.

There is absolutely no urgency about this, but I should be delighted to discuss the matter with you some time in the future either in Washington or in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Fred M. Hechinger

Fred M. Hechinger
Education Editor

Heiberg, H. H. D.

December 7, 1953

Dear Captain Heiberg:

Many thanks for your nice letter and kind comments. I am glad to hear that "One Plane -- One Bomb" has been of value to you in your training program.

I appreciate your suggestion that I make a commercial recording of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" but frankly, I think of myself essentially as a newsman and do not at the moment feel prepared to venture into other fields.

Sincerely yours,

Captain H. H. D. Heiberg, Jr.
2929 Woodstock Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland

rh

2929 Woodstock Avenue
Silver Spring, Md.
27 November 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As an officer on duty in the Headquarters, USAF, Project Office for the Ground Observer Corps, I should like to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation for your very effective efforts in behalf of the air defense of the United States. Your film, "One Plane -- One Bomb" has been and is of tremendous value in our program. As in all the "See It Now" programs, it presents the story simply and in clear-cut fashion.

After listening to you on many occasions, I have become interested in an idea which I wish you would consider seriously. I recently discussed this idea with Lt. Col. Robert Keim, of the New York Public Information Office, and he agreed that it has some merit. It is at his suggestion that I am writing to you.

Briefly, the idea -- andiit by no means pertains to official matters -- is this: a commercial recording, by you, of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam". Your voice is, of course, well known; it further has a distinctive quality which I believe would make such a recording a definite success. I know that I should like to have one, and those friends to whom I have mentioned the suggestion feel the same way.

I should be very pleased if the idea appeals to you; in any case, however, I shall continue to watch your program with a great deal of interest.

Sincerely,

H. H. D. HEIBERG, JR.
Captain, USAF

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Henry

17 Feb 53

Dear Ed,

It's been most interesting to see how well your program, "See It Now" is measuring up to its original promise. I thought it most ambitious then. Your final commercial Sunday set a new high in commercials. I'm sure your audience appreciated it.

I've been hoping you might find time to come out to the island some week-end. This is small villiage atmosphere just five minutes from downtown New York. If a week-end won't work out, Marybelle would be delighted to prepare a lunch, most any week day. Lunch and the trip out here will take little more time than a down-town lunch.

Let's here from you.

Sincerely,

Hodes

~~WILLIS D. CRITTENBERGER~~
~~LIEUTENANT GENERAL, U.S. ARMY~~
~~COMMANDING~~

Henry, E. T.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

17 February 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The following is message from General Van Fleet as quoted to your office over the telephone, this date:

"Regret unable to grant San Francisco interview. Unable at this time to make any commitment regarding See It Now Show on 5 April.

Signed Van Fleet"

Very truly yours,

E. T. Henry

E. T. HENRY
Colonel, GS
Secretary General Staff

Henry, Richard

September 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Henry:

I have your letter of September 23. The documentary broadcast to which you refer was called THE GREEN BORDER and it was produced by the Public Affairs Department of CBS Radio, the Director of which is Mr. Stuart Novins. We are passing your request along to him and trust that you will shortly receive a copy of this script.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Henry
Minister
Tennessee Valley Unitarian
Church
Box 543
Knoxville, Tennessee

ERM:ml

Hess, Clyde G.

Box 166
American University of Beirut
Beirut, Lebanon
December 7, 1952

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Shortly before I left for Beirut on a Ford Foundation fellowship grant last September I tried to make an appointment to see you. Cutting sessions for "See It Now", as your secretary explained, made it impossible.

This letter is simply to do what I would have done last September had our meeting been possible: to thank you for your interest in my application for a fellowship. Mr. Bates, then of the Legal Department, called your attention to my application since I was at that time news analyst of WTAG-CBS, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Both my wife and I are now inexpensively situated in an otherwise expensive Beirut and I am attending classes at the American University under the terms of the award.

Beyond the sense of personal gratification which I have felt since winning this fellowship, I am also deeply grateful that a radio journalist has been given this opportunity. I know that you must be feeling rewarded too if I have correctly interpreted your sentiments toward radio in the field of news dissemination over these past few years.

The fact that Bob Martin became the first Nieman fellow from radio journalism and I, in the next year, was granted a Ford goes, far deeper with me than the winning of a year out here in the Middle East. It seems to me that it is a welcome increase in the burden of radio news responsibility which CBS has been willing to bear. And I have always felt a distinct sensation of belonging to CBS news although my contacts with New York were few and I knew no one on the staff.

I hope that I may see you when I come back to New York. I shall probably be there longer next time so I can wait for a gap in what is obviously a very heavy schedule for you.

Until then, my deepest thanks again for all that you have done for me. And may I try to convey to you a part of the feeling of delight that I have experienced with this larger recognition of radio journalism. From a distinctly minor radio personality, my thanks for all you have done for the progress of responsible radio journalism.

Sincerely,

Clyde G. Hess

Hess

Higgins, Marguerite

September 28, 1953

Dear Marguerite:

Many thanks for your note and the suggestion you make for my program. It sounds as if we could get some fascinating film, but unfortunately we can't send a crew all the way out to Hangkow just for a few hundred feet of film. We shall just have to pick it up on the way sometime.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Marguerite Higgins
39 West 67th Street
New York, N. Y.

ERM:ml

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
A European Edition is Published Daily in Paris

nsylvania 6-4000 230 West 41st Street, New York 36

September 9, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have been meaning to get in touch with you simply to say that I think there is a wonderful photographic essay in the activities of the Chinese Nationalist Guerilla Fleet off some islands near Han gkow. I spent nearly a week with the guerillas, and it was so incredible I kept wishing I had a photographer along. If you can picture bazooka-laden men clammering out of fifth-century sampans for attacks on Red outposts, you will grasp a little of what I mean.

The Nationalists have been very shy about publishing anything about their guerilla activities, but I think they are beginning to realize that it is to their interest to show the world that they are not completely dormant. Anyway, I thought I would pass the idea along to you in case you thought it was worth a try. I mentioned it to Ted Church, but he had so many things on his mind that it could very easily have slipped his memory.

Best Regards,

Marguerite

Marguerite Higgins

MH:dp

Marguerite Higgins
39 West 67th Street
New York, N.Y.

Higgins, M.

July 30, 1952

Dear Ed:

Thanks a lot for making the enquiries on my behalf. It was nice of you to take the time in such a hectic period.

I'm busy preparing for another round the world trip, again to the so-called hot spots of the cold war : Korea, Hong Kong, Iran Egypt etc. I sometimes wish very much I had the mechanical skill to operate a film camera. It's very often frustrating [redacted] to try to convey in words alone the impact of such personalities as Mossadegh, the Shah of Iran, Nasser. However I'll admit that a mere journalist is less likely target for rioting mobs than the unfortunate cameraman with his tons of equipment. So there are compensations.

Regards

Maggie

Maggie

M. Higgins
5833 Chabot Court
Oakland, Calif

Higgs, Harr

June 3, 1952

Dear Harry:

This is merely a note to say my best thanks for yours of April 27. It was good of you to write as you did about our TV effort.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Y. Higgs
89-24 118 Street
Richmond Hill 18, New York

Have thanks this Sig.

(4)

Harry Y. Higgs
89-24 118 Street
Richmond Hill 18, New York

4-27-52

Dear Ed:-

Believe some one mentioned that Jesse G was out of town.

Want to congratulate you on your 630-7.00 April 20th show. Top notch photography in flood area etc, a truly outstanding show. On one of your camera portraits in Oil Room, there exists a bad catch light in your left eye. This could have been avoided. Oh, or I am a perfectionist.

Your show today was another outstanding job. All studio portraits of you were well done. You quite contrasts very well against dark background, likewise your dark hair which is sufficiently top lighted.

Kindest regards

Harry

P.S. Just what flood photography is 22 Kt Cocar

Hillman, Wm.

AM HILLMAN

1711 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 18, 1952

Dear Ed:

Would it be possible for me to have a copy of your broadcast of last night, in which you mentioned my book, MR. PRESIDENT? Thank you.

Sent 3/21/52 EM

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours

Bill

William Hillman

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Hogan, Carl

CARL T. HOGAN
385 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

October 26, 1953

Dear Ed:

I have just returned from Pine Valley and I wonder if you have any friends who would be interested in buying a set of second-hand golf clubs.

I never saw anything like it in my life. Murphy is still wandering around, wearing a vacant stare and muttering to himself. He didn't have all of his marbles before and this experience has set him back even further. Smitty had some minor trouble on one hole and was very happy when he got down in nineteen. On the 17th I climbed down into a deep, wooded canyon looking for a sliced iron shot and I met Dr. Livingston.

We missed you tremendously and we all kept hoping that you might at least be able to show up for the second round on Sunday. We all have you to thank for arranging the best golfing party any of us has ever seen. Now I have played Pine Valley and I can die happy.

Gratefully,

Pat

Edward R. Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Holland, Dudley

D U D L E Y H O L L A N D

~~307 MILBANK AVENUE~~ Benedict Court

G R E E N W I C H · C O N N E C T I C U T

New York telephone: JUdson 2-1984

October 7, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

In your interview with Val Adams in the Sunday N. Y. Times, May 4 of this year you were quoted as saying:

> "He believes, however, that TV can be a new kind of public informant, by methods still to be devised - and purvey certain news matter more effectively than any other medium."

The enclosed project may be in the "methods still to be devised" class, and if so, it deserves attention. I have already talked it over with Frank Stanton a couple of years ago, Doc Levy and his brother, their Official Films group, Jack Van Volkenburg, Sig Mikkelson and just recently, Harry Ommerle.... so far, no hits, no runs, all errors!

You also said:

> "The development of TV news is going to require an investment on the part of broadcasters.....It would be unfortunate if TV's swaddling clothes turned into a dollar-lined straight jacket."

This project requires venture capital. I doubt if I can get it from networks at this stage...they have too many other projects clamoring for financing.

If you might have any ideas of how this could be financed, I would be very anxious to talk this over with you. It is going to require several hundred thousand dollars just to get started, and a million probably will have to be sunk before profits can appear.

So...let me hear if you are interested.

Cordially,

Dudley Holland

DUDLEY HOLLAND

Benedict Court

New York telephone: JUdson 2-1984

September 19, 1952

Edward R. Murrow

~~Mr. Harry Ommerle,~~
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Re: Serious programming for TV, including the "News Behind the News" using a large morgue of animation subjects.

Dear Mr. Ommerle;

Here is the project I discussed with you a couple of days ago.

BASIC PROJECT: BETTER BALANCE OF TV PROGRAMMING

Essentially, this is a proposal to gradually build up a large library or morgue of animation film sequences, covering the most important events of history, science, medicine, politics, economics, geography, geology, astronomy and so on. From this morgue, as will be explained, it will be possible to prepare serious films for the following types of programs:

"NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS"

1. "News Behind the News" on a weekly basis, with individual titles varying from 3 to 14 minutes in length.

LONGER FEATURE SUBJECTS

2. Longer subjects patterned after the Saturday Evening Post type of magazine article, up to 30 minutes in length.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

3. Strictly educational films, for use in both classrooms and on educational TV networks, if such ever materialize.

ENTERTAINMENT ELEMENT NOW DOMINATING TV PROGRAMMING

At present, entertainment features dominate TV, copying the experience of radio, where serious features have received poor ratings. Present trends may indicate that this thinking has been wrong, and that eventually the working formula for TV may be that of the general magazine, 50% serious and 50% entertainment material.

TV GOBBLES UP PLOT MATERIAL TOO FAST

This is already indicated by the fact that TV programs, both live and on film, are showing an alarming trend toward duplication of subjects and formulas. There are only so many basic plots available, and program formulas. Hollywood TV films and live programs have pretty well demonstrated this trend.

TIME RIPE FOR SERIOUS TV PROGRAM PLANNING

With the freeze lifted, and new TV stations slowly coming on the air, now would seem to be the time to start planning for this trend toward a better proportioning of TV programs. There is ample time ahead for the necessary experimentation.

NEED FOR NEW APPROACH TO TV NEWS

Since a weekly "News Behind the News" type of program looks as though it might prove the most profitable use of the proposed morgue of animation films, here is the way such a program might be gotten under way:

NEWS NOW WEAKEST PART OF TV

At present, news coverage is the weakest part of TV. The reason is that it is just as hard to get a TV camera on hand when events are happening as it is to have a newsreel camera. Newsreel clips, therefore, can never provide the broad coverage TV should offer. Nor should the commentator's face dominate the screen...that space should be occupied by illustrations of the news being described.

RADIO WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE SPOT HEADLINES QUICKEST

The chances are that radio will continue to give spot headlines coverage the quickest. Newspapers will give the full written coverage, along with still pictures, supplemented by the weekly news magazines. What then, is left for TV? Probably the news behind the news, the explanation of events, why they happened, and what their effect may be upon the future.

ANIMATION CAN CONDENSE MATERIAL IN AN INTERESTING WAY

There is a technique that is particularly well suited to the presentation of background material...animation. The reason is that it can condense material, at the same time making it interesting to the public in a way no other technique can equal. Naturally, it should be combined with other film material, such as documentary, travelogue and newsreel clips, where they can supplement the animation treatment, and also save costs.

NEED FOR LARGE LIBRARY OR MORGUE OF ANIMATION FILM MATERIAL

What is needed then is to gradually build up as large a library as possible of animation film sequences covering important basic subjects. Historic events might be the most useful, like the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence; wars, individual battles, as Cannae, Waterloo and Jutland; politics, economics, science, medicine, astronomy, geology and so on. Politics and economics can best be explained by animation, since they are intangibles. At the beginning, simple animated charts and diagrams should be adequate to make clear points that require thousands of words. Difficult scientific subjects like atomic physics can be made clear to laymen by simple moving drawings.

NEWS BACKGROUND STORIES WOULD BE 95% READY

Then when an earthquake occurs, like the one in Bakersfield, perhaps 95% of the material is already on film. The major sequences have already been prepared...the gradual shrinking of the earth's crust, the location of the major faults, the operation of seismic waves and their reception by the seismograph, scenes of recent earthquakes in Peru and Assam. All that is needed is to prepare [illegible] showing the minor faults near Bakersfield, insert newsreel clips, and the feature news story is ready.

CHEAPEST WAY IS TO START ON SYNDICATED MONTHLY FEATURE STORIES

Since it will take some time and much capital to build up the library of animation film on background material, probably the simplest way is to start with serious short subject films on topics of current interest to be released on a monthly basis. Their costs should be reasonable, since they will only use the cheaper forms of animation, and as much old film material as will be interesting.

HAVE MONTHLY TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The topics chosen would be those of broad enough interest so that the films could have a circulation life of several months after issue. Right now, September 1952, such subjects might include: "Background of 1952 Election", "Korean War", "Jet Propulsion", "Cost of Living", "Russian Five Year Plan", "Socialism in Britain" and "Jet Propulsion". The subjects would be chosen on much the same basis as similar articles in "Life" and other magazines. Subjects could fill various time slots, 3½ minutes for a 5 minute slot, allowing 1½ minutes for commercials, up to 13 or 13½ minutes for a 15 minute period.

BASIC ANIMATION PLANNED TO BE USED OVER AND OVER

Naturally, the basic animation maps, charts and diagrams would be so planned that they can be used over and over in future programs. If these monthly programs attract profitable sponsorship, it will be simple to offer them in increasing numbers, for showing at more and more frequent intervals...once every 3 weeks, then every 2 weeks, until a weekly presentation is profitable, giving the background of the news as already described. At the same time, it may be possible to offer daily TV news programs as well.

COSTS DEPEND UPON MAKING FILMS EFFICIENTLY TO GET PROFITABLE SPONSORSHIP AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

The costs of getting such programs under way depend upon a large number of factors. Basically, the planning of such films must be so well done that they can be produced efficiently. They must still be so interesting that they can compete with entertainment material, and so get profitable sponsorships as soon as possible. One approach is to figure back from present comparable film rentals, and then based upon such probable returns, allocate the maximum figure allowable for production costs.

Actually, this is a problem of obtaining venture capital for a brand new approach to TV programming. There are no figures to go on, so some money must be allocated for experimentation.

LET ME WORK SELLING SYNDICATED FILM PROGRAMS TO GET FEEL OF MARKET

My suggestion is that I be given a job selling syndicated film programs for the Columbia Broadcasting System. In that way I would soon have a very practical picture of the TV film rental market, and of the amount of time, and the capital necessary to get a project such as I have described under way. I am therefore enclosing a rapid summary of my background separately.

NEED FOR PROPER PLANNING TO GET FAST PROFITABLE SPONSORSHIP

I am keenly aware of the fact that money can go down the drain at a frightful rate in developing new TV programs, witness NBC and its "Today" experiment. That is why I feel that any program such as I have described must be so designed that it can get a profitable sponsorship in a minimum of time.

If you run across anyone who might be interested further, I should be happy to hear from you.

Cordially,

Dudley Holland

DUDLEY HOLLAND

Holland.

films on the market could be analyzed. If they prove as boring as some experts fear, then this project would come along at just the right time.

Naturally, there are a great many aspects of this to be discussed in greater detail. I will be happy to tell you more in person whenever you are ready.

Cordially,

Dudley Holland

DUDLEY HOLLAND

The following is Mr. Weaver's reply, dated October 4, 1956, in his own handwriting:

"Dear Mr. Holland:

I hear you all the way on yours of Sep. 13th.

But I'm going away. Then when I get back I have to start a new business or something. Then, I can get down to have a chat with you about this project. But I agree with your thinking.

By the 1st of the year, I ought to know what cooks. If you are uncommitted at that time, write again.

Cordially,

PAT WEAVER"

Right after the first of the year, I telephoned him twice on Sundays at his home in Greenwich, since he was so difficult to reach during the week. The second time he explained that he had no office or staff, and was starting something so new and enormously different that it would take three months before he could talk this over with me, and that he was still just as much interested as ever.

Last week, the New York Times announced that Giraud "Jerry" Chester had resigned from National Broadcasting Co., effective April 1, which would indicate that as the official starting date of Pat Weaver's new organization. Jerry was general program executive in charge of daytime programs. In this morning's Times, Val Adams wrote that while Pat has not yet made any definite announcement of what he was going to do in the field of packaging, the projects he had presented to agencies were reported to be "extraordinary", which would mean that he is doing exactly as he told me.

2

Hollister, Paul.

September 12, 1952

Dear Paul:

About September 28, I'm most reluctant to refuse anything you request, but I just have no alternative. My Sunday television program is now back on the air and the whole day is such a fury of rehearsals and last minute rewriting or editing, I just don't see how I could arrange to be with you at the Hotel Roosevelt.

I'm most grateful to you for asking me and am sorry to be unable to do it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Hollister
Executive Office
R. H. Macy & Company, Inc.
New York, New York

dm

Cable Address
VASCOBINI, NEW YORK

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO EXECUTIVE OFFICES

EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF
R. H. Macy & Co.
Inc.
New York

September 4, 1952

Dear Ed:

Sunday morning, September 28th, there will be a Communion Service at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th and Madison, at 8 o'clock, for the members of the families of the St. George Association of Macy's New York. If you know the St. George Association, as you undoubtedly do, you know that its purpose is "to promote among its members and their families, spiritual awareness and development, increased religious interest and tolerance, friendship, social welfare and intercourse, crowned by a general unity of Protestantism."

Its objective may be simplified as "everyday religion in a workaday world."

There will be about 800 loyal Macyites, including members of their families, at this Communion Service.

Immediately following the service, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt the company will sit down to a Communion breakfast. It is customary and appropriate that this humble gathering be addressed by a very few distinguished persons in close sympathy with the Association's ideals.

The president of our Chapter has asked me to inquire from you whether you would be good enough to speak to this body for 15 minutes or so on that Sunday morning between 9:30 and 11. I sincerely hope that you will feel like doing it.

I'm putting the invitation to you in this way simply to find out whether you are willing and are free to accept. Once that is assured, the proper formal invitation will go forward to you from John Aucock who is the president of the Chapter. I honestly

don't know anybody who could or would do a more perfect job than yourself. You and the two other guests who are being invited to join us all are exemplifying in your daily lives everything the Association stands for.

Faithfully,

Paul

Paul Hollister.

p.s. If we don't get more everyday religion in the hard world we're working in, I don't see much hope for us. A distinguished Japanese said to me the other day here, with such vision and sadness, that the future of Japan, if it is to have a future, must rest upon a sound religion -- which he said Japan has <u>not</u>.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Hoopes, Harold

November 5, 1953

Dear Mrs. Hoopes:

Thank you for your letter of October 30th. I think I should point out that I made my broadcast on the subject of the Voice of America solely as a reporter and not as a prospective employer. I think you will understand that I am not in a position to interview applicants for any post at the Voice and I suggest that Mr. Szentgyorgyi send in a letter of application accompanied by a resume of his background to Theodore C. Streibert at the Voice of America.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harold D. Hoopes
P.O. Box 244
Goldens Bridge, New York

rh

K.C

October 30, 1953
P.O. Box 244
Goldens Bridge, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your broadcast has just closed and I found your comments on the "Voice" most interesting, particularly those regarding the personnel.

May I suggest, to you, the name of a young man and his qualifications? I would have no idea of how he might go about applying for such a position but if you think he would be a suitable person for the job, perhaps you could get in touch with him.

His name is Andrew Szentgyorgyi (pronounced St. Georgie). He is a member of one of the oldest and foremost families of Hungary (his cousin Alfred Szentgyorgyi, a bio-chemist is the only Hungarian ever to have won a Nobel prize). He is a graduate of the Budapest University Law School and, since he has been in this country has been preparing for work on his Ph.D. at Columbia. His ultimate plan is to teach Comparative Literature, at the college level. To supplement his income he is, at present, working for the Sinclair Oil Co., in a job that is in no way related to his interests.

He speaks German, French, Hungarian, and English fluently, some Russian, and several dialects of other mid-European languages. He has worked on the Foreign News desk on newspapers in Budapest and Vienna. He writes well (has a book in preparation for a N.Y. publisher).

He spent four years as a civilian employee of the U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps in Austria, and three years as a member of this organization as an enlisted man. Most of this time was spent in obtaining evidence for the Nazi war-crimes trials.

H.E. General Bartha (I do not recall his first name), former cabinet member and commander of the Hungarian Army, who is living in N.Y.C., having been brought here by the Dept. of the Army to be a permanent guest, in return for his services and collaboration during the German occupation, told me that Andrew was the No. 1 man for getting people out from behind the Iron Curtain. In fact, Andrew got him out, as well as many others who were anti-Communists.

He is an amazingly well-informed young man on, I would say, all subjects, but particularly international politics. He is so well-read in American, English & European literature that Prof. Nichols of the Dept, of English at Columbia, says she has never met anyone so well equipped to teach Comparative Literature. His English is excellent "American".

He is now at the gov. but at work this, ma

I have given you, I know, a rather sketchy outline of his background but since he is my daughter's husband I am naturally interested in his future. Since it is necessary that they both work in order that he may continue his education towards his degree, I should like to see him doing something more in keeping with his interests and qualifications. He has done some writing for a group in N.Y. whose work seems to be along the same lines as the "Voice". They would have given him a Fellowship to Columbia if he had planned to return to Europe but since he has applied for his Citizenship to the U.S., he was not eligible.

If you think, from the above, that he might be suitable and have the proper qualifications for one of the positions you mentioned as being open, I should appreciate hearing from you. Beyond suggesting him to you, I should prefer to stay out of the picture. Heaven forbid that I should be caught being an interfering or a managing mother-in-law!

I realize how busy you are but will greatly appreciate any suggestion you ~~could~~ can offer.

Sincerely yours,

Wilma B. Hoopes

Mrs. Harold D. Hoopes
P.O. Box 244
Goldens Bridge, N.Y.

The young man's address is:

Andrew Szentgyorgyi
328 West 108th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Hopkins, B.T.

November 9, 1953

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Many thanks for your nice letter of November 3rd, and for sending me the newspaper clipping. Public response to the program we did on Radulovich was overwhelmingly favorable and naturally a source of great satisfaction to all of us who worked on the show.

Many thanks for the suggestion about the Fiftieth Anniversary of powered flight. We shall almost certainly do something on this subject but have not yet decided just what it will be. We did go to Kittyhawk last year to celebrate the Forty-ninth Anniversary so I think it unlikely that we shall visit there again this year.

Many thanks for your interest and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. B. T. Hopkins
Personnel Manager
Aluminum Company of America
New Kensington, Pennsylvania

rh

Aluminum Company of America

New Kensington, Pa.
November 3, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My interest in your program, "See It Now", makes it necessary that I write this letter.

I am enclosing an editorial from the Rocky Mount, North Carolina Evening Telegram because I feel you will be interested in it. I saw the telecast to which this editorial refers and thought it most impressive.

On the evening of October 27, I was on vacation and staying at a motel on the outskirts of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. A group of us were watching television and when "our" program came on I decided I would keep quiet since this would be a chance to find out just how people feel about "See It Now". On that particular program, you showed the operation of the New York Stock Exchange along with a debate between Senator Kerr and Mr. Benson's representative. At the completion of the program, the half dozen or so men in the room with me were very complimentary with their remarks. For that reason, you can rest assured, I made it known to them that I was happy and proud to be an Alcoa employee.

Another reason for my writing you this letter is to make a suggestion. While I was on this particular vacation, I had occasion to visit Kittyhawk, North Carolina. Since the 50th anniversary of the first flight of the Wright Brothers will be celebrated in December, and because of the interest of Alcoa in the aircraft industry, I think it might be worthwhile to do a part of your telecast from Kittyhawk at that time. Of course, this suggestion may not even register with you but, even so, no harm will have been done because I mentioned it to you.

I had the pleasure of attending a meeting on the occasion when you spoke before the Advertising Club in Pittsburgh, Pa., and I very much enjoyed meeting you and was most impressed with your talk. I wish you every success with your program and am looking forward to spending many happy half hours with my television set because of you and your associates.

Sincerely,

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

B. T. Hopkins

B. T. Hopkins
Personnel Manager
New Kensington Works

BTH:mmf
Enc.

AMOS 'n' ANDY

We are cheered by the report that people just won't let Amos 'n' Andy quit.

Somehow, even though we don't listen to them every night anymore, the American scene wouldn't be the same without them. The veteran blackface comics have been "big time" longer than any other radio stars—or most any other figures in the entertainment world.

Amos (who also plays Kingfish) is Freeman Gosden and he's now 54 years old and the genial father of three children. Andy is Charles Correll, age 63 and the father of five.

Changing times have revolutionized America's home entertainment since the late twenties, thirties and forties. The advent of television caused many people to overlook old radio programs. "Like a lot of old-timers in radio," Amos explained, "we sort of felt left out when TV came along. We never had any notions about dying with our boots on; we wanted to quit while we were still ahead. So we let it out that we were thinking of retiring."

The public outcry at this distressing news was immediate. Old Amos 'n' Andy fans who hadn't listened to them perhaps for months or years rallied to insist that "the show go on."

Amos 'n' Andy are great American institutions, who have with humor, enriched many lives. During the dark days of depression despair, they gave people something to laugh about. At the height of their fame Americans across the country gathered nightly to laugh at their comic escapades and to follow their doings. Candy bars were named for them, rides at the great Chicago World's Fair carried their names. They gave new words to the English (we should say "American" language). A new American distress signal went like this: "Uh Waaah" and "Madam Queen" and "Kingfish" were characters with white and black counterparts all over the country.

No, we can't let Amos 'n' Andy leave the American entertainment scene. As long as they're still around they serve to remind a lot of us oldsters that perhaps we aren't so old after all. They are also nostalgic reminders of times which, although they were not without troubles, still on looking back seem happier than these hydrogen-death threatened days we now pass through.

GUILT BY ASSOCIATION IS TYRANNY

Just as this newspaper has not hesitated to defend the necessity for conducting government investigations into Communist activities, so we have no hesitancy in voicing our alarm over abuses which develop in these investigations. In pointing out such abuse, however, we do not associate ourselves with those who would abandon all efforts to ferret out the Reds simply because an occasional injustice results from investigation. We are not in favor of either condemning the guilty and the innocent alike, nor do we favor exonerating the guilty and the innocent alike. Each and every case must be searched and judged on its own merits.

A case in point, which alarms us, concerns a young officer, whose dismissal from the Air Force Reserve as a security risk, has been recommended by a special administrative board at Selfridge Air Force Base in Detroit. This officer, who has served eight years on active duty, is not charged with disloyalty himself. He is charged with having a "close and continuing relationship" with his father, who, in the past supposedly received copies of pro-Communist newspapers and who, with his sister, is accused of displaying active pro-Communist sympathies.

There are presumably instances in which individuals charged with responsibility for top secret information, who have intimate relationships with Communists, should be suspected and perhaps transferred to other fields not requiring use of such information.

It is true that no government position is a birthright. It is also true that in times of great danger, such as those through which we are now passing, a vigilant guard must be maintained. However, guilt by association or kinship is a totalitarian doctrine which should have no place in America.

To dismiss a young officer from the Air Force Reserve because his father and sister are suspect is as far-fetched to us as it would be to accuse the families of the 23 American prisoners of war, who chose to become Communists and remain behind the Iron Curtain, of the sin of their sons and brothers. In this case, if there is reasonable doubt that the officer's father or sister might obtain access to sensitive information in his care, then the officer's duties should be altered to prevent this from happening. Certainly the officer need not be discharged.

We trust those responsible for this case will review their findings and protect this officer from their well-intentioned but erroneous policy.

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Horton, Bob

May 2, 1952

Dear Bob:

Belatedly my thanks for yours of February 28 - this is a hell of a time to be answering it, but believe me this eight-day week leaves me little time for correspondence.

I am grateful for the quotation of which I was not familiar, and one of these days before long we shall certainly be using it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bob Horton
Sudbury Inn
Sudbury, Vermont

nic

Sudbury Inn

23

Sudbury, Vt.

28 February 1952

Dear Ed:

Not a bad piece in LOOK.

And now, a word for today, if you haven't used it...or should you?

"Our Government is now taking so steady a course as to show by what road it will pass to destruction, to wit: by consolidation (i.e. centralisation) and then corruption, its necessary consequence."

Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Macon in 1821

Bob Horton

A Country Inn
Operated by Horton Farms Inc.

January 8, 1952

Mr. R. Horton
Sudbury Inn
Sudbury, Vermont

Dear Mr. Horton:

Some days ago Ed Murrow sent down a copy of your letter of October thirtieth, regarding a program idea under the title, "Do It Yourself."

In the past couple of years, we have investigated a number of programs of this type, but we have discovered in each case that the shows are more adaptable to local programming than to network operation.

On paper the suggestion sounds very good, and I should think that your local station might do very well to schedule a program of this type. I am afraid, however, that for a variety of reasons, it does not fit into our program plans.

Sincerely,

Sig Mickelson

SM:fb

cc: Mr. Murrow

Hotcan

November 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Katz:

Thank you for your letter and kind comments about PERSON TO PERSON. Your product sounds most interesting and there are undoubtedly times when it would be extremely useful. It is good of you to suggest sending me some samples, but since my present busy schedule leaves me no time for hunting or other outdoor activities, I cannot frankly think of any occasion when I might have need of them. Thank you just the same.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leo Katz, President
Hotcan Corporation
914-916 North Western Avenue
Los Angeles 29, California

rh

HOTCAN
CORPORATION
Manufacturers of SELF-HEATING Quality Canned Foods
914-916 NORTH WESTERN AVE. • HEMPSTEAD 3275 • LOS ANGELES 29, CALIFORNIA

November 16, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS RADIO NETWORK
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had the pleasure of seeing your program "Person to Person" in which you visited with Mr. Val Peterson, Civil Defense Director of Washington, D.C. I thought it would interest you to know about our product the HOTCAN can that heats itself.

Last month we received a request for samples from Mr. Peterson's office which we know will be demonstrated when the Mayors of the cities of this country will be in Washington for a Civil Defense meeting.

Since we know that you take an active interest in that program we would like to know if we may send you some samples of our product with our compliments. HOTCAN does not only meet the basic requirements for Emergency Rations but you can well imagine that busy executives, like yourself, would appreciate having a hot meal handy anytime anywhere.

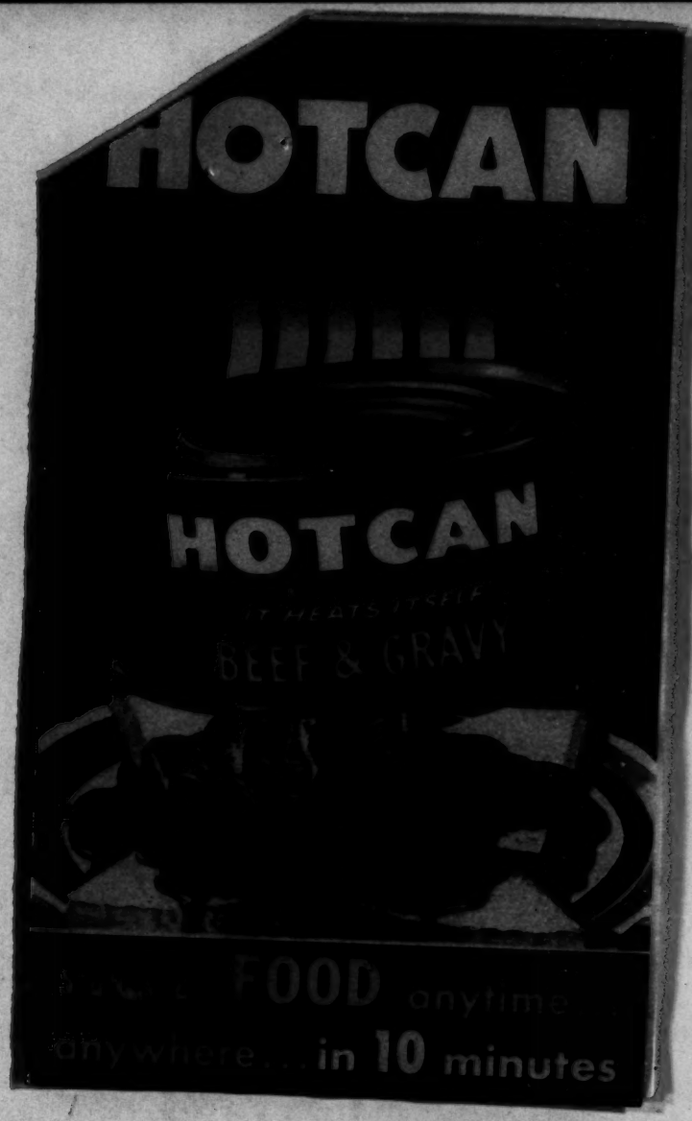
Please let us hear from you at your early convenience.

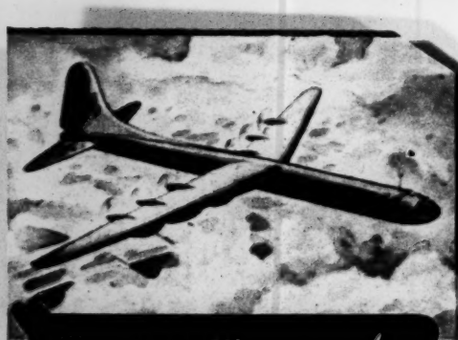
Sincerely yours,

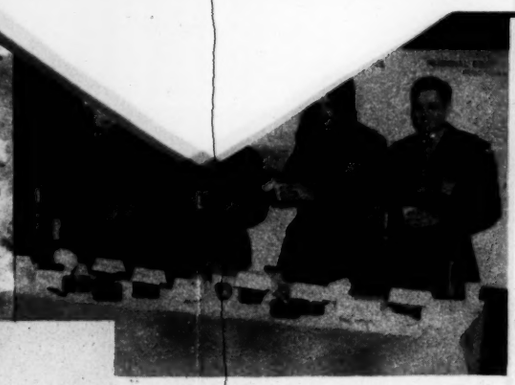
HOTCAN CORPORATION

Leo Katz, President

LK:AJ


HOTCAN
HOTCAN
IT HEATS ITSELF
BEEF & GRAVY
FOOD anytime
anywhere... in 10 minutes





HOTCAN FLIES THE ARC
U. S. AIR FORCE! EXPLOR
HOTCAN INTO DARKES

The United States Army Air Force planes flying from Alaskan bases over arctic wilds have HOTCAN as standard equipment. Pilots and crews in flight have hot, hearty, satisfying meals without fire hazards. And what a life-saving protection in the event of crack-ups or forced landings far from base. U. S. Navy ships at sea also find HOTCAN invaluable.

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Club into the h
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of HOTCAN
acclaimed HO
delicious, whe
all times, even
bursts made
impossible.

HAVE HOTCAN AT HAND *for*

PICNICS: Hot food and drink without a fire. Safe in National Forests.

FISHING: Hot drinks while working the stream. More time for fishing.

HUNTING: Wonderful in a duck blind. Warm your hands with the can.

BEACH GOERS: Fires forbidden on the beach? Bring along HOTCAN.

BACHELORS: Keep HOTCAN handy.

EMERGENCIES: Fuel cut off? Stove out of order? Marooned by flood? Why worry if you have HOTCAN on hand.

IN MOTELS: When you don't feel like going out, turn to HOTCAN.

SEA-GOERS: No galley on the boat? Take along HOTCAN!

HIKERS: You need no firewood. More time for hiking... nothing to carry back.

CAMPERS: Rain or wind makes fires difficult? Use HOTCAN.

MIDNIGHT SNACKS: At home... in hotels... in the dormitory.

WINTER SPORTS: Perfect for skiing, ice skating, tobogganing.

... *and now*

THE MIRACLE OF HOTCAN IS YOURS

You can now share in this great new scientific achievement in the food world. HOTCAN and only HOTCAN brings you the food and heats the food when you want it ... anytime, anywhere, within 10 minutes. No fire, no stove, no pots, no pans ... nothing except the can with opener and a few ounces of water are needed.

How does HOTCAN do it? Well, first there is the conventional sealed can containing the finest of foods. Surrounding this can, is the HOTCAN which holds a remarkable chemical. You puncture the outer can and add two ounces of water. This activates the chemical which releases a steady, sure flow of heat, sufficient to have the food piping hot within 10 minutes. Then, simply open the inner can and there's your food piping hot, ready to serve, tempting and appetizing. It's quick, convenient, and safe.

And HOTCAN affords such a wonderful assortment of delicious foods! The finest and only the finest of foods is packed in HOTCAN. Be sure to keep a generous supply on hand for every use and any emergency.

It's self-heating and the food is protected by outer can. Doubly safe! Insurance against disaster.

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LORERS TAKE
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nto the heart of Africa amazed
witch-doctors with the miracle
OTCAN. The expedition
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made any other cooking
ble.

Only the FINEST FOODS are in HOTCAN

BEEF AND GRAVY: The most select, tender beef... braised, cooked, and seasoned.

BEEF STEW: Delicious beef prepared with tender young potatoes, carrots, and onions.

HAMBURGERS WITH GRAVY: Pure beef, flavorsome and good. Seasoned to perfection.

BEEF AND CORN: A tempting combination of tasty beef and whole kernel yellow corn.

SAUSAGE PATTIES: Pure pork sausage made from only the most select lean pork.

PORK AND APPLE SAUCE: Tender, juicy pork and zestful apple sauce...delicious!

SPAGHETTI AND MEAT BALLS: With a tasty tomato sauce...Semolina spaghetti.

CHOPPED HAM AND EGGS: Chunks of flavorsome ham. A perfect breakfast treat.

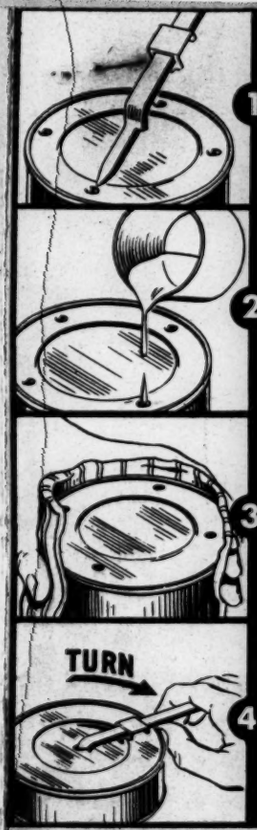
BEANS WITH FRANKFURTERS: Baked beans with pieces of skinless frankfurters.

BEANS WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE: A traditional, hearty outdoors meal.

LIMA BEANS AND HAM: Plump, tender lima beans with chunklets of delicious baked ham.

OTHER ITEMS: Hot Chocolate, Soups, Corned Beef Hash, Chili Con Carne, and many other fine foods are being added to the HOTCAN family.

...truly delicious



DIRE

HOTCAN CORPORATION
LOS ANGELES 29, CALIFORNIA

House, R. B.

January 9, 1952

Dear Chancellor House:

Belatedly I should like to thank you for your gracious invitation to Mrs. Murrow and myself to attend the Carolina-Notre Dame game. As my secretary informed you, I was in Paris at the time your invitation was received and I regret that I have delayed so long in sending you my personal thanks.

I am discovering that the combination of radio and television requires me to work an eight-day week, but I still cherish the hope that I may be able to get a day or two off to come down to Chapel Hill sometime in the late spring. Meanwhile, my best wishes to you and your colleagues.

As ever yours,

Mr. R. B. House, Chancellor
The University of Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA COMPRISES: THE UNIVERSITY IN CHAPEL HILL, STATE COLLEGE IN RALEIGH, AND THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN GREENSBORO

ROBERT BURTON HOUSE, *Chancellor of The University in Chapel Hill and Vice-President of The University of North Carolina*

November 6, 1951

Mr. Murrow

14

Miss Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss McDonough:

Thank you for replying to our letter of October 15 asking Mr. and Mrs. Murrow to be our guests for the Carolina-Notre Dame game. We are sorry to hear that they probably cannot come because of the new television show Mr. Murrow is planning for November 18. If his plans should change so that they could come for the game we should be delighted. We are planning a buffet luncheon in the Morhead Building at twelve o'clock on game day, and if it is our good fortune that there might be a last minute change of plans, we should be happy to have Mr. and Mrs. Murrow for the luncheon and the game.

Please give Mr. Murrow our kind regards and wishes for the best of success with his new program.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. House

R. B. House
Chancellor

October 29, 1951

Dear Mr. House:

I am taking the liberty of replying to your letter of October 15 which has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence in Europe.

I know he will be most grateful for your kind invitation to attend the Carolina-Notre Dame game on November 17, but I am sure he will not be able to make it. As things stand now, he is scheduled to start a new Sunday afternoon television series on November 18 and his Saturdays will be taken up with rehearsals.

I shall of course bring your letter to his attention when he returns to the office. He will regret being denied the opportunity of visiting Chapel Hill again.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. R. B. House, Chancellor
The University in Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL

HE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA COMPRISES: THE UNIVERSITY IN CHAPEL HILL, STATE COLLEGE IN RALEIGH, AND THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN GREENSBORO

OBERT BURTON HOUSE, *Chancellor*
f The University in Chapel Hill and
ice-President of The University
f North Carolina

October 15, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The University of North Carolina invites you and Mrs. Murrow to attend the Carolina-Notre Dame football game in Kenan Stadium on November 17. Kickoff time is 2:00 p.m. Please notify Mr. Claude E. Teague in Chapel Hill whether we may expect you, and Guest Box tickets will be held for you in his office in South Building until 12:30 p.m. on the day of the game.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. House
Chancellor

Howard, Walter

February 7, 1952

Dear Mr. Howard:

Many thanks for your note of January 30.

I am grateful to you for your kind words about the piece I did on January 29 and the "This I Believe" series.

My thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter Howard
Radio Station WBRI
P.O. Box 1627
Waterbury 89, Connecticut

5000 Watts
1590 Kilocycles

WBRY

P. O. BOX 1627
WATERBURY 89, CONN.

Owned and Operated by
American-Republican, Inc.

Represented by Avery-Knodel, Inc.

Re: Jan 29 broadcast

January 30, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last night Tuesday, January 29 you broadcast on your news program the finest tribute to the American infantry soldier I have ever heard. As an ex-infantryman, I know how those two sergeants felt and know also the look of the eyes. I am certain there were thousands who appreciated the tribute, but being in the radio business, I am certain that few took the time to write.

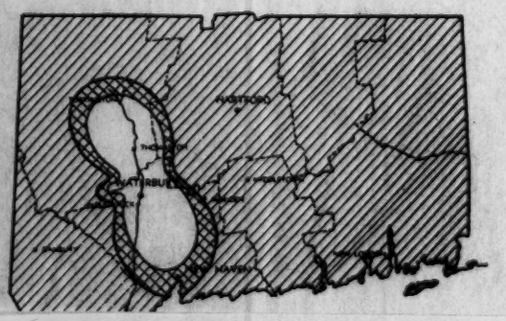
May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on another program you are associated with namely, "This I Believe". We are carrying it twice a day and are convinced that it's just the program needed by Americans, especially at this point in time.

Very truly yours,

RADIO STATION WBRY

Walter Howard

Walter Howard,
Program Manager



Hoyne - 20
Yes!

508 SOUTH RIDGEWAY STREET
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

Dear Ed:

I am going to be in New York the week of January 28 to select pictures and write captions for the second volume of my book. An appearance with Daly on "It's News To Me" pays for this excursion into the learned world. If you are to be in the city and have any time, I'd like ever so much to have a chat with you whenever is convenient. If you would jot down a note on your calendar, I'll call upoyour office when I arrive on the 28th. My local banker says he never liked President Taft (too radical), but Bob is just right.

As ever,

Hoyne

January 13, 1952

Huber, Walter B.

February 23, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

Yours of last night was even better than usual.

Although I, at present, do not have the honor of serving as a member of the Congress, as a candidate for election to the 83d Congress, I intend to introduce a resolution, to end all resolutions and investigations, by calling for an investigation by a bi-partisan committee composed of two members of Congress, labor, industry, finance, etc. Each member of the House and Senate, incoming and outgoing, would be required to furnish a financial statement showing all income, outgo, campaign contributions and expenditures for one year prior to their election.

My idea is that we should get the blue-eyed and brown-eyed boys on the record - the big city, so-called Democratic machine politicians, with the Democratic chest-beaters and Republican rural and silk stocking angels. The result, in my opinion, would lead a real reorganization of Congress, strengthen the party system and enable the Honorables, not committed to Federal penal institutions, to get on with the job of making this Democracy that kind of a government that George Washington had in mind when he made his farewell address on this anniversary.

Sincerely yours,

Walter B. Huber

WALTER B. HUBER

789 Boulevard Street
Akron 11, Ohio

Hudson, Robt. B.

March 26, 1952
(Dictated March 21)

Dear Bob:

This is a hasty note on the eve of my departure for two weeks vacation.

I very much wish that I could do the job for you on April 21, but I just can't. Unfortunately for me, the combination of radio and television requires me to work an eight-day-week and the doctors have forbidden me to undertake any extracurricular activities. This situation can't last forever, but for the time being at least, I have no choice but to turn down all invitations no matter how attractive they may be. I'm flattered to be asked, and I'm really sorry not to be able to do it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert B. Hudson
The University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION
ESTABLISHED BY THE FORD FOUNDATION
914 EAST GREEN STREET
PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA

No.

Urbana, Illinois
March 19, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I had expected to be in New York this week to talk with you about the matter at hand, but I am unable to get away so a letter is the next best thing.

With the help of this Fund, the Sloan Foundation, and the Payne Fund, the American Council on Education is convening at State College, Pennsylvania, a television briefing conference for top eschelon educational administrators. About 80 college presidents, deans, and public school superintendents will spend the days between April 20 and 24 in the Nittany Lion Inn at State College.

As you well know, there is a lot of talk about educational television, and many educational institutions have indicated their interest in TV channel assignments. Our view is that educational administrators have very limited understandings of the problems involved in operating television stations as well as the inherent potentials of the medium in serving educational ends. Our hope is that the Penn State Institute will serve to deepen these understandings and to make a first draft of a "television policy for education."

Either Milton Eisenhower or Carroll Newsom will be writing you within the next few days asking you to speak to this group of educational administrators on Monday morning, April 21. I very much hope that you will accept their invitation for the Institute very well can play a significant role in shaping television -- both commercial and non-commercial -- as a socially useful medium of communication in America. You are the one person above all others to "set the tone" of the Penn State meeting.

Best regards,

Bob

Robert B. Hudson

RBH:nv

Hughes, J.R.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation
Sacramento Division
1213 Front Street
Sacramento 2, California
2-6971

ZELLERBACH PAPER COMPANY

PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO:

Zellerbach Paper Company
420 Valley Road
[redacted]

[redacted] 4 1952

May 29, 1952

[redacted] 4 1952

Mary Lou -
Have we got anything?
Hattie

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Attention: Mr. Morrow's Secretary

Dear Madam:

Knowing full well that Ed is busy at the present time, as he was last year, this letter is written to your attention requesting the same favor that you so graciously extended to my wife and myself when we were in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Friesen (Mr. Friesen is Vice President of our local bank) will be in New York June 10th, 11th, and 12th. They would appreciate tickets to a radio or television show of your choosing for these days. Mrs. Friesen is quite an admirer of Ed's as she is able to hear him daily. As I told Ed, the timing of his program in Reno is not too good for the business man.

If you would send the tickets to Mr. Carl Friesen, attention the Taft Hotel in New York, it would certainly be appreciated, and if you or Ed or any of your acquaintances come to Reno I will try to reciprocate the many favors.

Please give Ed my regards.

Sincerely,

J. R. Hughes

JRH/bms

Mailed 6/6

2 Dup 6/10
Dick
Walter
2/ 6/1

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

March 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to thank you for your letter recommending Arno Huth for a Carnegie Research Fellowship at the Council on Foreign Relations. The information you have supplied has been most helpful to our Committee on Selection.

Sincerely yours,

Percy W. Bidwell

Percy W. Bidwell
DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Huth, Arno G.

R 7- 8628
8500

ARNO G. HUTH
1 WEST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

Shamin Sasson
Cathed

January 12, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of December 18th. In view of your interest in my paper on Freedom to Listen, I am sending you herewith the main paper I wrote last year for the United Nations. With the exception of purely technical problems, it covers the entire range of radio problems and developments affecting Freedom of Information, from legal and organizational questions to program problems and the impact of new technological developments, such as FM, Facsimile and Television. — on shelf

With my best wishes for 1952, and for the continuous success of your efforts to clarify the issues which so many try to confuse,

I am,

Cordially yours,

Arno Huth

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22,N.Y.

Huth, Arno
Prepared for
Ford Foundation.

International Communication Research

Three Pilot Projects

proposed by Arno G. Huth

There is an urgent need for training and research in international communications but even more for immediate and constructive action -- too much has been assumed and too little been proved. Pilot projects, conceived as practical tests and clearly defined, should help to remedy this deficiency.

The following projects could be realized with limited means; the results could be measured and evaluated in a short period of time, one or two years as a maximum. If carefully prepared, and carried out by specialists in international communications, these tests would yield important lessons which could be applied in other projects and in other areas.

I. "Radiofication" of an Isolated Village

Economic Development and Fundamental Education have been seriously hampered by the shortage of communication facilities and of well-organized information and program services, not to speak of the lack of radio receivers. We therefore propose to provide an isolated village, in Mexico or Indonesia for example, with a central receiving system operated by skilled engineers, with loudspeakers installed in places where people assemble, and with a number of individual radio sets lent to the "opinion leaders". It could then be observed how a community in an under-developed area, which up to now did not have access to radio news and programs, would react to and value the link with the outside world. The test would make it possible to determine the effects of radio broadcasts as well as the needs of the community and the possibilities -- and limitations -- of radio for the advancement of the people.

Simultaneously, an experiment of "education to listening" could be conducted with a selected group, designed to promote "reception" and understanding of what is said over the radio. It would thus be possible to device means and ways leading to a more intelligent consumption of broadcasts, and especially of the news and vital information (on public health and hygiene, agriculture or child rearing).

The results, whether positive or negative, could be used as guidance in every rural development project; programs and information could be planned and produced to meet the needs of the people in backward areas, to create interest in and understanding of the idea of technical assistance, and to promote popular support for the projects being undertaken.

II. Information Channels and Listening Habits

Methods of program transmission and reception, varying considerably in the different parts of the world, influence listening habits and attitudes. The fact is generally known but no serious studies have yet been made to collect the necessary data.

In a given community or district, the population of which has not yet firmly established listening habits, different ways of program distribution and different means of program reception could be organized. It would then be possible to find out how and to what extent the selection of one or the other channel affects the audience -- radio transmission as compared with wire broadcasting, i.e. direct reception and free program choice versus indirect reception of pre-selected programs; individual listening as compared with collective listening; indoor reception as compared with outdoor reception.

Simultaneously, studies and experiments could be carried out with a view to determining the value of "old" media, which are part of the cultural environment, as carriers of information and education -- such as story tellers and singers, puppet shows, popular theater groups, the victrola, etc. -- and the possibilities of new solutions offered by modern technology, in particular frequency modulation, facsimile broadcasting and

television. Likewise, attention should be devoted to the combined use of different media, for example radio broadcasts and motion pictures, which has proved to be so effective.

III. Communist Propaganda and Public Opinion

Yugoslavia, France, Greece, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, the Arab countries, and the United States itself have become major targets of international radio propaganda, frequently supported by newspapers, books, posters as well as political agents. While some research is being made in order to evaluate the efficiency of Voice of America broadcasts to the Near East, no detailed studies have ever been made concerning the impact of the uninterrupted 'bombardment' of radio listeners by Communist-controlled stations.

It is therefore proposed to observe -- privately and without any publicity -- a community exposed to international propaganda, for example in France or in Yugoslavia, and to analyze attitudes and behavior of regular listeners to foreign broadcasts. This should of course be done by specialists familiar with international broadcasting as well as with the language and the conditions of the country concerned. They should live in the community and become part of it for at least six months, preferably for one year.

Such a study would make it possible to gather comprehensive and reliable data on the influence of Communist propaganda which in most European countries is much greater than is generally assumed. The knowledge gained would greatly help to develop plans for action and programs designed to counter Communist and Anti-American propaganda.

Iglehart, J. A. W.

RECEIVED
1952 MAY -1 PM 1:15
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

1889

Int. Somebut Longuo-
Holiday for Labor

WU 015 PD

NEWYORK NY MAY 1 1148A

EDWARD R MURROW AND RALPH F COLIN

CBS

HAVING WRITTEN EXTENSIVE PREFACES TO BOOKS CONCERNING JUDAS ISCARIAT JESSE JONES AND NERO FEEL WELL QUALIFIED TO WRITE AT LENGTH ABOUT SAM'S SO AND SO. SUGGEST MY PART BE PRINTED ON ASBESTOS. ASK SAM TO CONFINE HIMSELF I AM COVERING LESSER LICE SUCH AS JAMES ELLIOTT FRANKLIN JOHN AND ANNA APPRECIATE OFFER OF REWARD BUT ALL WALLS COVERED IN SUITABLE HANGING SPACE

J A W IGLEHART

1227P..

Iglehart, J. A. W.

APRIL 30, 1952

MR. JOSEPH A.W. IGLEHART
WESTBURY HOTEL
15 EAST 69th STREET
NEW YORK

AFTER PROLONGED CONSIDERATION AND AT THE INFORMAL REQUEST OF JUDGE ROSENMAN WE VENTURE TO ASK WHETHER YOU WILL WRITE EXTENSIVE FORWARD FOR THE FORTHCOMING BOOK BY JUDGE ROSENMAN ENTITLED QUOTE WORKING WITH ROOSEVELT UNQUOTE. WE ARE PERSUADED THAT A FORWARD BY YOU WOULD INCREASE BOTH SALES AND ACCEPTABILITY OF VOLUME. CANNOT OFFER MUCH IN WAY OF COMPENSATION BUT BELIEVE COULD PROCURE FOR YOU PERSONALLY AUTOGRAPHED PHOTOGRAPH OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

EDWARD R. MURROWAND RALPH COLIN

Ives, Emerson

EMERSON C. IVES
[redacted] 158 Cleveland St
[redacted], NEW YORK Brooklyn 8, N.Y.

February 25, 1952.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

The other evening commenting on the radio upon General Ridgway's criticism of those who ask "Why are we fighting in Korea?" I gathered that you were more or less in sympathy with his views. Because I have been one who has asked such a question, I thought you might be interested in my version of it.

I do not blame General Ridgway for being concerned with the matter and it is perfectly natural for him to decry it for he is in a very difficult position. But as I look at it, it is an inevitable consequence of the way in which the whole Korean situation is and has been handled.

Today our boys, for all practical purposes, are fighting with one hand tied behind their backs, in that we have been providing a safe sanctuary beyond the Yalu River for the enemy to harbor and concentrate his forces. Think what would have been the situation and the resulting handicap had Germany been provided such protection in World War II! This in my opinion makes for a much more relevant and valid reason for any retrogression in morale of our men in Korea than the question that has arisen. Indeed, if we are not seeing fit to try to win the war, then the question of why we are in Korea becomes a very pertinent one. It is all very well to say we are not carrying the war to China in order to forestall any spreading of it; but if this is so then we should have never started it in the first place, for it makes the moral issue of aggression a sham.

Then too, take the matter of the peace negotiations going on. Patience may be a virtue, but beyond a certain point it becomes a farce. The negotiations have been going on eight months now with no end in sight. And what assurance is there if we reach an so-called agreement that it will be adhered to, when we are dealing with gangsters whose word isn't worth a hoot. Meantime during all this time the air strength of the enemy has been building up greatly, which would make what General MacArthur wanted to do nearly a year ago that much more difficult in the future. I haven't forgotten the remark you made a year and a half ago when you returned from Korea: "God help us if we have to meet air opposition."

Personally, I have felt from the very beginning of this Korean business that we have no business being militarily involved on the continent of Asia, where the potential of hundreds of millions of people against us is too much to contend with. Because there is a limit to everything in

EMERSON C. IVES
QUAKER HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

this world, I am greatly disturbed by our continually widening perimeter of defense. Where are we going to stop?

It is, however, with the economic aspects of the situation that I am most concerned. I am seventy years old this year, and I'm damn glad I'm my age. I have been in Wall Street all my life. From what experience I have had I feel certain that no is going to be able to tell us when we have reached the end of our economic rope, but that some critical and unheralded event will snap it. It was so in 1929. I was very bearish in 1928 and 1929; there was every danger signal that things were reaching a climax; brokers loans eight billion dollars; time money 9½%. But no, we were a great and growing country, economists like Irving Fisher, and bankers like Charlie Mitchell assured us evrything was sound. Today we are told our productive capacity is enormous and the national income will take care of the national debt, etc. etc. If we were overextended in 1929, think of what the situation is now with a close to three hundred billion dollar debt, and what will happen when the next depression hits us. Oh, the government will cushion it. What with? From who does the government get its money?

Those who are prone to be critical with Herbert Hoover's stand against a great standing army overlook that it is with the economic aspects of it that he is concerned, for a huge ground army entails tremendous expense. A century and more ago, Great Britain was the most powerful and dominant nation in the world. The dissipation of her strength in two world wars is only too apparent today. Is there not a lesson in this for us?

Let us keep in mind that communism exists only where economic distress prevails, where the standard of living is extremely low. The Kremlin knows very well, and in my judgment its prime objective is an economic one, not a military one, so far as the Soviet itself is concerned. By encouraging us to expand our perimeter with the aid of her puppets she can gain her ends without going to war herself. We are desparately engaged in arming the nations of Western Europe. If the Politburo had any military intentions, would it wait for us to be fully prepared? Nonsense! This being so, we are playing right into her hands. Korea is but an adjunct.

I realize that it is only little me who is writing this to you. Time only will prove whether my convictions are sound. I hope I haven't bored you.

Very sincerely yours,

Emerson.

Jackson, Don

November 30, 1953

Dear Dr. Jackson:

Many thanks for your nice letter and kind comments. Thank you also for your suggestion for one of my programs. I will see what I can do about this.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Don D. Jackson
Palo Alto Clinic
300 Homer Avenue
Palo Alto, California

rh

ECUTIVE
V. LEE, M.D.

USINESS MANAGER
WALTER C. DRUGG

INTERNAL MEDICINE
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H. L. NIEBEL, M.D.
MILTON SAIER, M.D.
HAROLD C. SOX, M.D.
ANNA F. BARNETT, M.D.
J. SEWALL BROWN, M.D.
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BLAKE C. WILBUR, M.D.
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THORACIC SURGERY
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E. B. TOWNE, M.D.

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EDWARD LISTON, M.D.
ROBERT S. CONDIE, M.D.

PEDIATRICS
ESTHER B. CLARK, M.D.
JOSEPH H. DAVIS, M.D.
RICHARD D. CUTTER, M.D.
R. BRUCE JESSUP, M.D.
IVAN G. FREED, M.D.
GURDON S. H. PULFORD, M.D.
M. HARRY JENNISON, M.D.
WILLIAM C. DOUST, M.D.

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ROBERT D. DUNN, M.D.
EDWIN V. LAWRY, M.D.
GEORGE C. DOWNING, M.D.
E. EUGENE HUNNER, M.D.
RICHARD S. LEE, M.D.

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O. R. TANNER, M.D.
PAUL REINHARDT, M.D.

OTOLARYNGOLOGY
R. WESLEY WRIGHT, M.D.
JOHN R. CHRISTENSEN, M.D.

UROLOGY
CARL L. BIORN, M.D.
CARY P. GRAY, M.D.

RADIOLOGY
SYDNEY F. THOMAS, M.D.
CHARLES E. DUISENBERG, M.D.

DERMATOLOGY
FRANCES M. KEDDIE, M.D.

LABORATORY MEDICINE
MARCUS A. KRUPP, M.D.

NEUROLOGY - PSYCHIATRY
DON D. JACKSON, M.D.
JULIAN I. PICHEL, M.D.

PHYSICAL MEDICINE
KARL E. CARLSON, M.D.

PALO ALTO CLINIC
300 HOMER AVENUE • PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE DAVENPORT 3-1811

November 17, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am an admirer of yours and especially appreciate your recent TV program. I would like to take the liberty of suggesting that you do a program evaluating the threat of communism in our present day government. There are many of us who feel that this is a terribly overworked issue that greatly needs evaluating by an objective experienced person such as yourself. Inasmuch as the Republican party has announced that they intend to make this issue the keynote of the 1954 campaign, it seems to me all the more important to review the subject in such a manner you have handled other material.

Hoping this suggestion will meet with your approval I remain,

Very truly yours,

Don Jackson

Don D. Jackson, M. D.

DDJ:cc

Jacobs, Tom

April 16, 1953

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for yours of the eighth and to tell you that I have today sent under separate cover our recording of Churchhill's address. Would appreciate your returning same when through with it.

My thanks again for the kind comment about our program - I hope it continues to stand up.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tom Jacobs
KTRH Broadcasting Company
Houston 1, Texas

nic

March 25

KTRH *Broadcasting Company*

HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

•AM
•FM

DC
will write
& tape.

April 8, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-News Department
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will recall that on one of your recent broadcasts concerning the death of Queen Mary you used Prime Minister Churchill's statement to the British people on that occasion. We usually record such speeches by important personalities for inclusion in our record file of current historical events; however, in this case we missed since we were not aware that Churchill's address was to be broadcast.

I am wondering if it will be possible for you to pass this letter along to some one on your staff who can provide me with a recording of the address. Perhaps a tape could be sent to me for copying after which I would return the reel, or if you prefer you could arrange to have a disc made for me. KTRH will of course be happy to pay any reasonable fee for this service.

I would like to mention, too, that your return to the KTRH schedule recently has been received in a wonderful manner by the Houston area audience. The program is showing excellent ratings here and we have received many expressions of appreciation from our listeners.

Thanks for anything you can do for me on the Churchill situation.

Cordially,

Tom Jacobs

Tom Jacobs
Program Director

TJ:ah

Jebb, Gladwyn

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

December 3, 1952

Dear Gladwyn:

All is arranged for your shoot on Saturday at the Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club where you have shot with me before. The manager-proprietor's name is Theo Kurras. Telephone, Pawling 3021. Perhaps your office could let him know the time of your arrival. I suggest the simplest way of finding the place is for you to inquire at the service station on Route 22 at Pawling. I have arranged for you and your guest to lunch at the Club and for twenty birds to be put out.

If there is any change in your plans would you have your office telephone Kurras. Have a good shoot.

As ever yours,

Sir Gladwyn Jebb
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

cc: Mr. Theo Kurras
Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club
Pawling, New York

Jessup, Joe L.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

HOOL OF GOVERNMENT

April 15, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was nice to talk to you over the phone when you were considering the possibility of coming down to meet with our Air Force Manpower Management Training Program. It surely would have been nice to have had you as a member of our faculty for that short time.

I plan to be in New York Thursday and Friday of this week, and will give your secretary a call in the hope that we can find a mutually convenient time for us to get together.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Joe L. Jessup
~~Assistant Dean~~

Mr. M. called 4/17 — sorry to miss you DM

Johnson, Earl J.

April 10, 1953

Dear Earl:

Thanks for the note. I have the impression the committee is serious, but I doubt if they will do anything constructive.

As ever yours,

Mr. Earl J. Johnson
United Press Associations
New York, New York

United Press Associations
GENERAL OFFICES
NEW YORK CITY

ARL J. JOHNSON
VICE PRESIDENT

March 30, 1953.

Dear Ed,

Please accept my compliments on the practical views you gave the Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs on March 26. The committeemen needed talking to that way and I hope they were listening.

Regards,

Earl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Johnson, Robt. F.

September 28, 1953

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your letter and for sending me the copy of the Wayne Morse article and the blueprints of your house.

I had a great deal of fun shooting the lumber story and enjoyed very much working with you.

I have just returned from Germany and have had time to look only at part of the film we shot together. It is excellent. I do not know yet when we shall run it, but will keep in touch with you.

Many thanks for all your help and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert F. Johnson
C. D. Johnson Lumber Corporation
American Bank Building
Portland 5, Oregon

EHT:ml

C. D. JOHNSON LUMBER CORPORATION

Manufacturer of Pacific Coast Lumber

MILLS AT TOLEDO, OREGON RAIL AND WATER SHIPMENTS

SALES OFFICE: AMERICAN BANK BUILDING

PORTLAND 5, OREGON

SEPTEMBER 2, 1953

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR ED:

I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER OR NOT YOU HAVE LEFT FOR EUROPE. I AM DEPARTING ON SEPTEMBER 17TH FROM NEW YORK ON THE S. S. UNITED STATES. PERHAPS OUR TRAILS WILL CROSS - I CERTAINLY HOPE SO.

I HOPE THAT YOU HAD AS MUCH FUN IN THE FOUR OR FIVE DAYS WE WORKED TOGETHER AS I DID.

YOU WILL REMEMBER WE DISCUSSED A CERTAIN WAYNE MORSE ARTICLE AND YOU WERE INTERESTED IN SEEING IT. ENCLOSED IS A COPY WHICH I RECEIVED FROM ED MONTGOMERY WHO WROTE IT.

KINDEST REGARDS.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

Robert F. Johnson

ROBERT F. JOHNSON

ENCL.

P.S. YOU ASKED IF YOU COULD HAVE A SET OF PLANS OF MY HOUSE. UNDER SEPARATE COVER I AM SENDING YOU COPIES OF THE BLUEPRINTS.

R.F.J.

Received
EM

C D Johnson
TRADE MARK OF QUALITY LUMBER

PHONE YOUR WANT AD
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
SUtter 1-2424
The Examiner
Corner Market-Third Sts.
East Bay—TEmplebar 2-2424

AMERICA FIRST

San Francisco Examiner

Monarch of the Dailies

SUtter 1-2424

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

THE WEATHER

San Francisco Bay Area—Partly cloudy with scattered showers and moderate to strong winds today; cloudy tomorrow.

Los Angeles and Vicinity—Considerable cloudiness and occasional drizzle or light rain through tomorrow morning, then partly cloudy.

TEMPERATURES

	Hi.	Lo.		Hi.	Lo.
San. Fran.	62	54	Los Ang.	60	53
Oak. Apt.	62	54	Kan. City	63	38
Sac'mento	62	53	Chicago	—	18
Fresno	58	53	New York	40	30

Complete weather data on Page 28.

VOL. CLXXXXVIII, NO. 13 FINAL CCCC* ★ SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1953 DAILY 10c, SUNDAY 20c

Warren's Plan for Big Tax Increase Faces Stiff Fight

2 Cents on Cigarets

By CLINT MOSHER
Examiner Political Editor

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 12.—Governor Earl Warren today sent to the legislature a proposed 1953-54 budget totaling $1,326,851,805, the highest in the State's history.

To keep the State on a pay-as-you-go basis, the Governor asked for a 2 cent per pack tax on cigarets, and increases in the tax on liquor, beer and horse racing, to produce $43,600,000 in new revenue.

Caustic Criticism——

Immediate reaction to the budget message, for the most part, varied from cautious comment to acid observations.

Senator Harry L. Parkman of Millbrae, chairman of the committee on governmental efficiency declared:

"I can't see all this tax stuff. Why not get a gun and go out and get the taxpayers' wallets?

"I think we've got to stop, look and listen before we go into it. Maybe the answer is to cut expenses."

'Not So Sure'——

In the assembly, Thomas Erwin of Los Angeles County, chairman of revenue and taxation, said:

"I'm for the cigaret tax but I'm not so sure about the others. It may be we can squeeze the water out of the operation of government bureaus and meet the school bill from the cigaret levy."

Assemblyman Jonathan Hollibaugh of Los Angeles County, recently beaten for the speakership and also Warren's most vocal critic on fiscal matters, said:

"His (Warren's) whole program is full of water. He has skillfully tucked away funds in many hiding places.

"There is plenty of money to meet all ordinary needs of the State without new taxes." taxes."

To balance his budget, the Governor asked for these taxes:

1—A 2-cent-per-pack cigaret tax to bring in $26,500,000. There is no State tax on cigarets at the present time. Cigars

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

Ike Offered Use Of Ancient Bible

YORK (Pa.), Jan. 12.—(AP)—President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower has been offered the use of a 236-year-old Bible of his ancestors to use in taking his inauguration oath of office.

Mrs. Lottie Bear of nearby Mt. Wolf, R. D. 1, offered to send Eisenhower the aged book containing a hand-written history of the President-elect's ancestor, Peter Eisenhauer who came to this country from Germany in 1717.

Life Insurance

G. I. Victims Of Fraud

Oakland Firm Under Fire

By GEORGE BUSH

State Insurance Commissioner John R. Maloney declared war yesterday on unscrupulous insurance companies and their agents allegedly victimizing anxious Bay area servicemen headed for service overseas.

In an initial major action, Maloney brought an accusation against the California Life Insurance Company, of 4334 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland, two of its general agents, Paul D. Parcells and Charles A. Jones, Jr., and nine field agents.

All were charged with misrepresentations and fraudulent conduct in the sale of life insurance to military personnel.

According to Maloney, the company's officers and agents allegedly misrepresented policies either as savings deposit loans with life insurance "thrown in," or as endowment schemes under which the insured could stop paying premiums and recover all they had paid when they returned to civilian life.

Sales Talk Cited——

A spokesman for the company insisted that any blame must rest with the salesmen, and added that the firm had not **"made or authorized any misrepresentations."**

Contained in the State's accusation, however, was the charge that A. J. Taranto, a vice president of the company, read and approved a "canned" salestalk for the guidance of each salesman.

Maloney's accusation carried a copy of the salestalk, which graphically boasted of the benefits of the policy.

According to the accusation, the talk spoke long and convincingly of inviting returns from the policy, and then added **"in a small and incon-**

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 3.)

All Italian Trains Halted by Strike

ROME, July 12. — (AP) — Italy's state operated railroad system ground to a stop in a twenty-four hour strike that began at midnight. Last minute compromise moves by the Transport Ministry failed to appease higher pay demands of 200,000 trainmen in both Communist led and anti-Communist rail workers' unions.

International line trains were affected, as well as the main national and short spur line services.

2 BAY SPANS APPROVED BY SUPERVISORS

Committee Named to Discuss Deal With East Bay

San Francisco agreed yesterday to seek a way out of the Bay crossing muddle by negotiating a plan for simultaneous construction of two new spans, if possible.

The board of supervisors unanimously adopted a resolution to set up a committee of seven on the problem.

The committee will confer with the State Toll Bridge Authority and East Bay officials to see if a compact can be reached to build both the Army Street southern crossing, long sought here, and the span paralleling the present Bay Bridge, which has been championed by East Bay interests.

Safeguard——

A harmony meeting of the supervisors with Mayor Robinson last Saturday brought forth the resolution. It contains safeguards that local governmental bodies on both sides of the Bay will still have the final word on whatever proposed legislation evolves.

Several supervisors stressed their belief the move does not alter the city's historic stand in favor of the Army Street crossing, but merely seeks a way around the legislative blockade erected by its opponents.

Supervisor Edward T. Mancuso, long an opponent of the two-bridge idea, said he has concluded that the city needs not only one but a half dozen additional crossings. He added that his opposition to the parallel bridge stemmed only from fear its approaches might jeopardize the downtown and financial districts. The board's action was taken after thorough deliberation, and Supervisor George Christopher emphasized it backs only **"dual construction"**—meaning the Army Street crossing still must be built at least as quickly as the parallel span.

Main Fact——

Supervisor Francis McCarty pointed out the main fact—that San Francisco has been able to block legislation for a parallel bridge and Alameda County has done the same for the Army Street project, bringing a stalemate that must be broken.

Opposition was voiced by

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4)

Jury Again Indicts Ex-Tax Collector

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—(INS)—Denis W. Delaney, ousted United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts district, whose conviction on charges of bribery and falsification of tax liens was set aside, today was indicted on new charges.

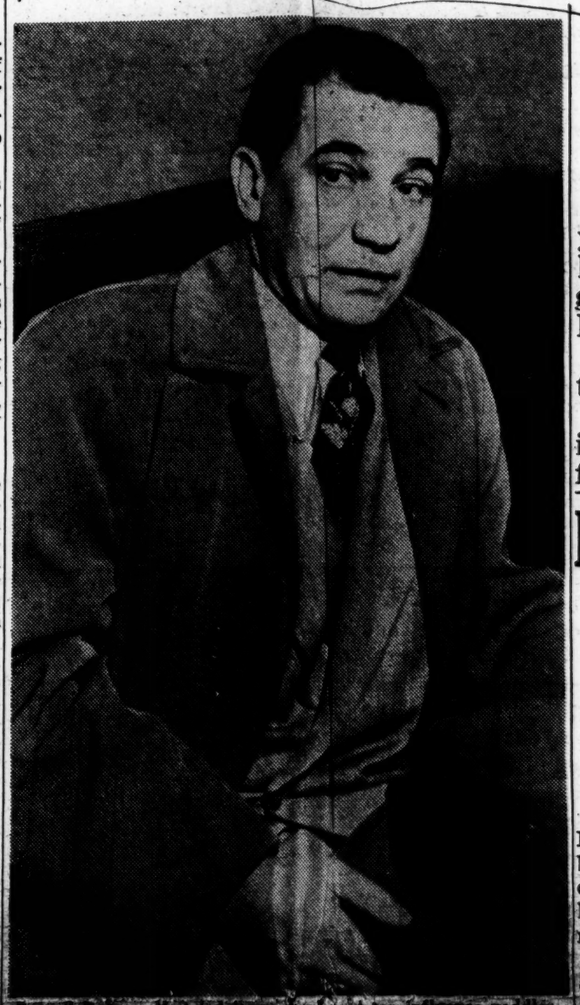
Delaney was indicted by the Federal grand jury today on charges of attempted income tax evasion. The indictment charged that his true net income in 1946 was $9,200 and that he claimed it was only $6,200 and that in 1948 his true income was $17,824 and he claimed only $8,496 for himself and his wife. He also faces re-trial on the original charges.

Nun Heroine at Orphanage Fire

NILES (Ill.), Jan. 12.—(INS)—A frail Roman Catholic nun was credited today with leading nearly 200 children to safety when fire swept an orphanage at Niles. The blaze threatened the youngsters ranging in age from 2 to 16 years as they were at play on the ground floor of one of the buildings of the St. Hedwik's Industrial School yesterday.

The nun, Sister Mary Consilia, discovered the fire and swiftly shepherded the children out of the flaming building to a nearby gymnasium.

Faces Inquiry By Congress Committee



Russell Duke, self-styled "premier" civil tax influence peddler, whose secret files have been seized by Congressional probers.

Tax Influence Peddler's Files Seized Here; Claimed Dealings With Sen. Morse

Congressional Probers Grab Documents Hidden in S. F. Garage

By ED MONTGOMERY

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Congressional investigators swooped into San Francisco yesterday to seize files and records of an influence peddler who had dealings with United States Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, tax lawyer Conrad Hubner of San Francisco and Edward P. Morgan prominent Washington, D. C., attorney.

The records seized were those of Russell W. Duke, mystery man behind numerous west coast tax cases.

Duke, whose exploits were first disclosed by The Examiner one year ago, is a self admitted influence peddler; in fact, he boasts of income tax "settlements" he has influenced.

Duke disappeared from San Francisco two days before Christmas. He was located by the FBI in Chicago shortly before dawn yesterday and served with a subpoena to testify at Congressional Committee hearings in Washington today.

His files, located in a Mission District garage, were impounded on the strength of a subpoena issued by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, of which Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin is chairman designate.

Inquiry Ordered.

McCarthy's committee, The Examiner learned, will join with a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee in launching an immediate investigation of influence peddling charges.

Representative Kenneth Keating of New York is chairman designate of the House subcommittee to investigate the judiciary. Representative Patrick Hillings, California Republican, is a member of the Keating Committee.

Both Hillings and Vice President-elect Nixon were instrumental in setting up the joint inquiry.

Another phase of the joint congressional investigation, touching on events which transpired during the tenure of recent grand juries here during the tax office probe, was disclosed exclusively by The Examiner yesterday.

The joint inquiry, to be climaxed by open hearings in Washington, is expected to delve into activities of the Federal judiciary, the Justice Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Files Seized Here.

Contained in the files seized here are telegrams and correspondence between Duke and Senator Morse, Duke and Morgan, Duke and Hubner, and Morgan and Hubner.

Also found were references to fees charged by Duke and Morgan in specific cases.

In testifying before a Federal grand jury here one year ago, Duke acknowledged receiving fees as high as $18,000 for acting as "public relations man" for taxpayers in difficulty with the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Morgan, who now has a lucrative private practice in Washington, is a former Justice Department attorney and an ex-FBI agent.

He served as chief counsel for the Tydings Committee which investigated and "cleared" numerous Governmental employes who subsequently were dismissed as loyalty risks. He later served a short term as chief enforcement attorney for the Office of Price Administration.

The success which Morgan experienced in handling tax cases brought to him by Duke is reflected by correspondence in Duke's files dealing with the case of Dr. Ting D. Lee, Portland, Ore., Chinese.

Doctor Lee had been charged with an income tax defi-

Ike, Cabinet In Parley

Conant Named To Bonn Post

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—(AP)—President-elect Eisenhower interrupted a busy day of policy talks today for an historic shape up luncheon with his new Cabinet and key advisers.

They ate oysters on the half shell, chicken gumbo, minute steak and raspberry sherbet and then settled down with coffee to mull over foreign and domestic problems after January 20, when the general takes office.

Richard Nixon, Vice President-elect, came out during a recess to report everything going fine, with a productive discussion of **"one problem after another."**

Continue Today——

As the four and a half hour conference broke up for the day, James C. Hagerty, Eisenhower's press secretary, told newsmen:

"There was a discussion of the future duties of the Administration, foreign and domestic. The conferences will continue tomorrow."

Hagerty would say no more than that.

Earlier, Eisenhower again talked patronage with Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, and others, and discussed Government reorganization with Representative Brown, Republican of Ohio, and Senator Ferguson, Republican of Michigan.

Appoints Conant——

The President-elect also found time to choose Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University since 1933, as new United States High Commissioner for Germany. Conant succeeds Walter J. Donnelly, who resigned December 31.

Conant was chosen with the knowledge and the approval of the new Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. He is the second top educator drawn into the new Eisenhower Administration. Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College, has been selected as Assistant Secretaary of Defense in charge of manpower problems.

At 59, Conant has behind him a distinguished career in chemistry and other sciences. He is a member of the advisory committee of the Atomic Energy Commission. He was wartime chairman of the National Defense Research Commission.

Eisenhower's informal session with his Cabinet was the first

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Jurors Given Vice Report

Survey Critical of Police; Bars Face Crackdown

By ERNEST LENN

The American Social Hygiene Association yesterday gave San Francisco a **"poor"** rating regarding prostitution, for a second straight year.

It was the only key California city to be so tabbed, Los Angeles, Oakland and San Diego being rated as **"good."**

Richard D. Warfield, the Hygiene Association's western regional manager, said there has been a change in the local vice pattern, and he was sharply critical of the police.

Before, cab drivers steered men to prostitutes who operated independently, and B-girls engaged in prostitution, said Warfield. Now there has been a resurgence of brothels, with B-girls confining themselves to hustling drinks and cab drivers becoming more cautious.

The Association's report, on

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Adm. King for Blockade

Invasion of China by Chiang Backed

By JAMES LEE
Staff Correspondent Int'l News Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King declared today the Korean stalemate can be ended by a naval blockade of Red China's coast and an invading force of "volunteer" Chinese Nationalists.

The wartime Chief of Naval Operations replied with a blunt "no" when asked if he believed a blockade of the Communist-held Chinese mainland would mean war with Russia.

King also declared his confidence that President-elect Eisenhower **"will come up with a workable solution to break the present intolerable stalemate in Korea"** and said he does not regard war between the United States and Russia as **"inevitable."**

The admiral, as Gen. Douglas MacArthur frequently has done, criticized the **"arbitrary restrictions"** imposed on United

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Rain Over North California Expected to Die Out Today

Rain which spread over northern California yesterday is expected to die out in the Bay area today with a few scattered showers, the Weather Bureau said last night, but warned against the possibility of more rain tomorrow.

Yesterday's rainfall measured .14 of an inch, bringing the season's total to 13.39 inches at 4:30 p. m. Last year saw 16.09 inches on the same date.

Rain tomorrow is definitely forecast from Santa Rosa and Chico north and may reach San Francisco itself, Quinn said.

Southwesterly winds in the Bay area today are expected to range between fifteen and thirty miles an hour while temperatures will reach a maximum between 55 and 59 degrees.

The State's highway system was recovering from heavy rains and washouts. The National Automobile Club reported Highway 50 to Nevada was open but icy in spots over Echo Summit.

State Highway 24, the Feather River route to Nevada, was open to two-way traffic.

Cable Line Extension Urged Clear to Fisherman's Wharf

Supervisor John J. Sullivan yesterday called for extension of the Powell Street cable car line to Fisherman's Wharf.

The cable cars now stop at Taylor and Bay Streets, three blocks short of the wharf.

A resolution asking the public utilities commission to study the extension was sent to the board's utilities committee for hearings.

"This line now ends nowhere, for all practical purposes," Sullivan declared. "It's a dark and dismal walk to Fisherman's Wharf from the present terminus."

Sullivan suggested the new terminus ought to be at Beach and Taylor. Sullivan's resolution noted that both San Franciscans and out of town visitors are inconvenienced by the present arrangement.

Meantime, the utilities commission decided to postpone rebuilding the Powell Street cable car tracks until the rainy season is over.

The commission authorized Eaton & Smith, the contracting firm which will do the job, to start March 9. The original date was January 5.

TODAY'S INDEX

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THE CRUEL SEA

One of the great sea stories of all time "The Cruel Sea" will be serialized in The Examiner in an especially abridged version printed in handy tabloid form and large easy-to-read type for your convenience. Long a best seller, the book written by Nicholas Monsarrat is a novel of high adventure and tells a true story about the battle of the Atlantic. Look for it in the Pictorial Review magazine with your Sunday Examiner.

STARTS SUNDAY

Duke's Files Reveal Capital Connections

Letters and Telegrams Show His Activities in Tax Cases

ciency of $140,916.82 for the years 1942 through 1947, according to correspondence out of Morgan's office.

The case was settled in Washington July 21, 1950, for $6,275.68.

Duke's financial record on the Lee account reflects the receipt of $9,050 from Doctor Lee, of which $4,000 assertedly was paid to Morgan.

Correspondence touching on the Lee case includes a telegram from Senator Morse to Duke, which read in part:

"Have been in touch with Internal Revenue with reference to Dr. Lee's tax case and just today the case was sent in from the local office. I hope to have a definite report for you on Monday concerning it . . ."

Included in the Duke file were copies of decisions handed down by the Tax Court of the United States under stipulation by the Justice Department and Morgan. The decisions, signed by Judge W. Kern, reduced Lee's tax liability from $140,916 to $6,275.68 with no penalties attached.

Payments Set Forth.

Attached to these records was an accounting settlement sheet signed by Doctor Lee setting forth his payments to Duke and reflecting the purported payments of certain sums to Morgan.

A covering letter from Morgan to Lee, a copy of which was sent to Duke, concluded with the observation by Morgan: "These orders finally dispose of our case in a manner, I believe to be, most advantageous to you."

Although the Duke files contain references to a meeting between Senator Morse, Duke and Morgan in the latter's office in Washington, there is nowhere any indication that Senator Morse received any money from Duke or Morgan in any of the varied cases handled by the two men.

Of particular interest to the investigators is a telegram from Morse to Duke in which the Senator stated in part:

". . . Herbert, Legislative Counsel, has prepared Internal Revenue law amendment, copy of which I am airmailing to you. It is my opinion that I should not introduce it at present time as long as negotiations with San Francisco office probably have not been held as yet. Please advise me if and when you would like to have amendment introduced. I think it is a fairly satisfactory amendment. Regards, Wayne Morse, USS."

Addressed to Duke.

Although Duke was registered at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on March 8, 1948, the date on which the telegram was sent, it was addressed to Duke in care of the L. deMartini Corporation, 240 Brannan Street, San Francisco.

A covering letter, including a copy of the proposed amendment, also was addressed to Duke in care of the deMartini Corporation address.

No indication was found in the files that the proposed amendment was introduced or enacted into law.

Coinciding with this correspondence was a copy of an agreement between the deMartini Company and Duke. The agreement, bearing the purported signature of A. S. Kayser, treasurer, reads in part:

"This agreement has to do with the appointment of Mr. Duke as Public Relations Representative for the purpose of presenting our tax case whenever necessary in order to secure proper relief . . ."

Status of Case.

The agreement set forth the status of the deMartini tax case as of January 8, 1948. It stated that the Government had assessed the company for $265,001.11 additional taxes for the fiscal years 1944, '45 and '46. The figure subsequently was modified to $217,766.62, according to the agreement.

Duke, the agreement states, was to undertake the job of having the tax assessment reduced to a figure not to exceed $100,000, including interest.

"In consideration of such result," the agreement reads, "the corporation agrees to compensate Mr. Duke or his associates in the amount of $65,000.00, $8,000.00 of which has already been paid to Mr. Duke.

"It is understood that the adjustment will result in a maximum payment of $100,000. In the event, however, that adjustment is made which involves payment of any sum greater than the agreed $100,000 some other reasonable method of compensating Mr. Duke will be worked out between Mr. Duke and the corporation."

Received $18,000.

In testifying before the Kessler Federal grand jury here one year ago, Duke acknowledged having received $18,000 from the deMartini Company.

Final disposition of the deMartini case is not shown in Duke's files.

A spokesman for the Bureau of Internal Revenue said the company, which has since been reorganized, washed out its agreement with Duke and retained a local law firm to effect a settlement of the tax claim.

The extent to which Morse interested himself in the deMartini case is reflected by a two page letter from Morse to Duke dated March 1, 1948.

Although neither the deMartini Company nor its executives, as residents of San Francisco, were constituents of Morse, the letter to Duke indicates that the Senator from Oregon had gone to considerable trouble to assist Duke in his handling of the deMartini case.

Lou Wolcher Case.

When, in December of 1950 the long dormant tax case against Lou Wolcher, convicted black market liquor operator, had been smoked out by the Kefauver Committee here, Duke tried to assist his client, Wolcher, but his efforts failed.

Also pertaining to the Wolcher tax case and that of his former partner, Harry Blumenthal, is a copy of a letter from Morgan to Attorney Hubner in San Francisco. It is dated March 30, 1949, and reads as follows:

"I have received the powers of attorney in the entitled matter, but before filing them, I would like a little information to insure there is no danger of inconsistency in our actions or the likelihood of tipping over the proverbial applecart.

"Primarily, I am interested in just what the status of these cases is at the present time with particular regard to the steps that have been, and are being, taken by Internal Revenue and the taxpayers.

"If you will supply me with full information with respect to the foregoing, I will be in a position to gauge the situation and avoid any precipitous and ill-considered action which might be prejudicial to our 'cause.' Regards, Edward P. Morgan."

Account Sheet Found.

Among Duke's financial records was found an account sheet listing income from various clients. Included in the listings were three entries "Wolcher" reflecting receipts totaling $1,250.

On March 31, 1949, Morgan, in a letter to Duke, wrote as a postscript:

"P. S.—I don't seem to be able to get a line on Inez B. at either place back here. Who is the attorney of record in her case? Can you check at S.F. to find when they referred it to D. C.?—E.P.M."

Over the telephone from Chicago yesterday, Duke told The Examiner the reference to **"Inez B."** referred to the case of Inez Burns, convicted San Francisco abortion queen.

Duke's personal interpretation of his working arrangement with Morgan is set forth to a degree in a letter from him to Morgan dated September 5, 1949, and mailed from Portland, Ore. Excerpts are as follows:

". . . I will participate in the monies that you get; however, I don't worry about that because we can always work something out satisfactory to all concerned.

Cases in California.

"Ed, I have a lot of cases in California that I have to do a lot of bird-dogging on, and I hate like sin to go down there and bird-dog without clicking on a few.

"I wish that you would be able to secure some talent as I could use some hay. I am letting things quiet down on the coast by lying dormant and putting more effort in lining up the coming campaign. I assure you that the request you made of me on the phone that Senator Morse will go along 100 per cent, because the longer you get to know him, the more you will that he is a man of his word; but he has had so much to do, and, as I understand, he has been given assurance that you are number one on the list.

"In all the time I have known Senator Morse, I have never known him to deviate or to say something that is not so. He either tells you in the beginning nothing doing, or he will go along. I am willing to gamble with you in any shape, form, or manner that you will be in as soon as the other chap resigns.

"I sincerely hope that the cases that are back there clear up so that we can start on something else. Again, I repeat, 'I can use the hay.' . . ."

Refers to Letter.

Elsewhere in the same letter:

". . . If you ever read the letter that Braman received from Senator Morse you will have to look into the mirror to see if you're the same individual because, Ed, he really boosted you very, very high.

"As you know, the talent is plentiful, and it is a psychological effect when one comes in cold and tells a person what he knows about him, so I hope sincerely that you will be able to secure some talent for me . . ."

Duke's frequent use of the word "talent" as a reference to income tax cases cropped up again in a letter to Morgan dated September 10, 1949, in which he wrote:

". . . Talent, Ed, is what I want. I am going to make my tour of the South (incidentally, Nevada and Idaho are good territory) and make one complete thrust to bring all the talent I possibly can to Washington . . ."

Names of race horses were sometimes used by Duke as code names for tax cases which he had referred to Morgan.

In the September 10 letter to Morgan, Duke closed by asking:

"How are the horses running? I refer to Sir Laurel Guy, the Oakland owned horse, and the Sacramento horse."

Applied to Tax Case.

The reference "Sir Laurel Guy," Duke said, applied to the tax case of Thomas Guy Shafer, Oakland drug store chain operator.

This case lay dormant in Washington for three years until its history was disclosed by The Examiner a year ago. Shafer was indicted last January 23, charged with evading $41,838 in income taxes for the year 1946. The indictment consisted of four counts.

On December 5 a Federal court jury acquitted him on two counts and disagreed on two others, which are slated to be scheduled for re-trial.

By his own admission, Duke had collected $7,200 in fees as the **"public relations contact man"** in the Shafer case prior to the time its status as a **"forgotten file"** was disclosed by The Examiner.

WAYNE MORSE, O., CHM.:
WILLIAM LANGER, N. D.
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
CHARLES A. WELKER, IDAHO
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
CHARLES E. POTTER, MICH.
HARLEY M. KILGORE, W. VA.
RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, CONN.
DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.
JOHN G. ADAMS, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

March 1, 1948

Mr. R. W. Duke
4523 N.E. Alameda
Portland 13, Oregon

Dear Duke:

Inasmuch as I might have to leave this afternoon on the 5:50 train for Detroit where I am to speak tomorrow, and therefore might not see you before leaving, I want to give you this report on my conferences at the Bureau of Internal Revenue this morning in regard to the de Martini case.

I presented to Mr. Dwan the memorandum you left with me the other day and after we discussed it he suggested that I go down and talk to Commissioner Sherwood with whom you had a conference the other day. As you had reported to me following your meeting with Dwan, he was most helpful and expressed a desire to assist me in any way he could.

However, he pointed out that the matter does not fall within his jurisdiction at all and that he does not even have authority to make recommendations in such cases. He said the matter, so far as the Washington office is concerned, falls within the jurisdiction of Mr. Sherwood. Hence he called Sherwood and made an appointment for me.

Mr. Sherwood reviewed in detail the conference you had had with him the other day. He told me if I would like to have him do so he would write to Mr. Harliss of the San Francisco office and recommend that the San Francisco office look into the de Martini case further. I told him that was exactly what I should like to have done, because I felt that if more careful consideration were given to the de Martini case by the San Francisco office a more equitable adjustment could be worked out.

At that point in our conference Mr. Sherwood made the following specific suggestions:

1. He said he thought it was very important that Mr. de Martini sit down with representatives of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the San Francisco office and discuss with them in detail the differences which exist between the government and the de Martini company.

March 1, 1948
Mr. Duke
page 2

COPY

He said the government has no desire in bringing any case that cannot stand up in court nor in bringing any case which will result in subjecting any citizen to costly litigation, if a basis of understanding and adjustment can be reached without legal action.

2. He made the point which I mentioned to you the first time you and I discussed the de Martini case, namely, that the matter involves primarily questions of law, and that therefore de Martini should have his General Counsel take up the legal problems with the San Francisco office.

Mr. Sherwood made very clear to me that they welcome your representation in the case and that they were sure the San Francisco office would welcome your further representations, but when it came to legal matters they felt de Martini's lawyer should be the one to discuss them with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The reason for that view is that in case of legal action it will be de Martini's lawyer who will be on the other side of the council table.

Mr. Sherwood did not say anything which would support a hunch of mine, but the fact that he suggested that de Martini and his lawyer sit down with the people in the San Francisco office in a conference leads me to say that I believe you should be very careful not to give the Bureau of Internal Revenue the impression that you are seeking to bring political pressure to bear on the case. I have seen the Bureau of Internal Revenue work before, and I am satisfied that we should be very careful to guard against creating the impression that we are attempting to meet the issues of this case on any other grounds than the legal merits of de Martini's position.

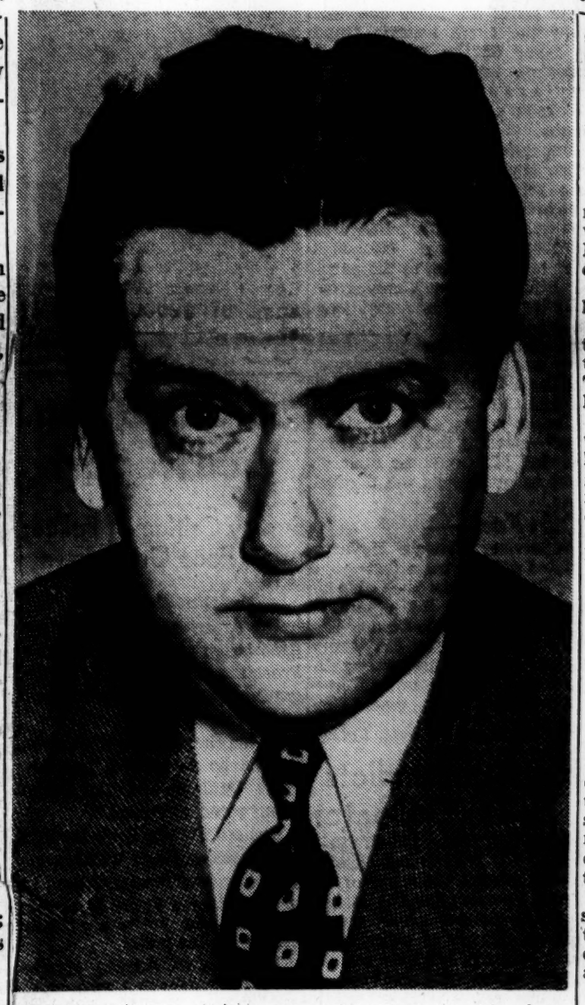
As I understand it, de Martini thinks he has a sound legal case; and, from what you have told me, I am inclined to believe that this is so. If that is true, then I strongly recommend that you continue to work on the case in relation to the San Francisco office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but in conjunction with de Martini's lawyer. I believe unless you do that you will not be as successful in trying to work out an adjustment of the case as you will be if you carry on your discussions with the San Francisco office in company with de Martini's General Counsel.

I felt that my conference with Sherwood this morning was a very satisfactory one because I believe it will result in the San Francisco office taking a further look at the case.

As soon as I hear from the Legislative Counsel in regard to the legislation we discussed at lunch the other noon, I shall let you know.

Sincerely yours,
Wayne Morse

Above is shown a copy of a letter from Senator Wayne Morse to Duke disclosing the activity and interest the Oregon senator had taken in the tax case of the L. deMartini Company of San Francisco. The company had retained Duke as "public relations man" at a cost of $18,000 to represent them in effecting a settlement of their tax case in Washington.



Edward P. Morgan, former Government attorney with whom influence peddler Duke had dealings.

Bert Levit Entrance Into Case Explained

Why Bert W. Levit, prominent San Francisco attorney, was called into the defense of Russell W. Duke, can now be explained by The Examiner.

Ordinarily Levit would not have handled this type of case. Conscious, however, that there were more ramifications than appeared on the surface, The Examiner enlisted Levit's legal assistance.

Levit was interested only that the material, which Duke had in his possession, should go before a properly constituted investigatory agency of the Federal government, preferably a Congressional committee. The Examiner's interest, of course, was the same.

That Levit did not actually become trial counsel for Duke was due to maneuverings of the United States Attorney's office here and the reluctance of a Federal judge to allow a continuance of the case to permit Levit to properly prepare his defense. As a matter of fact it was finally the United States Attorney's office here which moved for the dismissal of the charges.

The Examiner, which was interested in seeing only that Duke's material be properly investigated, is happy to make this explanation of Levit's appearance in the case.

Hundreds of Teachers Are Reds, Say Probers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(AP)—The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee said today there are hundreds of American school teachers who are Communists and wh must be rooted out to protect future generations.

In a thirteen-page report, the subcommittee recommended further investigation of Red influences in the Nation's schools and colleges, declaring:

"Despite the unquestioned loyalty and self-sacrificing devotion to duty of the preponderant bulk of America's teachers, there are yet many hundreds of teachers who are Communists."

These subversive elements in the educational system, the report went on, spread their influence widely in the community. Then it added:

"A Communist is not a fit person to be placed or retained in a position to influence the minds of the youth of America."

The Senate group proposed that state legislatures probe the situation, as was done in New York in 1940-42, and urged that boards of education take steps to remove teachers whose loyalty is proved to be questionable.

CONTINUATION ASKED.

In addition, the subcommittee specifically recommended that it be empowered to continue its own inquiry in the educational field. Without going into details, the report, drawn up under the direction of Chairman McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, said:

"Testimony before the subcommittee indicated specifically that Communist activity took place among teachers in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Madison, Wis.; as well as reflecting the certainty of substantial Communist activity among teachers in other areas."

Capitol observers believe the subcommittee's report will spur a new effort by Congress to rake Reds out of the teaching profession.

Senator Taft, Republican of Ohio, the Senate majority leader, said last night the GOP Policy Committee in the Senate will work out how congressional committees will divide up the investigative chore. Taft said he favored a search for subversives in colleges, but only where there was evidence of organized Communist groups. He is not in favor of investigating individual teachers, he said.

1,500 REDS IN NEW YORK.

The subcommittee reported it received testimony that there were about 1,500 Communist school teachers in the United States in the early 1940's, with a very heavy concentration in the Greater New York area.

It said that at its public hearings, in New York last September and October 30, teachers invoked their constitutional privilege against self-incrimination when asked about Communist party membership.

Refusal by a teacher to answer under oath whether he is or is not a member of the Communist Party, the subcommittee said, **"should be grounds for dismissal."**

Industrial Curbs Kept on Germany

BONN (Germany), Jan. 12.—(AP)—In a surprise move, the Western Allies said today present restrictions on West Germany's peace time industry will continue until the Bonn and Paris parliaments vote on Germany's treaties of alliance with the West.

The three occupation powers promised, however, that they will be liberal in granting exceptions to these restrictions.

RUSSELL DUKE LONG ACTIVE IN TAX CASES

'Promoter' and 'Contact Man' Once Power in Labor Politics

Who is Russell W. Duke?

Treasury intelligence agents and penal division staff members at the Bureau of Internal Revenue first learned of him as a mysterious figure operating behind the scenes in Washington where numerous tax cases, diligently prepared on the coast, were gathering moss while the statute of limitations continued to run.

One year ago this week The Examiner disclosed the identity of Duke. Since that original story, Duke has periodically made headlines in San Francisco.

A native of Pennsylvania with little more than a grade school education, he is now 45. A self-styled "promoter" and "contact man," Duke operated out of Portland, Ore., where he once was an influence in labor union politics as business agent for a boilermakers union.

ARDENT WORKER.

By his account, it was his influence in labor union affairs that put him in close alliance with Senator Wayne Morse, in whose election campaign Duke says was an ardent worker.

When it was disclosed Duke had taken an "active" interest in various west coast tax cases, he was subpoenaed to testify before the Kessler grand jury on December 12, one year ago yesterday.

He testified for more than two hours. Nothing happened.

In January of 1952 The Examiner disclosed Duke had been subpoenaed to testify as an open hearing witness before the King Committee at hearings to be held the first week in February.

Two days after this disclosure, Duke was suddenly indicted by the Kessler jury on four counts of perjury.

LIPS SEALED.

The indictment served to seal his lips as a King Committee witness, for the Congressional tax probers made a point not to call persons under indictment as witnesses in open hearings.

The perjury indictment against Duke lay dormant until after the November 4 election. Then, suddenly, it was put on the court calendar. The trial was set for December 3.

Duke, who had often bragged of his close association and influence with "all the big wheels in Washington," became frightened. He wanted help and most of all, an attorney of his own choice with more Federal court experience than his court appointed counsel.

Contending he was in a position to **"blow the lid off"** the major tax scandals of the west, he said he felt someone was suddenly trying to railroad him to prison or at least to discredit him as a perjurer.

The perjury indictment, he insisted, was groundless.

WILLING TO TALK.

Duke said that in order to clear himself and establish a foundation for a reconciliation with his divorced wife and three children he was willing to make a **"clean breast of everything—before a Congressional committee"** if only he could obtain experienced legal counsel to defend him against the perjury charges.

The Examiner obliged him by inducing Attorney Bert W. Levit to take over his defense just two days before the trial date.

On the eve of the trial Duke was offered a deal under which he would be assured of a recommendation for probation if only he would enter a plea of guilty to one count of the indictment. He declined.

When on December 3 the trial opened, Duke asked Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman for a one week's continuance in order to substitute counsel and permit his attorney to familiarize himself with the case.

REQUEST DENIED.

Although the Government had had a series of continuances, Judge Goodman denied Duke's request and ordered an immediate trial.

The court observed that the granting of a continuance at so late an hour would be setting a bad precedent. The request, Goodman held, had been made too late. Levit did not take over the defense.

The trial got under way. By midafternoon the foundation had been laid for introduction of the grand jury transcript as evidence.

Court appointed defense counsel, Daniel Kass, objected to its introduction on grounds Duke was under suspicion by the grand jury at the time he was subpoenaed by that body and had not been advised of his constitution rights. Attorney Kass moved that the evidence be suppressed.

Although a similar motion had been denied in the pre-trial stages, Judge Goodman dismissed the jury and heard arguments on suppressing the evidence. He took the matter under advisement to rule the following morning.

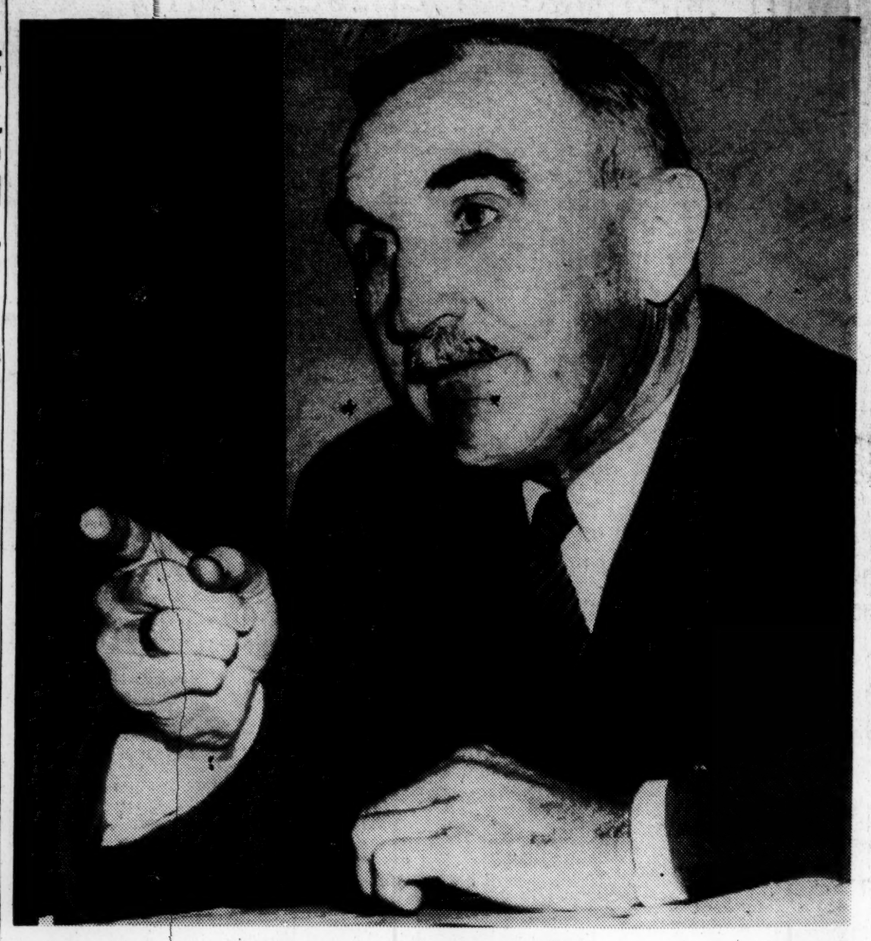
But, on the second morning of the trial, before Judge Goodman could rule on the motion Special Prosecutor Irvin Goldstein asked the court's permission to dismiss the indictment.

The motion was granted and the case against Duke, the man who said he'd "blow the lid off" if forced to take the witness stand in his own defense, went out the window.

Meanwhile part of his files and much of the information Duke had given The Examiner were laid before the proper authorities in Washington the moment the new Congress was organized on January 3. The remainder of his files were seized here yesterday.

The joint Congressional hearing announced yesterday resulted.

From Chicago, where he was served with a Congressional subpoena early yesterday Duke told The Examiner, "I'm ready and willing to talk."



Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (27)

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

PRA232 GOVT PD=SN WASHINGTON DC 8 425P= 1950 SE 8 PM 2 50

RUSSELL DUKE=

4523 NORTHEAST ALAMEDA PTLD=

HAVE BEEN IN TOUCH WITH INTERNAL REVENUE WITH REFERENCE TO DR. LEE'S TAX CASE AND JUST TODAY THE CASE WAS SENT IN FROM THE LOCAL OFFICE. I HOPE TO HAVE A DEFINITE REPORT FOR YOU ON MONDAY CONCERNING IT. S 3357 PASSED THE HOUSE AUGUST 28 AND IS NOW ON THE SENATE TABLE AWAITING ACTION ON HOUSE AMENDMENTS. S 3358 IS ON THE SENATE CALENDAR. REGARDS=

WAYNE MORSE USS=

S 3357 28 S 3358= ILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Here is a photostat of a telegram disclosing the interest Senator Morse had in the progress of the Doctor Lee tax case.

The following is an itemized statement of receipts and disbursments pretaining to the Dr.T.D.Lee tax case as handled by me, up to and including the second day of August,(1950) nineteen hundred and fifty;

Received in pymts.	Date	Amount
"	12-8-49	$100.00
"	4-2150	$300.00
"	5-18-50	$2000.00
"		
Credit for advance payment 5-18-50		$1,000.00
Received payment	8-2-50	$5000.00
Paid to and credited to original contract,		
Ed. P. Morgan attorney	7-7-49	$450.00
Lester Talbot accountant	7-30-49	$200.00
Total paid and credited to original contract		$9,050.00
Actual cash received by R.W.Duke.		$7400.00
Paid to others as shown above.		$ 650.00
Credited to advance payment		$1000.00
Total		$9050.00

R. W. Duke Enterprises

BROKERS - MANUFACTURERS - - BUYERS - - IMPORTERS - EXPORTERS

The above credit of $1000.00 as reflected in above figures is not a cash transaction but a credit for advance of $2000.00 cash paid me by Dr. T.D.Lee.

By paying Edw. P. Morgan the sum of three thousand and four hundred and fifty dollars, plus the payment of an additional five hundred and fifty dollars to be made by R.W.Duke to Edw. P. Morgan making a total of Four thousand($4000.00) as attorny fees Dr. T.D.Lee,is in full released from any contracts and agreements that he has entered into with R.W.Duke, or the R.W.Duke Enterprises of Portland, Oregon. This final agreement and receipt is contingent upon a five thousand dollar check number 3484 made as final settlement with R.W.Duke,is cashed and the final payment of three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars is paid direct to Welch Mott and Morgan Attornies in the above mentioned case. The check 3484 hereto refered is drawn on the U.S.National Bank of Portland, Oregon All above erasures as notated are made and acknowledged by both parties to this final receipt and accordingly initaled. This agreemnt and receipt made this second day of August nineteen hundred and fifty.

Russeell W. Duke

Dr. T.D.Lee

Here is shown an accounting, by Duke, of sums paid to him by Doctor Lee of Portland in conjunction with the settlement of Lee's tax case in Washington.

VINCENT B. WELCH
HAROLD E. MOTT
EDWARD P. MORGAN
ROBERT L. HEALD
EDWARD F. KENEHAN
LYON L. TYLER, JR.

WELCH, MOTT & MORGAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ERICSON BUILDING
710 FOURTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
EXECUTIVE 4800

July 26, 1950

Dr. Ting D. Lee
3127 N. E. Irving Street
Portland 12, Oregon

Dear Dr. Lee:

I am enclosing herewith for your files copies of the orders dated July 18, 1950, of Judge Kern of the Tax Court relative to Dockets 23545, 23546, and 22499, concerning the case of you and Mrs. Lee.

These orders finally dispose of our case in a manner, I believe to be, most advantageous to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Edward P. Morgan

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Russell Duke

EPM/r

Picture above is a photostat of a copy of a letter sent to Doctor Lee by Edward P. Morgan announcing an "advantageous" settlement of his income tax case in Washington, D. C. The letter was found by Congressional investigators in the Duke files.

Entertainment Etc for
Feb. 17 to March 1st 1948
Washington D.C Senator Morse's office force
and Mr Joyner, Mgr of Continental Hotel
$ 94.65 tip $10.00 to Waiters & Headwaiter
Dinner John Green, President Shipbuilders Union
$8.50 tip 1.00 Washington, D.C.
12 boxes candy for Senator Morse's office force.
$18.00

The expense voucher shown above is typical of accounting sheets found in Duke's files. It lists such items as a $94.65 dinner for the office staff of Senator Wayne Morse and another item of $18 for twelve boxes of candy for Senator Morse's office force.

WESTERN UNION

WM 15

W.SNA32 GOVT DL PD=SN WASHINGTON DC 8 1030

RUSSELL W DUKE= Palace Hotel

~~THE L DE MARTINI CORP 240 BRANNON ST SFRAN~~=

ENJOYED YOUR WIRE MARCH 8. IN VIEW OF GREAT INCREASE IN STASSENS STRENGTH SINCE YOU WERE IN WASHINGTON I HAD DECIDED I WAS GOING TO LOSE THE LUNCH. I STILL THINK YOU HAVE GOOD CHANCE OF PUTTING STASSEN ACROSS. I CANNOT ACCEPT YOUR BET ON EUROPE BECAUSE IF WE DO NOT SPEED UP DEBATE ON MARSHALL PLAN AND GET IT PASSED BY END OF MARCH I THINK CHANCES ARE GOOD COMMUNISTS WILL WIN ITALIAN ELECTION. HERBERT. LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL, HAS PREPARED INTERNAL REVENUE LAW AMENDMENT, COPY OF WHICH I AM AIR MAILING TO YOU IT IS MY OPINION THAT I SHOULD NOT INTRODUCE IT AT PRESENT TIME AS LONG AS NEGOTIATIONS WITH SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE PROBABLY HAVE NOT BEEN HELD AS YET. PLEASE ADVISE ME IF AND WHEN YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE AMENDMENT INTRODUCED. I THINK IT IS A FAIRLY SATISFACTORY AMENDMENT. REGARDS

=WAYNE MORSE USS.

Here is shown the original telegram sent by Senator Morse to Duke in which the Oregon Senator tells of proposed legislation to be introduced in Congress "if and when" Duke desires.

Johnson-Smith, Geoff

May 5, 1953

Dear Geoffrey Johnson-Smith:

I do indeed remember our all too brief conversation, and it will be pleasant to renew acquaintance in London.

I shall be flying over on May 21, bringing a camera crew with me to shoot a television piece on Coronation plans. I must also do a nightly broadcast from London, and am planning to fly back in a chartered aircraft the afternoon of June 2. I shall be stopping at the Connaught. If you would like to suggest a time for a 15-minute interview piece sometime between May 23 and 31, I shall make every effort to confirm the date as quickly as possible.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Geoffrey Johnson-Smith
27, Marylebone Road
London, N.W.1, England

COPY TO LONDON

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

PHONE: LANGHAM 4468 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

27, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
WELBECK:4424

9th April 1953

Dear Ed Murrow

When I last saw you in New York I had just completed a debating tour for the Oxford Union Society and you were good enough to give a very raw newcomer to the States a few friendly words of advice and help. Last November, after three very happy years in your midst, during which time I got married to a Californian girl, my wife and I plunged into the London fogs, and I am now with the B.B.C. Television service.

My friend, Bob Reid, of the "News Chronicle" here told me the other day that you are coming over to England for the Coronation. If you could spare a moment to come along to our studios and give the British viewers a glimpse of your irresistable personality, we should be delighted. We could arrange a special 15-minute-interview-type-programme for you, although doubtless such a seasoned campaigner as yourself might prefer to dispense with an interview altogether, in which case we could see that you were properly introduced to the viewers, and from then on you would be on your own.

As someone who has the greatest admiration for your work, I need hardly say that it would personally give me the greatest pleasure to make all the necessary arrangements should you find it possible to accept. Of course the more advance notice you can give us, the better it will be from our standpoint.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely Geoffrey Johnson Smith

(Geoffrey Johnson-Smith)

Ed Murrow Esq.
c/o News Dept.
C.B.S.Radio, 485,Madison Ave., New York 22.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Jones, A M

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR OR AIR MAIL** would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via **REGULAR MAIL** addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via **AIR MAIL** to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for **WBBM** and **KNX** are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" **ONLY** if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE October 19 19 53

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO.

Div.	Dept.	
1	43	7

PRESS

ANDREW MILLER JONES
BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

REGRET IMPOSSIBLE ARRANGE PILOT EXPERIMENT IN TIME FOR

NOVEMBER 11 STOP LETTER ENROUTE REGARDS

ED MURROW

RECEIVED
1953 OCT 19 PM 12:13
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

PCG RC3 RE

NWY416 OTX573 LONDON 22 19 1642

MURROW COLOMBIA NEWYORK

GLAD KNOW CHANCES OF DOING PILOT EXPERIMENT IN TIME

FOR FIRST EDITION PANORAMA NOVEMBER 11 REGARDS

FORM 101 PW—C

ANDREW MILLER JONES

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
UNICATIONS, INC.

Jones, Andrew Miller

October 19, 1953

Dear Andrew:

I have read your letter of October 9th carefully and expended considerable thought on it. I am sorry to have to tell you that as of this moment it seems to me that all the various conditions we would have to meet would make it very difficult to produce an interesting show. Unfortunately I cannot schedule it on either of my own television programs for the time being, and management is not disposed to consider scheduling transatlantic programs as a regular feature. I fear we shall have to wait until I see some possibility of test flying one of these on my own program.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Andrew Miller Jones
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1

rh

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

9th October 1953

Dear Ed,

About the pilot experiment of transatlantic conversation - I should very much like this to take place as soon as possible, preferably in time for an edited film version to be included in my first "Panorama" magazine programme, which now takes place on the 11th November.

I seem to remember that you thought it would be possible for you to bear the full cost of the first conversation. If you are able to do this, it would help me considerably in selling the idea to my masters, who might otherwise be reluctant to authorise what is likely to be an expensive item.

Would you send as soon as possible a list of speakers and subjects suitable for your programme, bearing in mind programme requirements on this side of the Atlantic.

Naturally, the subjects of greatest common interest to the people of America and England are likely to be political, but if at all possible I should prefer a non-political subject, in order to avoid policy difficulties on this side. You may well feel that this would be less likely to produce an interesting conversation. If so, and politics were a sine qua non, then it would be important to choose a topic on which there is general agreement between the two political parties over here.

As a starting point could I suggest as a non-political subject: The relative merits of the American and British medical services. Unfortunately it would be too difficult to have Pat Hornsby Smith. We should have to approach a highly placed independent doctor. A comparison of the educational systems of our two countries would be safe, and not as dull as it might seem at first sight. Colour bar might get us into deep water but would be worth considering.

If politics it has to be, how about: Attitude to the Far East (Korea; Indo-China; India); Admission of China to the U.N.; the possibility of an American slump and its consequences; the American tariff system and the need for dollars.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

Speakers also present a slight problem in that personalities ideally speaking should be equally well known on each side of the Atlantic. Failing that, we may have to build up unknown names with better known functions.

I should be glad to have your comments as soon as possible.

Regards,

Andrew

(A. Miller Jones)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.

Jones, a m

SEPTEMBER 28, 1953

MR. ANDREW MILLER JONES
BROADCASTS
TELEX, LONDON

WHAT DATE WOULD YOU SUGGEST PILOT TRANSATLANTIC CONVERSATION REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43-7

Lending

September 11, 1953

Dear Andrew:

This is a hasty note in reply to yours of August 13. I am just back from a month on the West Coast and am leaving immediately for a two week trip to Berlin.

I could not possibly do anything about the trans-atlantic conversation until the first week of October and will communicate with you again as soon as I am back from Germany.

As ever yours,

Mr. A. Miller Jones
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Head Office: Broadcasting House, London, W.1
Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, London, N.22
TELEPHONE: TUDOR 6420 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

13th August 1953

Dear Ed,

I hope by the time this letter reaches you that your travels will be over for a short time, and that you will have a space in which to consider the pilot experiment of a two-way transatlantic conversation. Could it take place in the third week of September? If you think this is a feasible date, I should like to have a list of suggested subjects and speakers. With regard to the subject, it would be very good if it were not so topical that it could be included in my first "Panorama" Television magazine programme on the 14th October.

When you answer this, perhaps you would give an indication of the costs we should incur. I think you said that you would be prepared to bear most of the cost of the first programme, apart from our share of the transatlantic line. This sort of arrangement would obviously be most acceptable to us, and would help to sell the idea to Programme Management. If it proved to be worthwhile, then obviously dollar expenditure, if any, would be justified and for future programmes we would pay our share.

London is enjoying New York temperatures without the humidity. The last few days have more than made up for a very grey summer. I had lunch with Hector McNeil today, who sent you his kind regards. I send you mine too and hope to see you again soon.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Andrew.

(A. Miller Jones)

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
CBS Radio,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22,
N.Y.

Jones, Oscar

May 2, 1952

Dear Stub:

Your proposal intrigues the hell out of me but I'm afraid there are some fairly obvious difficulties involved. The first would be my getting sufficient time off to do it, and the second would be getting Air Force permission to photograph a B-47 or a B-52. Last week I was in Washington and had a long session with General Hoyt Vandenberg seeking permission to do a television job in a B-36. I think I shall get that but have no hopes of getting permission for the later models.

A few years ago I had an opportunity of going through the Boeing plant in Seattle and to say I was impressed would sure be an understatement.

I saw Earl Foster when he was in town last Fall, but aside from that I haven't seen many of the old friends from the West Coast and believe me I miss them.

As ever yours,

Mr. Oscar Jones
1771 18th Avenue, S
Seattle 44, Washington

nie

(19)

1771 18th Avenue South
Seattle 44, Washington
March 8, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Congratulations on the fine T-V program, "See It Now", that is aired over KING Seattle every Sunday. I have heard nothing but the finest remarks about the show.

I have been with the Boeing Airplane Company since leaving the Washington State College Alumni Association, working out of the President's Office in a management development program. The work is extremely interesting and one that offers a real challenge in these uncertain days.

I have an idea, Ed. We have a Supervisor's Club here at the plant which involves practically all of our supervisors from the president on down to the first line foreman. The total is almost 2,000 at the present time. Club activities are independent of the company but naturally the aims and purposes of the organization are closely tied in with the operations and policies of the Boeing Airplane Company. Since the product we build is one of national interest, I am wondering if you would be interested in the possibility of using the product as a subject for one of your T-V programs. I am speaking strictly for myself, the matter not having been discussed with anyone in authority as yet. However, properly coordinated, it seems to me that arrangements could be made to fly you out from Wichita, Kansas, in a B-47 Stratojet, after having toured the Boeing operation in that city. After arrival here you would tour the Seattle and Renton plants and speak to the Supervisor's Club in the evening. Also, far beyond the realm of impossibility, would be a flight in our latest creation, the B-52 which will be making flight tests in the relatively near future. Of course, all arrangements would necessarily have to have the approval of the Air Force, but it is my belief that it could be obtained.

Anything of this nature must start at some given point and I am taking it upon my own shoulders to start the ball rolling if you should be interested in such a program. If you are, I will be happy to turn the matter over to our public relations department, who would coordinate it with the President's Office and the Air Force.

What do you think about the deal, Ed?

Very sincerely yours,

"Stub"

Oscar (Stub) Jones

Joubert, Philip

September 14, 1953

Dear Philip:

This is merely a hasty note in reply to yours of August 18. I am just back from a month on the West Coast and leave immediately for Berlin.

I, too, was sorry that we missed meeting on my last trip; however, there is a possibility that I will be stopping in London on my way back from Berlin about September 21 or 22. If so, I shall let you know.

As ever yours,

Air Chief Marshall Sir Philip B. Joubert,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brookside House
Brookside, near Ascot
Berkshire, England

BROOKSIDE HOUSE,
BROOKSIDE, NEAR ASCOT,
BERKSHIRE
TEL. WINKFIELD ROW 411.

18/8/53.

My dear Ed.

I was so sorry that Janet & you could not manage to come here to see us. It would have been so nice to have entertained you in our own house.

Perhaps next time you are in Europe you will be able to spare us a few hours.

Have you thought any more about that suggestion you made to me at the Albert Hall - that I should

act as an aviation correspondent. Do you? I would be most interested in doing this work for you.

Our tattoo at the White City was a great success – 160,000 people & a gross of £41,000. What about showing it in Madison Square or on colour T.V. in the States? It should be popular! Think on this!

My love to Janet & Casey.

Yours

P.B. Joubert de La Ferté

Chief Air Marshall Sir

K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., etc.

Kaltenborn, H.V.

H. V. KALTENBORN
162 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 4-3344

April 7, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

You were most gracious and genial in your Friday night's comment on my anniversary.

I know the pressure you are working under and that you should have been relieved from that kind of a chore but I am very grateful that you lent your distinguished cooperation to as pleasant a tribute as any radio man can ever receive.

Sincerely yours,

H.V.K.

HVK:HF

Kansas Highway Patrol

HUGH F. EDWARDS
SUPERINTENDENT
R. R. RUTHERFORD
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

KANSAS HIGHWAY PATROL
TOPEKA, KANSAS

August 16, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the entire membership of the Kansas Highway Patrol, I wish to express to you our deep feeling of gratitude that we each feel toward you.

We very much appreciated the courtesies which you have extended to us at General Eisenhowers' homecoming at Abilene, Kansas. As a token of appreciation, we are forwarding to you a Kansas Highway Patrol Press Card. We will consider it a great favor if when you are in Kansas you will permit us to be of any service which you may desire and we do hope you will come back to Kansas.

Thank's a million for everything.

Yours very truly,

Hugh F. Edwards,
HUGH F. EDWARDS
Superintendent

HFE/ir

Kany, Howard L.

February 2, 1953

Dear Howard Kany:

Thanks for yours of January 28. Unfortunately for me, I have been unable to arrange to come to Washington for the Sigma Delta Chi meeting, which means I shall also miss the Awards Banquet.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard L. Kany
The Associated Press
330 Star Building
Washington 4, D.C.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
330 STAR BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

January 28, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Lee Hills tells me that your Sigma Delta Chi committee studying the feasibility of a political campaign coverage survey is to meet at the Statler here February 3.

This is to express the hope thatyou will plan to remain in Washington until the next evening, when the SDX annual national Fellows Awards banquet will be held in the National Press Club Auditorium. James Pope, Louis Seltzer and James Reston will be on hand to receive their plaques, and the speaking program also will include remarks by Turner Catledge, managing editor of the New York Times; and James C. Hagerty, press secretary to President Eisenhower.

Festivities will begin with the opening of the bar at 6:30 p.m., and dinner at 7:30.

I look forward to seeing you next week.

Sincerely yours,

Howard L. Kany

Howard L. Kany

Karasik, Dan

September 29, 1953

Dear Mr. Karasik:

Please forgive the belated reply to your letter of June 5th.

Your idea for a television show may perhaps have merit, but I am sorry to say that the pressure of my own present broadcasting schedule prevents me from taking an interest in any additional programs.

I am, however, passing your idea on to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of Television for CBS. He may be able to find a place for it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dan Karasik
160A Koyama-cho, Nerima Ku
Tokyo, Japan

cc: Mr. Sig Mickelson

Keenleyside, H

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS • UNATIONS NEWYORK • ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

6 November 1953

File

Personal

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Although I do not make a practice of writing letters to editors or other public figures I am breaking my own rule on this occasion. I understand that some of the lunatic fringe on this continent have been critical of the intelligent, humane and enlightened programmes that you have been presenting on television and radio. Such criticism unfortunately seems to be all too common a reward for people who try to retain and express sane views in the very difficult times through which we are all going.

I think perhaps it may be useful, as it is certainly a satisfaction, for us who try to maintain a balanced view of things, to express our appreciation to those like yourself who take a stand on the basic principles which must be maintained if the control of affairs is not to be lost to the McCarthys, the Gerald Smiths and the Winchells. I should like you to know that in my opinion, and in that of a vast number of others, your programmes are one of the really satisfying and hopeful features of contemporary life in America.

Yours sincerely,

H. L. Keenleyside

H. L. Keenleyside
Director-General
Technical Assistance Administration

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
The Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Keigwin, Chas.

December 24, 1953
(Dictated 12/18)

Ladies:

I am deeply distressed to learn of Dr. Keigwin's accident and sincerely hope there will be favorable news of him. Please keep me advised.

As to my fishing equipment, you might in due course ship it to my country address: Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.

Sincerely yours,

The Nurses
The Keigwin Clinic
1010 Second Avenue
Renton, Washington

dm

THE KEIGWIN CLINIC

. G. KEIGWIN, M. D.
PHONE RENTON 5-5538

1010 SECOND AVENUE
RENTON, WASHINGTON

OFFICE PHONES: RENTON 5-5474
SEATTLE, LANDER 1000

December 15, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We want to inform you that Dr. Keigwin, has been reported missing on a flight to Spokane since Saturday, December 12. He was to attend a medical meeting in Spokane and started off in his light plane about 1 P.M.

The weather in the mountains has been very hazardous so it has been very difficult to conduct an aerial search; however, ground crews are still trying to get into the Index area where several loggers reported they heard a plane in distress.

If we should receive any definite reports we shall notify you meanwhile we are in a consternation as to what you would like to have done with your fishing equipment which the doctor has.

Yours very truly,

Nurses of the
Keigwin Clinic

Keigwin, Charles
Dr.

April 10, 1953

Dear "Doc":

I'm delighted that you are coming to town and hope you are free to take lunch with me on Wednesday, the 22nd, at 1:00. If this is not convenient please call me (PLaza 1-2345) when you arrive and we shall make other arrangements. It will pleasure me greatly to see you again.

As ever yours,

Dr. Charles G. Keigwin
1010 Second Avenue
Renton, Washington

GWIN, M.D.
NTON 5-5538

EDW. A. LUKE, M.D.
RES. PHONE RA. 9301

OFFICE PHONES:
RENTON 5-5474 SEATTLE: LANDER 1000

THE KEIGWIN CLINIC
1010 SECOND AVENUE
RENTON, WASHINGTON

Lunch.
Wed 22

March 21, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I plan to come East about the middle of April as I have to be in Boston April 18th and expect to leave there on the 21st. I should like very much to visit you in New York ~~City. If~~ you will state the time it would be most convenient to see you I would be very happy and will make my plans accordingly.

All my family, my staff and I are thoroughly enjoying the record albums you sent; we have played them over many, many times.

I want to thank you again for your thoughtfulness and kindness. I am looking forward to seeing you in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. G. Keigwin M.D.

Charles G. Keigwin, M.D.

CGK:es

Keigwin, Chas.

S. G. KEIGWIN, M.D.
PHONE RENTON 5-5538

EDW. A. LUKE, M.D.
RES. PHONE RA. 9301

OFFICE PHONES:
RENTON 5-5474 SEATTLE: LANDER 1000

THE KEIGWIN CLINIC
1010 SECOND AVENUE
RENTON, WASHINGTON

February 4, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Have received your letter and kind expression of your friendship which I appreciate very much. I have also received your books which you so kindly forwarded to me. I feel I would like to pay you for the books.

Since you have been here in Washington, we have been having practically continuous rain and so far this month we have had approximately eleven inches. The streams have all been too high to do any effective steel-head fishing; although, I have tried on several occasions without any particular succes..

Your steel-head rod reposes along with my fishing rods in my sporting cabinet which I have in the basement of my office.

I watched television and waw the televised show you made in Korea which I enjoyed immensely. It is that much more interesting when you know the individual who has produced this show.

For "Ike's" inauguration, I put a television set in my waiting room for myself and my staff and we all thoroughly enjoyed the ceremonies; I believe everyone else was doing the same thing as all patients cancelled their appointments for that morning; consequently we had an uninterrupted presentation as long as it was being televised on the Pacific Coast.

I presume you were there in person taking in all the inauguration and all the festivities pertaining there to; however, I believe I enjoyed it just as well sitting out here in front of the television screen, at least the crowds weren't tromping on my feet and I wasn't being pushed and shoved or having to stay in one place for a long period of time to get a glimpse.

I want to thank you again for the books and hope to see you sometime in April if you happen to be in New York at that particular time.

Yours very sincerely,

Chas G Keigwin

Charles G. Keigwin, M.D.

CGK:er

Before posting this letter, I received the records for which I want to thank you as it was very thoughtful of you. I do want you to know I feel very well remembered.

Keigwin, Chas G.

January 5, 1953

Dear Doc:

First of all my thanks for both professional services and personal friendship. I am gradually getting back on an even keel. I am dispatching to you a dozen copies of THIS I BELIEVE, also three record albums I made a few years ago which may give you an evening's entertainment.

Don't forget to let me know when you will be passing through New York.

As ever yours,

Doctor Charles G. Keigwin
1010 Second Avenue
Renton, Washington

Books shipped 1/13/52
Records ordered 1/26/52

Kelly, Merrill T.

September 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Your letter of August 15 has been turned over to me for reply, and I am sorry to be so long in answering.

At the present time there are no positions open on our own staff, but I would suggest that you contact Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio and send him a resume of your news experience.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Mr. Merrill T. Kelly
7807th USAREUR Detachment
APO 154, c/o PM, New York, New York

7807th USAREUR Detachment
APO 154, c/o PM, New York, N.Y.
August 15th, 1953.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York.

Dear Sir;

The undersigned has requested relief from active duty with the Army, and wishes to apply for a position in an editorial, news research, or newsgathering capacity with your organization. Having had experience in these fields, I am interested in doing this sort of work in Western Europe, with particular emphasis on Germany.

Inclosed you will find a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Could I please be informed if you have any openings in the fields mentioned above, and if so, how I should go about making formal application for employment with your company ?

Thanking you for your consideration, I am

Yours truly,

Merrill T. Kelly

Merrill T. Kelly

Kennedy, John A.

John A. Kennedy
Chairman of the Board

RADIO
550 KC

KFMB

TELEVISION
Channel 8

Howard L. Chernoff
General Manager

• FIFTH & ASH STREET •
SAN DIEGO 1, CALIFORNIA

March 29, 1952

Call on Tues.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice Pres.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Mrs. Kennedy and I are planning to be in New York from April 7 through the 11th. We will be staying at the Mayfair House.

I am hopeful that you will be able to join us for a cocktail on April 8, 9 or 10.

Cordially yours,

John

Kessler, G. E.

July 9, 1952

Dear Mr. Kessler:

Your letter of June 25 arrived just before Mr. Murrow left to cover the Conventions in Chicago.

He asked me to tell you he would indeed love to come out to Shelter Island but doesn't know when he can. If the opportunity ever presents itself he will certainly take advantage of your gracious invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Mr. A. E. Kessler
53 West 57th Street
Suite 4D
New York 19, New York

OYSTER INFORMATION BUREAU

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ORGANIZED 1935 BY THE OYSTER GROWERS AND DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

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OF PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

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INFORMATION REPRESENTATIVE

J. S. DARLING, PRESIDENT
DAVID H. WALLACE, DIRECTOR

25 June 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Had the pleasure of meeting you again recently at the Polk Awards luncheon(first time at an army reserve meeting you spoke at).

Believing you may get a breathing spell this summer, thought you might like to get out on an oyster boat and see how the bivalve side of Peconic Bay lives. That's out Shelter Island way--a mighty fine summer resort.

Can you make it? It could be a one day trip or overnight if you wish.

Best wishes.

Sincerely

A.E.Kessler

ja

53 WEST 57TH STREET • SUITE 4D • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • PLAZA 9-6870

Kimball, Penn
of S
2 Berlin.

The New York Times
Times Square

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Aug. 6

Dear Ed -

I am still as interested now as I was last spring in TV news presentation and what seems to me its increasing potential for the editorial talents of those trained in the newspaper, news magazine and public affairs fields.

We last left it that we would await possible developments in the fall. If there is indeed anything of interest stirring at C.B.S. one of these days, I hope we can get together for a talk. If you have a moment sometime, I think it might be worthwhile to have a talk on general principles. But I leave that to you.

Best regards,

Penn Kimball

Penn Kimball

Sunday Dept.
New York Times
229 W. 43rd St.
New York City

Kimball, Penn Wed Oct 28
Call 3:00
next week

The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LACKAWANNA 4-1000

April 24, 1953

see him.

Dear Ed -

The sun is beaming and I am reminded that it is April, after all, and that I was to drop you a line this month in the event of a dome of silence about possible staff developments. No news, I presume, is ill news.

Best regards,

Penn Kimball

Penn Kimball

Sunday Dept.
New York Times
229 W. 43rd St.
New York City
N.Y.

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

Kimball, Penn

February 5, 1953

Dear Penn:

Right now we are plumb full up, but we have one or two ideas for news shows in the talking stage and if anything comes of them I'll sure let you know. Looks like it wouldn't be anything definite enough to take hold of until the late Spring and probably not much chance of actual labor until the Fall season begins.

If you don't hear from me why not give me a shout some time in April.

As ever yours,

Mr. Penn Kimball
The New York Times Magazine
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y

LAckawanna 4-1000

Jan. 22, 1953

Dear Ed -

Coming straight to the point: Do you ever have an opening on your staff for See It Now?

I will not try to impose on your memory of brief acquaintances, since my approach is based on the theory that trained news judgment and editing experience are the principal things about me which might conceivably merit your consideration. The latter springs from a background which includes Washington Post, U.S. News, PM, Time Magazine, New Republic and, for the past two years, Lester Markel's staff on the Sunday Times. I was on leave from the Times last fall to do Bill Benton's campaign TV shows, which might or might not be a recommendation (I was Benton's executive secretary when he first went to Washington, which was when your path and mine last crossed I believe).

This is rather a blind stab, but I am sincerely interested.

Best regards,

Penn Kimball

Penn Kimball

New York Times Magazine
229 W. 43rd St.
New York City
N.Y.

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

Kirby E. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CINFO

27 February 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Ed:

On the eve of my return to civilian life, I want to thank you for all the help you and your associates have given this shop since it was re-opened following the Korean wee-end of June 25, 1950.

This is the second time the guy with the whiskers has called me and after another three years, I look forward to the green pastures again.

I am going to open my own public relations office here and am happy to report that I do have one bread and butter account, sufficient to get me started. I was flattered by old boss, Major General Persons, to talk over with Jim Hagerty the realm of an assistant for White House Radio and Television. However, I feel the need to get unhitched and unharnassed again, relieved of 24 hour duty...so I am going to try taste some of this 'free enterprise' I and a couple of other million guys are supposed to be defending. As I understand it, from here on in I am supposed to do anything for love--or--money...the first I've done--the later I could use, with two daughters to raise for some two other lucky guys later on.

Seriously, I shall be very careful of the calibre of clients I represent as I always want to be able to stand at the Press Club bar without embarrassment to pride or profession.

Until I get office space my home address will reach me:

2246 Cathedral Avenue, NW
Telephone: ADams 4-7475

Hope to see you one of these days for a cup of tea or so.

Gratefully yours,

E. M. KIRBY
Colonel, SigC
Chief, Radio-TV Branch

[illegible] Friend's
[illegible]

Kirkpatrick, Helen

EDWARD R. MURROW

October 14, 1953

Dear Helen:

Thanks for yours of October 6. I've passed it on to our program people, and they will let you know directly whether anything can be worked out on the Glee Club.

As ever yours,

Miss Helen P. Kirkpatrick
Office of the President
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

dm

cc: Sig Mickelson

Kitay, William

November 18, 1952

Dear William Kitay:

Just a note to say my thanks for yours of the third. It was good to hear from you again.

About your program - the only thing I can suggest is that you contact the best agent I know, Mr. J. G. Gude of Stix & Gude, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Kitay
Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation
23 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

nic

ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION

23 WEST 45TH STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • PLAZA 7-7633

Nov. 3, 1952.

re: Peter Lisa
Yap Gender (General)
Thursday

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Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The last time I saw you was in Birmingham at the Tutwiler. You had come in to do several on-the-spot shows. Remember the Dixiecrats?

I was on The Birmingham News. Though I was Science Editor of the paper for five years, I was basically a feature writer. And so, interviewing you fell to me. Another reason was that I was doing two radio shows and the city editor felt I would understand your lingo better.

I remember when I took leave to make my deadline, we shook hands and I said that perhaps the next time we meet, it would be in New York. And it almost was several weeks or more ago on Fifth Avenue at about 44th Street. I was headed downtown in a cab and you were walking uptown. By the time I got the cabbie to stop and had paid him off, you were gone.

I left The Birmingham News in March to come here as Science Editor of this foundation. New York is home to me and I came back after having been away 12 years working on daily newspapers through the South and Mid-West and for the United Press in Indiana. But through all this time radio was my extra-curricular activity.

In Birmingham, I had two very popular shows that ran for more than three years. Sponsored too. On WBRC (NBC) I did a 15-minute human-interest philosophical chat about people. On WSGN (ABC) I did a 15-minute news show that reviewed the nation's medical news and its effect upon the welfare and happiness of the listeners. I did my own script and voice.

I feel the medical newscast could work into a New York or network slot. It could be the two-minute relief spot in a world-wide news roundup. My contacts are excellent and the material I got was exclusive, eight to nine months ahead of the alert wire services.

But getting a sponsored show on the air in New York is a routine that is far different from that in Birmingham. And so this is where I would very much appreciate your help. I feel an agency or a radio package house could do something with the program. I do not know any such outfits here.

Would you know off-hand of any agency or package house or anyone who could help me get the show on the air. The show is a good one and there is nothing like it in radio or TV today. Medical news today is hot.

Please do not go to any great trouble. But if there's a thought or two you may have, would you please drop me a note. I would appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Bill K.

William Kitay,
Science Editor.

WK:ie

William Kitay -

Birmingham -

Pa. Cross: 16 Nov. T. H. Gude of

Stix + Gude - Rockefeller

ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION

23 WEST 45TH STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • PLAZA 7-1033

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Columbia Broadcasting System

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The last time I saw you was in Birmingham at the Talwhiler. You had come in to do several on-the-spot shows. Remember the Kleiotsas?

I was on the Birmingham News. Though we spoke quite often on the paper for five years, I was basically a feature writer. And so, interviewing you fell to me. Another reason was that I was doing two radio shows and the city editor felt I would understand your lingo better.

I remember when I took leave to make my deadline, we shook hands and I said that during the next time we met, it would be in New York. And it almost was several weeks or more and on 57th Avenue at about 11th Street. I was heaved downstairs in a car and you were walking upstairs. During time I got the cabbie to stop and told him of, you were gone.

I left the Birmingham News in March to come here as Science Editor of the Foundation. New York is home to me and I came back after having been away 12 years working on dailies and magazines through the South and Mid-east and for the United Press in Indiana. But through all this time I did pass my extra-curricular activity.

In Birmingham, I had two very popular shows that ran for more than three years. Sponsored too. On WMBC (NBC) I did a 15-minute human-interest philosophical chat about people. On WAPI (ABC) I did a 15-minute news show that reviewed the nation's medical news and its effect upon the welfare and happiness of the listeners. I did my own script and voice.

I feel the medical newscast could work into a New York or network slot. It could be the two-minute relief spot in a world-wide news roundup. My contacts are excellent and the material I got was exclusive, right to nine months ahead of the alert wire services.

But getting a sponsored show on the air in New York is a routine that is far different from that in Birmingham. And so this is where I would very much appreciate your help. I feel an agency or a radio package house could do something with the program. I do not know any such outfits here.

Would you know off-hand of any agency or package house or anyone who could help me get the show on the air. The show is a good one and there is nothing like it in radio or TV today. Medical news today is hot.

Please do not go to any great trouble. But if there's a thought or two you may have, would you please drop me a note. I would appreciate it.

Sincerely,

William Kitay,
Science Editor.

WK:le

Knaur, Peter R.

March 16, 1952
Newtown, Connecticut

PETER R. KNAUR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

It was with many regrets that, after various telephone conversations with Miss McDana, I gave up the idea of meeting you or talking with Mr. Zousmer again.

I hope that Mr. Zousmer has had the chance to mention my visit to your office and the conversation I had with him. My purpose in trying to contact you, or a member of your staff, was that I am leaving for Europe in one week, March 22, on an assignment which I felt would interest you for the advantageous position it would put me in for news worthy items.

I am being sent abroad by the National Committee For A Free Europe with their Free Europe University In Exile operation and my position is one of a field representative. My field of operations is to be Western Europe and I will be under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Awards and Placement of FEUE. The actual details of my assignment will be defined to me when I am in Paris. Generally, however, I am to follow up applicants for admission to the College de l'Europe Libre at Strasbourg from Western Germany, Austria, Switzerland and adjacent territory. I am to act as a followup of these prospects and a "digger up" of other sources of qualified candidates for admission to the College. In the past month the FEUE staff has spent a considerable amount of money advertising the College and its expansion. As of the beginning of last week, they were receiving from forty to sixty inquiries adgy from exile students who desired to attend the College. It seems that my job is going to be a full one as well as a meaningful one.

Prior to my contact with your office and my conversation with Mr. Zousmer, I had no idea of the tie in that my job had with you. You will be interested to know that the official who did the final move of "hiring" me was Dr. Levering Tyson. I mentioned to him that I had contacted your office, he wanted to know if I had met you and had mentioned his name. He then explained the reason for his question and his connection with you.

My idea is that perhaps I could be of service to you and to your CBS news operation, at the same time being of service to myself, by working as a "stringer" for you. I feel that through my many contacts and interviews with recent exiles from the Iron Curtain countries many interesting news items and sidelights will come to the fore which would be of interest to you. Mr. Zousmer suggested that I contact Mr. Schoenbrum in Paris immediately on

my arrival. If you feel that my assignment could possibly be of any value to you, do you feel that it would be necessary or helpful for me to have a letter of introduction from your office to Mr. Schoebrun, and also possibly to your men in Bonn and Vienna? I am including with this letter a personal summary sheet to indicate my background.

I am planning to spend this week here at my parents home in Connecticut, and will only be in New York for one afternoon. Therefore, if you see any need to correspond with me, I can be reached at R.F.D. # 1, Newtown, Connecticut.

You might be wondering why I have turned to you with my idea of being a "stringer". The answer is a fairly simple one, that is, that I feel that no man, and no news organization, can compare with your thorough, comprehensive, and competent news casting. Naturally, I want to be allied with the best.

Most sincerely,

Peter R. Knaur

PETER ROSEGGER KNAUR
R.F.D. # 1
NEWTOWN, CONNECTICUT
Telephone: Newtown 657

DATE OF BIRTH: October 18, 1926.

PLACE OF BIRTH: New York City, New York.

PARENTAGE: American and Austrian.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT: 6'00''; 167 lbs.

HEALTH: Excellent.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: The Religious Society of Friends (Quaker).

MARITAL STATUS: Single.

SECONDARY SCHOOL:
Friends Seminary, 15 Rutherford Place, New York City, New York.
Date of Graduation: June 1944.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DATES:
Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, 7/44 to 1/45 (ASTP).
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, 9/46 to 1/49.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, 6/48 to 9/48 (Summer Session).
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, 6/49 to 3/50.
University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, 7/50 to 9/50 (Summer Session).
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, 9/50 to 8/51 (Graduate School).

MAJOR SUBJECTS STUDIED:
History,.English, International Affairs.

DEGREES RECEIVED AND DATES CONFERRED:
Bachelor of Arts, University of Wyoming, March 1950.
Certificate of Completion, University of Vienna, September 1950.
Master of Arts, (International Affairs), University of Wyoming, August 1951.

TITLE OF MASTER OF ARTS THESIS:
"The International Relations of Austria and the Anschluss, 1931-1938"
(426 pages).

FOREIGN LANGUAGES:
German: Full proficiency. Have spoken German all my life and have also studied it in school and college.
French: Poor proficiency. Have a basic knowledge of French. Have studied in school.

SERVICE RECORD:
Date of Enlistment: April 1944.
Date of Honorable Discharge: August 1946.
Branch of Service: Army (Infantry).

FOREIGN TRAVEL:

Date: 1950

Countries Visited: France, Germany, Austria.

EXPERIENCE:

Have held part-time positions while attending college.

Have held positions during summer vacations from school and college.

During army service, supervised the writing of final pay-vouchers and the work of 125 civilian and army employees. Also served as radio announcer for the Armed Forces Radio.

While attending Graduate School, University of Wyoming, was employed as graduate assistant to Dr. Gale W. McGee, Department of History. Delivered lectures in American History, corrected examinations, and was in charge of classes.

Was last employed by the National Management Council, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. Assisted in arranging tours for European industrialists visiting the United States. Also did Publicity and Public Relations Work.

SCHOLARSHIPS RECEIVED:

Class of 1915 Scholarship, Swarthmore College.

Graduate Assistantship, University of Wyoming.

Grant-in-Aid, Department of History, University of Wyoming.

HONORS RECEIVED:

Member of the American College Quill Club, the national honorary literary society for writing ability.

SIGNIFICANT EXTRA-CURRICULA ACTIVITIES WHILE IN COLLEGE:

Sports writer for college newspaper, reporter and writer for college News Bureau, President of Interfraternity Council, member of Student Council, officer of International Relations Club, participant in varsity athletics.

REFERENCES:

Professional or Academic:

Dr. Gale W. McGee, Department of History, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Dr. Emil Kauder, Department of Economics, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Colonel Philip Gary, Director Programs - U.S., National Management Council, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Personal:

Mr. David Landis, 50 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Mr. Horace Jenkins, 1202 Girard Co., Trust Building, Philadelphia, Penna.

Mr. Norman A. Fedde, Box Y, Newtown, Connecticut.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Most of my time in Europe in 1950 was spent in Austria, where I traveled extensively in the western occupation zones. I visited many friends and relatives which increased my understanding of the Austrians and their problems. In Vienna I undertook part of the research for my Master of Arts thesis. For my thesis, I did a great deal of translation from German into English.

Koop, T.F.

Wash. office

May 15, 1952

Dear Ted:

Thanks for yours of May 15. I was sorry not to be able to make the Sigma Delta Chi dinner in Chicago tonight and am sorry, too, that I am unable to accept your gracious invitation to come to Washington on Thursday for the reason that I am committed to an all-day meeting here in New York.

As to the meeting of the site-marking committee, I shall let you know, as far in advance as possible, when I shall be coming to Washington again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Theodore F. Koop
CBS Radio
Warner Building
Washington 4, D.C.

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

WARNER BUILDING, WASHINGTON 4, D. C. METROPOLITAN 3200

THEODORE F. KOOP
Associate Director of News

May 15, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have just been talking about some Sigma Delta Chi matters with Sol Taishoff, who told me that you will be unable to get out to the Chicago dinner next week. It occurred to me that it might be easier for you to get down here next Thursday, May 22, when we are having a chapter dinner. Although I am only one of the elder statesmen of the Washington chapter, I have been authorized to urge that you join us Thursday if you possibly can, and we would be delighted to present your award at that time.

All-day Ford Foundation New York

Sol asked me to inquire particularly when you would be able to attend a Washington meeting of the site-marking committee. If you could be here Thursday, he would arrange the meeting then. However, he will be glad to call it whenever you next plan to come to Washington.

Fraternally,

Ted

TFK:pf

Kreager H. Dewayne

September 14, 1953

Dear Kreag:

This is merely a hasty, and terribly belated, note in reply to yours of June 12 to say it was good to hear from you again.

I am just back from a month's television trip to the West Coast and leave immediately for Berlin, but will be back in New York the end of September. We must arrange a meeting when next you come to New York or I am in Washington.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager
706 Albee Building
15th and G. Streets, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
706 ALBEE BUILDING
15TH AND G STREETS, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

June 12, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Chrysler Building
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

In addition to the fact that your shows are among the few we follow consistently on TV, plus my wife's conviction that your bullfests with Bob Trout and Eric Severeid were the best things during the national conventions last summer, there are other items that crop up to remind me of you from time to time.

A couple of months ago, before I left the Office of Defense Mobilization, a Jules Menken was referred to me by the State Department for briefing on our economic mobilization program and for official sponsorship on visits to industrial plants. Even though I resigned from the Government shortly thereafter, I continued to take a personal interest in the guy, and had him out to the house for dinner. Subsequently, I found out that he was an old personal friend of yours, and that you were having Lacey help him too. That reemphasized my interest in him.

I arranged for Paul Raver and the Bonneville Power Administration gang in Portland to take care of him in the Northwest, including the aluminum plants and power dams. In Los Angeles I put him in touch with Leo Harvey of the Harvey Machine Company which is doing a large chunk of the Government's heavy press program. In Denver I have arranged for him to see James B. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, as I believe his contacts with representative American leaders should include the agricultural side.

Last week I had lunch with Lacey. That brings us up to date.

I resigned from the Executive Office of the President (Executive Officer of the Office of Defense Mobilization and Assistant Administrator of Economic Stabilization) on May 1st to enter a business consulting relationship in association with former Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman. It is not a partnership; we work as individuals and jointly, almost entirely with very large industrial enterprises. I had reached the point many reach in the public service--the need to get out and make some money for a change.

As I mentioned to Lacey I always hesitate to contact you when I'm in New York because I know you are too busy anyway, but, I would like to see you one of these days, and in particular would like my Texas red-headed wife to have the pleasure of meeting you. She has heard a good deal of the Murrow legend, from campus politics and Kappa Sigma to international fame and fortune.

It has been my own fortune these past five years to have had the best ringside seat in Washington, and I make that statement without false modesty. I was in the favorable situation of being in the White House for over four Truman years and four months of an Eisenhower year without being of the White House gang. As low man on the totem pole through the medium of the Defense Mobilization Board and the President's National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, I became well acquainted personally with the strengths and weaknesses of two Cabinets. My only reason for troubling you with all this is simply that out of it I have acquired a wealth of background facts, fundamental to interpreting many of the things that go on in this town--all, or any part of which I would like to make available to you should you ever need it. Believe me, this is a personal offer, not a business matter. Now that I am no longer a political eunuch I can also be useful to Scoop Jackson, Stu Symington, Mike Mansfield and others that I would like to see stay on the Hill.

Basically, what will eventually get the present Administration is not what it does, but what does not do. No political organization ever maintained itself in power on dead center. Man for man this crew is no better and no worse than the crew it succeeded. The improvement and deterioration tend to balance off. But inexperience is the great weakness now. Political commentators

make much of Ike's failure to utilize his popularity to seize control of Congress. It is even deeper than that. The men around Ike who make the economic decisions, and the very capable Secretary Humphrey makes ninety per cent of them, deliberately avoid any discretionary grant of authority to the President. They don't want him making decisions. For example, not only did they not ask Congress for authority to transfer Government-owned excess stocks of materials to the national stockpile (forthcoming in the extended Defense Production Act) but they actually sought to block it, wanting Congress to make the decision on each and every commodity. Without flexible tools of authority, of which this is simply one case example, no President can act to meet emergencies when emergencies arise. There is a fundamental lack of understanding of the fact that democracy is dependent upon conflict for its very existence, that only totalitarian societies have a situation in which open political conflict does not exist. The present Administration's philosophy of "we will do anything that the Congress in its wisdom chooses to will us to do" is deeper than most observers think.

One more item, now that I have taken up this much of your time. Jim Patton, mentioned above, President of the National Farmers Union, which you will recognize as the liberal, pro-Democrat among agriculture's big three, is anxious to meet you and talk with you. I have known Jim for fifteen years, most recently in association with him through the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy on which he served as a member along with Walter Reuther, Phil Murray, Paul Porter, John Lord O'Brian, Marion Folsom, Will Davis, George Mead, and others of like national prominence. An ardent internationalist, and a sincere American, he is well thought of by his colleagues at that level of intellectual judgment and tolerance. I recommend that he should be on your long, long list of prominent acquaintances and sources. Probably, by the time he returns from his Nation-wide tour, Jules Menken will add his endorsement to this recommendation. At any rate, if I could be of any use as a medium for such a meeting it would be my real pleasure.

Should you find time when in Washington to call me, I would deeply appreciate it. The new office telephone number is MEtropolitan 8-3800.

Sincerely,

Kreager

H. Dewayne Kreager

Kreager, Dewayne

March 27, 1952

Dear Dewayne:

Please forgive this belated reply to yours of February 8. I have been buried and it got lost on my desk with a lot of other letters.

By all means, put my name on the list. I'll be delighted to do what I can. Do you want me to take the initiative with Earl Foster or any of the members of the Board of Regents?

As ever yours,

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager
Office of Defense Mobilization
Washington, D.C.

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

dm

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 8, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Chrysler Building
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The last time I saw you was in Stuart Symington's office a little over a year ago when he was still Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. At the time, I was Secretary of the Board. A year ago when Charles E. Wilson came down to head the mobilization effort Symington first loaned and then agreed to trade me to Mr. Wilson as his Executive Officer. I have been here since.

Recently I went over to George Washington University to give a lecture to the Air Forces Management Training program and found Lacey in the audience and later lunched with him before he went on to Georgia. Lacey verified the fact that you are not an active candidate for the Presidency of the State College of Washington, although I understand you probably could have had it had you so wished. This brings me to the point of this note.

As late as yesterday I was informed that I am still on the list of five or six final candidates for that spot. I originally got into it on the nomination of Claudius O. Johnson last summer, and while very very interested did not take it seriously until I began to get solid support from C. E. Wilson, Secretary Brannan, Stu Symington, Eric Johnston, and others, including academic luminaries at Harvard, Chicago, Duke and Southern California. I discussed all this with Lacey, and explained to him that I had never contacted you on it because I had no way of knowing if you were a candidate or were actively supporting another candidate.

My only reason for bringing this to your attention at this late date is on the long-shot chance that the Board might yet contact

you. I have not actually given your name to the Board, and would not do so without your permission, but I believe that Dr. Pearl (through ex-Dean A. A. Cleveland) knows that you are acquainted with me. Knowing your reputation in Pullman, I do not regard it beyond the realm of possibility that they might still contact you, assuming that they still have a real interest in me. I did not want you to be unwarned.

If they do, I would appreciate such words as you may feel free to say. I would be glad to fill you in on the details of the past ten years of my career, but see no reason to impose that on you, believing that my recent association with Stu Symington and C. E. Wilson might speak for itself.

Best personal regards. Should you ever find yourself with a free moment in Washington, I would like to occupy it.

Sincerely,

Kreag

H. Dewayne Kreager

Kresa, Helmy

IRVING BERLIN *Music Corporation*

1650 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. ● TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-4200

Ed — We are compromising on this.

Fred — Are we being robbed?

S/B

April 8th, 1952

Mr. Ed Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting Studio
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

When Mr. Berlin was asked to appear on the "See It Now" show and sing "I Like Ike", Mr. Berlin wanted a background of eight male singers. I asked eight men from the "Call Me Madam" show, and rehearsed them in our office.

I then talked with Mr. Friendly, and he was opposed to using singers; he only wanted Mr. Berlin with a pianist. However, he told me if there was any expense, by reason of my having rehearsed the singers, that the program would take care of it.

TVA has ruled that the singers must be paid $60.00 each, a total of $480.00. This payment should be made by the program, as originally intended. Accordingly, will you please issue instructions for such payment.

Sincerely,

Helmy Kresa.

HELMY KRESA

HK:ew

Kubie, Lawrence

December 31, 1953

Dear Dr. Kubie:

Very many thanks for your nice letter and kind comments. I think your proposal concerning Harold Weston's paintings sounds extraordinarily interesting, but unfortunately this is not the sort of thing I could undertake to present on either of my two television programs. I have no control or influence over general program structure on the CBS Television Network and am therefore passing your letter along to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie
7½ East 81 Street
New York 28, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Sig Mickelson

Kurnik, Horst

HORST KURNIK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK 5
DIGBY 4-0440

June 11, 1952

Edward B. Morrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It seems like an awfully long time since we have seen each other and I believe before the war was the last time. Of course, I have been hearing and enjoying your voice ever so often.

The main reason that I am writing you today is that I was told that Miss Hubbard of the Institute of International Education started to work there 25 years ago as of July 1st. As far as I know you are still a Trustee and I wonder whether you could take some steps with the director that this day is not forgotten.

At the present time, I am trying to get together some of the former German exchange students in the Metropolitan area as I am planning to arrange for a little affair in her behalf and am wondering whether you would be willing to attend. Of course, all plans are tentative at this moment.

Everybody is raving about your TV program but, inasmuch as I am a social outcast having no TV set, I have not been able as yet to watch you in action.

With my best regards to Janet, I am,

Sincerely,

Horst

HK:PF

La Hay, Wauhillau

November 5, 1953

Dear Wauhillau:

Thanks for your note. I can't imagine why Dick Grossman of WHEN, Syracuse would want an autographed picture of me, but since you asked me to do it I will send him one.

Best regards.

As ever,

Miss Wauhillau La Hay
Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc.
247 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

KENYON & ECKHARDT INC.

Advertising

NEW YORK 17: 247 Park Avenue

Yes.

October 27, 1953

Dear Ed:

Please do me a favor and take time out to autograph a picture of yourself for Dick Grossman of WHEN, Syracuse. I was up there a couple of times lately and all he did was sing your praises. Turns out you are his idol, ideal and anything you do is the most.

He's a fine kid and doing a truly great job as head of WHEN's TV news.

He was particularly nice to me on a job I had to do in Syracuse and, although he doesn't know I even know you, I found out this was the nicest thing I could do for him. So please do it, will you?

Best always,

Wauhillau La Hay

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Lall, Arthur

SEPTEMBER 24, 1953

MR. ARTHUR LALL
3 EAST 64 STREET
NEW YORK

THIS IS MERELY TO CONFIRM MY SINCERE REGRETS INABILITY ACCEPT YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION OCTOBER 15. PLEASE ACCEPT MY BEST WISHES FOR SUCCESS OF SYMPOSIUM REGARDS

E.R.MURROW

1-43-7

SERVICE
... full-rate ... or Cable- ... unless its de- ... character is in- ... cated by a suitable symbol above or pre- ceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

F90CC 5A NL PD

NEWYORK NY SEP 23 1953

*regrets

ED R MURROW CBS

485 MADISON AVE NYK (EMD)

146 HOPING YOU WILL KINDLY JOIN US IN DISCUSSION MEETING ON GANDHI OCTOBER 15 8:30 PM STOP SUBJECT GANDHI AND POLITICAL METHODS STOP HAVE LEFT ALL DETAILS WITH YOUR SECRETARY STOP PANEL MEMBERS INCLUDE KRISHNA MENON ALLEN NEVINS CLARENCE PICKETT AND OTHERS STOP KIND REGARDS

ARTHUR LALL CONSUL GENERAL INDIA
3 EAST 64 STREET
TELEPHONE TRAFALGAR 99482

639P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

~~Landon~~, Amos
Landman

AMOS LANDMAN
11 COMMERCE STREET
NEW YORK 14

on shelf

Sept. 1, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Herewith is the copy of my Master's Essay for which you asked when we had lunch some time ago.

The mark of a good dissertation is, as everyone knows, the number of footnotes. Since mine has 250, by actual count, I'm sure you will agree that it is a very fine dissertation indeed. For myself, I find that the footnotes get in the way of my otherwise limpid prose, which perhaps explains why this document is something less than breezy.

You may be interested to hear that Sir George Sansom, one of my advisors on this work of art, thought quite highly of it. He told me that he had come to "the same melancholy conclusions." Sir George is, of course, the leading authority in the West on Japan.

I would have forwarded this thesis to you long ago but thought it might be more appropriate to wait until my application to The Ford Foundation for a fellowship had been acted upon. As you know, my wife and I were fortunate enough to win fellowships; we hope to leave for India by the end of the month.

If you have any use for the thesis, by all means hold on to it, or draw upon it in any way that you see fit. If you do not need the paper for your files, I'd like to have it back, at your convenience.

Many thanks for your interest.

Sincerely,

Amos Landman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Lang, Herman L.

HERMAN L. LANG
80-08 135TH STREET
KEW GARDENS, NEW YORK

TEL. LIGGETT 4-0444

25 September 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

According to your suggestion I am forwarding a resume of my past activities and experiences, copies of letters of recommendation by

Justice Jackson
Robert S. Allen
D. A. Sprecher
Bud Gamble
Telford Taylor
Benjamin Ferencz

and for your interest a copy of the War Department job description of my last position as Deputy Director Special Projects Division. I'm enclosing the latter to give a clearer picture of the responsibilities and activities of some of my former position.

If you will be kind enough to look through these papers you will agree that I am able to handle bigger and better assignments as the present one with the Technical Operations Department. I have always been a credit to my former employers and I am very eager to continue to do so. However, all of my attempts to be placed where some of my qualifications can be fully utilized have failed, and I would be deeply grateful to you for any possible assistant in this matter.

I am so anxious to maintain my former record and to be active again with some responsible and creative job. Of course, if I can contribute to the success of your own program I would be very honored, otherwise I would appreciate very much if you would recommend me to some of the other executives of CBS.

Since some of the attached documents are original ones, I would appreciate if they will be returned to me eventually.

Sincerely yours,

Herman L. Lang

Herman L. Lang

Herman L. Lang
80-08 135th St
Kew Gardens NY
LIggett 4-0444

RESUME

1938 to 1941 — JUNIOR EXECUTIVE and assistant to the president of the H.K. Laboratories, London, England. After working for a year at their home office in London I moved to Los Angeles, California as their Sales Agent for Western United States.

1941 to 1946 — INTELLIGENCE OFFICER and Chief Interpreter on the Staff of General Patton. I was chief interrogator of the U.S. Third Army and charged with the screening of all prisoners taken by the 3rd U.S. Army. In addition I had to operate large PW camps, accomplish certain Intelligence missions, was Gen. Patton's personal interpreter and as such his liaison officer in matters military occupation and civil administration.

1946 to 1948 — ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT and DEPUTY DIRECTOR SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION of the War Department. Starting in 1946 I worked as Research Analyst, under Justice Jackson, at the Nuernberg War Crimes Trials, preparing briefs, evidence and interrogations of the German defendants. In 1947 I was appointed Deputy Director of the Special Projects Division of the Office U.S. Chief of Counsel under General Telford Taylor. I was the administrator of that division and charged with the liaison to all German Criminal Courts as well as with the liaison to all European Ministries of Justice pertaining to war criminals, suspects and witnesses. Personnel supervised by me were lawyers, research analysts, interrogators and clerical personnel.

1949 to 1950 — ASSISTANT PUBLICITY DIRECTOR of W.S. Hall & Co., 457 Madison Avenue, New York. This firm represents over 100 U.S. book publishers in Europe and handles all their sales. In my position I contacted foreign sales agencies and wrote a weekly news bulletin and promotional material.

1950 to 1951 — After attending and graduating from the School of Radio and Television Technique, New York and the Cleveland Institute of Radio Electronics I worked as PRODUCTION ASSISTANT and MOTION PICTURE CAMERAMAN for Bud Gamble, TV Film Producer at 190 Riverside Drive, New York.

1951 — TELEVISION ENGINEER (TV Cameraman) for WOR-TV, New York I handled both camera and sound equipment and was assigned to various studio and remote programs.

1951 — Since June 1951 I am working, in a similar capacity, for the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York. Two of my regular assignments are Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now" and the "Garry Moore Show"

BUD & EDNA GAMBLE

television productions

129 east 58th street
new york 22, new york
eldorado 5-9135

20 April 1951

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to advise that Herman L. Lang is well qualified to produce film shorts and film commercials. Mr. Lang has worked with us in the production of television film commercials some of which were for Philco, Packard Motors, Benrus and Charms. Mr. Lang has also worked with us on the following short-subjects: "Cotton Candy", "The Colonels Xmas" and the "Magic Carpet". These were all series for television.

Mr. Lang is well qualified as cameraman, and has done considerable work on special visual effects. Because of his technical knowledge he can handle any type of film production for television.

I will be pleased to have you contact me for any additional information on Mr. Lang. He has shown an unusual amount of interest, initiative and ability. The undersigned has no hesitancy to recommend Mr. Lang for a future job in film or television production.

Bud Gamble

Bud Gamble

C O P Y

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
APO 124-A U.S.Army

29 September 1948

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Mr. Herman Lang has been associated with the prosecution staff at Nuernberg since May 1946, first in a research capacity and subsequently as the Deputy Director of the special projects Division, which was concerned with the collection and analysis of documentary and other evidence for use in war crimes and denazification proceedings conducted by the German authorities. In this capacity, Mr. Lang performed very competently, industriously, and enthusiastically. He is well-educated and has extensive experience in investigative and research work, and I take pleasure in recommending him highly in these and similar capacities.

S/ Telford Taylor
Brigadier General, USA
Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

Note: Mr. Taylor's present address is:

61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. He is a member of the firm of PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON, and the attorney the Joint Committee of educational Television.

COPY

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
APO 696-A
U.S.Army

19 May 1948

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Mr. Herman Lang has been employed by the Office of Chief of Counsel for the past two years. During that time he served as a Research Analyst gathering and evaluating information which could be used in the prosecution of Nazi industrialists. This work required an understanding of German economic organizations as well as an understanding of the ramifications of legal proceedings. Daily contact and collaboration with the Nurnberg prosecutors was an integral part of his assignment.

For the past nine months Mr. Lang has served as Assistant to the Director and as Deputy Director of the Nurnberg Division engaged in turning lesser war criminals over to German authorities for trial. This work required the ability to organize and administer a new division and close collaboration and negotiation with the official German legal agencies.

In all of his work Mr. Lang has demonstrated an unusual amount of interest, initiative and ability. He is industrious, energetic and reliable and is able to undertake new and difficult assignments with a minimum of supervision. His relations with other members of the staff were always cordial and pleasant and Mr. Lang was respected for his intelligence and fine spirit of cooperation.

On the basis of his work for this organization I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Lang to any future employer.

Benjamin B. Ferencz
Executive Counsel

Telephone: Nurnberg 61361

JOB DESCRIPTION: DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Temporary

Lang Herman L.

War Department

OCCWC

Assistant to the Director

The present major task of the Special Projects Division is the delivery of evidence contained in OCC files against hundreds of persons to German criminal courts and denazification agencies. There are some 50,000 OCCWC documents to be screened and organized in files, and dossiers controlled by a complete cross-index which can be readily understood and used by German lawyers and clerks. The OCC documents, collected by hundreds of people, have been worked over by many lawyers and analysts in the preparation of OCC cases. The knowledge acquired by this personnel must be drawn on by the Special Projects Division to aid in sorting and digesting the mass of proof available. This requires constant and effective liaison with lawyers in all OCC divisions and a good understanding of the work which has been done in each division. When the proof has been drawn from OCC files and the special knowledge of OCC lawyers has been acquired by this Division, it then becomes necessary to transfer this proof and knowledge to German lawyers who speak little, if any, English. The process of transfer requires much discussion in German of legal concepts of jurisdiction, venue and crime. Successfully to effect such a transfer to the German authorities requires a good knowledge of German, experience under the Nazi Regime and of current German events and attitudes. It requires,

in short, a great deal more than mere ability to organize paper.

These, in broad outline, are the duties of the Assistant to the Director. There follows a more detailed statement of these duties:

1. Supervising the Establishing and Maintenance of a Central Master File. The basic file from which all division work must be begun will include all Staff Evidence Analyses, all interrogation summaries, transcripts of all court proceedings and all document books used and to be used in OCC trials. From these a master file of names of potential defendants in criminal and denazification proceedings will be made to contain all evidence available for or against a given individual. Much of this material will be acquired by a thorough screening of records in the document room. Much must be gathered through personal research in the several division of OCC through conferences with the lawyers working in OCC cases. When all of the material available against a given individual 20%

x

James E. Heath, Director

James E. Heath, Dir. Special Proj.Div
P-6
x

x x

See paragraph 5 of job description

August 20, 1947

Dir. Special Proj. Div. 20 Aug. 1947
P-6

has been collected and placed in a dossier, the Assistant to the Director will prepare a brief summary for the information of the Director prior to transfer to German authorities. The scope of this operation is suggested by the following figures: There are some 20,000 SEA's, some 50,000 documents and thousands of interrogation summaries to be screened.

2. Apprehension and Location Check. Before any dossier can be delivered to German authorities, the Division must determine whether the individual concerned is available for prosecution. The Division will find proof available for prosecution of many more cases than can be actually tried. A selection must be made of those cases which can be tried more readily than others. It is necessary, therefore, to select first for trial defendants who are either in custody or readily available. This selection requires a determination of the location of the individual. It will be the function of the Assistant to the Director to supervise the making of this check in cooperation with the Apprehension and Locator Branch of the Evidence Division. Individuals now being transferred from the Nurnberg jail will be held under a Special Project Division detainer at Dachau until the proof, if any, against them has been found. 10%

3. Liaison with German Delegates. The Ministers of Justice and of Denazification of Bavaria, Wurttemburg and Hesse have each sent a representative to Nurnberg to constitute a Council of German Delegates to aid in weighing the proof here and in effecting its transfer to German prosecuting authorities. The six representatives now assigned to OCC from these German Ministries require constant aid in approaching and executing their work. The Assistant to the Director will work in close cooperation with these representatives to aid them in locating material, studying it and preparing their recommendations to their several Ministers. In the process of transferring cases, the Assistant to the Director will act as liaison officer between these representatives and the Division Director. Effectively to accomplish this task he must be able to answer in the German language innumerable questions that will confront the German representatives and assist them wherever necessary to facilitate operations. 50%

4. Reporting the Course of Cases after Transfer.

It is the duty of the Assistant to the Director to follow through on cases transferred to German authorities. When a sufficient number of cases have been transferred to the Germans for trial, the Division must asses the value of its work. Mere transfer without supervision might have undesirable 10%

results. This project of the Division will be justified only if the German authorities make sincere attempts to obtain firm and fair dispositions of these cases. Accordingly, it will be necessary closely to observe what the Germans do, particularly in the early trials before German criminal courts and denazification tribunals. The Assistant to the Director must obtain brief but clear reports of all major cases transferred and sample reports of minor prosecutions and assist in establishing machinery for regular review.

5. Supervision of Research and Clerical Personnel. The work of the Assistant to the Director will require the aid of a staff including American, Allied and Indigenous personnel. The size of the staff cannot yet be determined. It is certain that at least one Administrative Aide, four Research Analysts, four Stenographers and two Clerk-Typists will be required. The Assistant to the Director must supervise the work of this personnel. 10%

COPY

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
APO 696-A
U. S. ARMY

8 January 1948

SUBJECT: Recommendation of Mr. Herman Lang

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

1. Mr. Herman Lang, AGO No. D-143691, was employed as a research analyst with the Farben Trial Team from October 1946 to August 1947, working under my ultimate supervision. With great reluctance I agreed to his release to the Special Projects Division of OCCWC because his talents were particularly needed there.

2. Apart from regularly performing tasks of research and analysis on German documents in Nuremberg, Berlin, Frankfurt, and other places in Germany, Mr. Lang was used for many special projects. He had showed ability to apply complicated criteria in searching for relevant evidence and analyzing and reporting on the material which he screened. Mr. Lang participated in writing a number of preliminary briefs for lawyers for use in trials which were adopted for use with very little change.

3. The undersigned has no hesitancy in stating that Mr. Lang has performed his duties with efficiency and enthusiasm. Upon request the undersigned will be glad to give any further details.

D. A. SPRECHER
Chief, Farben Trial Team

PUBLIC SERVICE RADIO CORP.
of Maryland

Office of the President
1204 National Press Bldg
Washington 4, D.C.

November 7, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer of this letter, Herman Lang, is a former Captain, AUS, on the Staff of Hq Third U.S. Army. He served directly under me in the G-2 Section of Hq Third U.S. Army. I was Operations Executive of this Section.

Captain Lang was one of our senior PW interrogators and performed outstanding service throughout our operations in the ETO. I found Captain Lang to be an officer of exceptional ability, reliability and devotion to service. I entrusted him, repeatedly, with our most important missions and he never failed to meet every demand made on him. He worked tirelessly and with notable courage and ability, and his achievements were an important factor in the effectiveness of our Section.

I can unhesitatingly recommend Captain Lang as a man of complete trustworthiness and integrity. In addition to his fine personal character and outstanding ability, he also has unusual linguistic talents and long and extensive practical experience in the European Theater, particularly in Germany. It is a personal pleasure to recommend him.

S/ Robert S. Allen

COPY

OTHER ACTIVITIES: During my employment overseas I worked in close cooperation with the Washington columnist Robert S. Allen in the collection and evaluation of foreign news. I wrote and prepared articles for publications.

During 1949 and 1950 I was active as a reader for New York book publishers and wrote synopses of manuscripts.

During the same period I was also the U.S. representative of the European publication "Industrial Review". As such, I was their U.S. correspondent and space salesman.

In the past few years I have also been active for various U.S. Export and Import firms, preparing and analysing economic reports, establishing contacts and assisting in the negotiation of contracts.

EDUCATION: I graduated from College in Germany, majoring in economics and minoring in Arts. I am also a graduate of the U.S. Military Intelligence School, the School of Radio and Television Technique in New York and the Cleveland Institute of Radio Electronics. I speak, read and write German and French.

EFERENCES:

Robert S. Allen,	Columnist, 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
Telford Taylor,	Small Defense Plants Administrator, Office Mobilization Director, Washington, D.C.
Thomas Ervin,	Legal Counsel of National Broadcasting Co. 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York
Robert Elson,	Sportscaster, 3000 Sheridan Road, Chicago
Herbert Sanford,	Television Producer, CBS-TV, New York 58 West 58th Street, New York
Thom. Hutchinson	Former Program Director NBC-TV, 316 West 57th Street, New York
William A. Zeck	Attorney, 625 Madison Avenue, New York

ESERVE TATUS: I am not a member of the Military Reserve. However, I am with the State Department Executive Reserve Pool and listed and classified as Foreign Affairs Officer. Call to duty is not possible without my consent.

COPY

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
APO 124A, U. S. Army

29 May 1945

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer of this memorandum, Mr. Herman L. Long, is a member of my staff and is associated with me in the prosecution of the war criminals of the European Axis nations.

Mr. Long is engaged on my behalf in ascertaining the existence of, and developing, information and testimony pertinent to this prosecution.

I shall be very grateful for any assistance which may be extended to him.

S/ ROBERT H. JACKSON
Representative of the United States
and Chief of Counsel

Lang, William

MAY 28 1951

WILLIAM H. LANG
720 PAYNE AVENUE
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

YOUR LETTER FEBRUARY 8 JUST UNCOVERED. REGRET APPARENT THOUGH UNINTENTIONAL ~~XXXXXXX~~ RUDENESS. UNFORTUNATELY DOCTORS FORBID ME TO FLY FOR TIME BEING DUE TO BAD EARS THEREFORE MUST REGRETFULLY DECLINE YOUR INVITATION. HOPE THIS DELAY HAS NOT INCONVENIENCED YOU.

REGARDS,

E.R. MURROW

THEO. HAMM BREWING COMPANY

720 PAYNE AVENUE • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

H. LANG
PRESIDENT &
RAL MANAGER

May 25, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Not having heard from you, in answer to my letter of February 8th on the proposed small mouth bass fishing trip on the St. Croix River for the days of June 30th and July 1st, I'm writing to see whether your present plans and commitments will permit you to make this trip with me.

As I pointed out to you, the camp will only accommodate four guests. I have not, as yet, spoken to anyone else about this trip. It occurs to me that you might possibly want to bring one of your colleagues along on this trip.

I think that you will enjoy this type of fishing very much as we have what amounts to virtually a private river running over a distance of about 25 miles. Will you let me know?

Best Regards,

Bill Lang

W. H. Lang

WHL:dc

Airmail

THEO. HAMM BREWING COMPANY
720 PAYNE AVENUE • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

H. LANG
PRESIDENT &
ERAL MANAGER

February 8, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I got in touch with my fishing guide, Einar Nelson, who has the small mouth bass location on the St. Croix River, for a date. He is holding June 30 and July 1, which is Saturday and Sunday, for me, and I would like it very much if you could accompany us.

As I pointed out to you the other day in New York, his camp will only accommodate four people, so the party will not be a large one. The drive is about an hour and three-quarters from St. Paul, and we should plan to arrive there Friday evening and leave the latter part of Sunday afternoon. Will you put this date of your calendar, and let me know if this suits your convenience, assuming of course that subsequent events do not alter your plans.

It was very nice to have had the opportunity to visit with you in New York, particularly, because we have had so many favorable comments on your program.

Best Regards,

Bill Lang

WHL:dc

Personal

Lanigan, James

December 3, 1953

Dear Jim:

Very many thanks for your nice note and kind comments about SEE IT NOW. It really is a great satisfaction to all of us who work on the program to be able to do these things once in a while.

The address of the Priest in Indianapolis is:

Victor J. Goossens
St. Mary's Church
Vermont and New Jersey Streets
Indianapolis, Indiana

Regards,

Mr. James S. Lanigan
Roosevelt, Freidin & Littauer
598 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

ROOSEVELT, FREIDIN & LITTAUER
598 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 8-3200

CABLES-ROSLITT

November 25, 1953

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS Television Division
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I just want you to know that your TV show last night was a magnificent contribution to our present attempt to keep the country on an even keel. Coming as it did before Joe McCarthy, it served to maintain a little bit of normal perspective.

You are also to be congratulated on the work you did in connection with Lt. Radulovich. Your attempt to present that case dispassionately undoubtedly helped Talbott arrive at his decision. This is statesmanship of the very highest order.

Sincerely,

Jim Lanigan

James S. Lanigan.

JSL:dc

P.S. - If you would ask your Secretary to send me the name of the Priest in Indianapolis, I would like to write him a warm personal letter.

J.S.L.

You may recall that we met at Averell's house in Washington when I worked for him down there.

Lankler, Ralph C.
Reverend

February 5, 1953

Dear Ralph:

Thanks for the copy of the sermon. As usual you did a penetrating and informative job. Sometimes I think you should have been a reporter, but then I suppose I could say without offense that you are engaged constantly in reporting the greatest story of all time. Thanks, too, for sending me the Casey Jones editorial. In spite of what he said about me he is one of the greatest newspaper men I have ever known.

We shall all three be going over for the coronation but I do hope we can arrange to spend some time this summer just sitting and talking.

As ever yours,

Reverend Ralph Conover Lankler
First Presbyterian Church
Cortland, New York

First Presbyterian Church
CORTLAND, N. Y.

REVEREND RALPH CONOVER LANKLER, D. D., MINISTER

Dear Ed.

Used the book "This I Believe" as the basis for the enclosed sermon. Thought that you might be interested in glancing at it.

I am pleased to see that the book is near the top of the Best Seller List.

We keep in touch with you via radio & television but prefer looking forward to the summer when we will see you, Janet & Cary.

With best wishes,

Always

Ralph

January 20, 1952

Lanphier, T. G.

November 9, 1953

Dear Tom:

Many thanks for your letter. Leland told me the whole sad story and it certainly is disappointing and discouraging. You may be sure that I was more than happy to give you what help I could and I am only sorry that the project didn't come off.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. T. G. Lanphier, Jr.
Vice President
Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation
San Diego 12, California

rh

CONVAIR

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
SAN DIEGO 12, CALIFORNIA

.LANPHIER, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT

October 31, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As Leland Hayward has doubtless told you by now, we have had to cancel our planned December television showing of the atomic bomb and whatever argument we might have developed for its use as an element of peace.

As Leland may have told you, everyone from the President on down through Louis Strauss and C. D. Jackson had, several weeks ago, agreed to our using films of the bomb on the December program. And then, about ten days or so ago, C. D. Jackson reversed his position and, in effect, queered the show.

We went to the White House Wednesday to try and determine why he had reneged, but he would give no specific reason except that "something new has come up" which led him to recommend to the President that the film should not be released at this time.

This letter is to express the appreciation of all of us for your interest and the active cooperation you afforded the idea of the program, and to express our regret at having gotten you into what has proved to be, for the moment at least, a fruitless effort.

One of these days, Mr. Jackson and some of the people around him who presumably advise the President on such matters, are going to realize that only through the maximum popular understanding of the bomb and its terrible potentialities can the Government ever intelligently develop an effective political program for brandishing it to the

and that it need never actually be used. If such a realization isn't soon in coming, it is quite possible we might one day have to use the thing, and as you well know, when that day comes, we will have lost a great deal more than many of us now dream possible.

Again, thank you for your interest and help, and more power to you in your continually impressive and effective effort to articulate the whole subject of the place of atomic power in our national program for the security of the free world.

Sincerely,

Tom Lanphier, Jr.

T. G. Lanphier, Jr.

Lapof. Raymond

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY
* * *
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

November 4, 1953

No
Recalled
11/9 Dm 2.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

On February 11 and 12 we are holding the first of a proposed annual Newsmen's Conference. The general purpose of this conference is to get leading newsmen from the various fields of radio, television and newspapers to come up here and speak to the students. We understand that this is the first conference of this nature that has ever been sponsored by a university. The topic under discussion will be "Reason and Violence in the Modern World."

I spoke to your secretary, Miss. McDonough, on Monday and she requested that I send this information in the mail so that you might have a chance to get a rough idea of our plans. I have stated the basic ideas in the above paragraph but, I feel that there is much more to this conference than appears from these few facts. I'll try to give you a rough idea of what I mean.

Bucknell, as do most other universities, sponsors many different types of conferences and lectures throughout the scholastic year. However, in the past few years an interesting and disturbing element has made itself known on the college campuses. It is the element of student apathy. This apathy pertains not only to class work and extra-curricular activities, but almost everything that is going on in the world. This condition is not only prevalent at Bucknell, but, as brought out in recent professional association meetings, it is also influential on the majority of the campuses of the country. Clellen Holmes tried to analyze this situation in an article in the New York Times Magazine Section last year, but failed to get at the meat of the problem. This situation does not only ~~exist,~~ with the seniors where it would be easily understandable and, therefore, explainable; but it shows up throughout the entire student body. It is interesting to note that political demonstrations in other countries of the world consist largely of dissatisfied student groups; yet demonstrations in this country are meager, and are generally sponsored by a very small minority of the students.

What I am trying to bring out by all this, is the fact that the American College student has a vague awareness of the forces working around him -- both in the world and in his own country, but he just doesn't give a damn about them. Ask him what his draft status is and he will tell you that he will go in when they call him. What if he is sent to Korea? Then he will tell you that he will fight, but then he will add a slight remark, "What else is there to do?" It is this last indication of resignation that I feel is at the seat of our problem. He will do what they tell him to do. He doesn't know if it is right or wrong, but, and most important, he cares less.

This all adds up to the Newsmen's Conference that we are trying to sponsor. We have had some very excellent scholars up here and they might as well have been talking in the middle of the desert for the response that they received. After quite a bit of thought it was decided that the only way to get the students to participate was to get men whom they already knew and respected to come here and speak to them. They would turn out to see the person and, once they have done that, when they saw that the speaker has something to say, they would be interested.

But why newsmen? Thinking it over, you will very readily see that they are the logical people. The student is very tired of second hand information. He has been getting his knowledge only from books written by people about whom he knows nothing. The newspaper man is the one who has actually seen what is going on and is the one who has the reputation of reporting the facts as they actually are. He is the man who will present them with the facts.

However, the reason is twofold. The newsman is in a position where he knows what is going on in the world. He sees moves being made and watches the countermoves. However, he cannot help but hope that all this jockying is for some reason. He would like to see some solution in the future. However, the future, however trite it may sound, is for the generation in the university today. The newsman should know towards what end he is working.

It appears to me that Bucknell is an ideal school from which to get the real temper of the college student. Situated only two hundred miles from the metropolitan New York area, it takes its students from a section where the most awareness of the world situation is found. It is small, 1900 students, with almost a Hollywood air of what a small university should look like. It seems to me to be the place where this problem could be most easily seen and understood.

Part of what I have said may sound like sophomoric pessimism and the rest may look like the blurb on a college recruiting catalogue. However, we have presented the problem to Mr. Erwin D. Canham, and he is to be one of our speakers in the conference.

What I am asking for in this letter is a chance to see you and speak to you about this conference. Even if you feel that you couldn't possibly see your way clear to participate in this conference, I would like to come in from Lewisburg any time at your convenience. I don't feel that I can bring out both the importance of the problem and the importance of your being here, via the mails.

Sincerely,

Ray Lapof

Raymond Lapof,
Student Representative

RL:aw

Lauterbach Award

Lauterbach Award, Inc.
Room 507
2 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

April 2, 1953

Dear Ed:

As you may know, a group of Richard E. Lauterbach's friends last year founded an annual award of $1,000 in his memory, to be given each year to a person who has made a substantial contribution in the field of civil liberties through his writings.

The Lauterbach Award has now been successfully established, and the first presentation of it was made last December to Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court. The directors of the Award are now calling the second year's pledges from those who have subscribed to the Award on a continuing basis, and it occurred to us that you might wish to be included among others of Dick's friends in making an annual contribution to this memorial.

I hope you will, at any rate, read carefully the enclosed description of the Award, which was circulated last year when it was founded. Under the plan of funding the Award by continuing subscriptions, 183 people contributed during its first year, and most of them pledged to give between $5 and $100 each year for ten years.

There will be one change in the operation of the Award in its second year. The general membership of the Guild this year will make nominations for the Award, as will contributors to it, and the actual recipient will be chosen by a jury appointed by the Council of the Guild. Also, the Board of Directors of the Award has established the practice of giving contributors an annual accounting of funds taken in and disbursed. Otherwise the enclosed description gives all the pertinent facts.

Perhaps, after reading the description and Justice Douglas's acceptance speech, which is also enclosed, you will feel as we do that the function of the Lauterbach Award has been clearly established, and its nature defined, by its operation and presentation in this first year. We hope you will want to subscribe on a continuing basis, and that you will send us a contribution and nomination for this year in the near future.

Please forgive my sending you a form letter like this. We are trying to husband the funds of the Award.

Sincerely yours,

John

John Hersey
for the Board of Directors
Lauterbach Award, Inc.

Lauterbach Award, Inc.
Room 507
2 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

THE LAUTERBACH AWARD

The Lauterbach Award is an annual prize to a person who has, by his writings made a substantial contribution in the field of civil liberties during the previous year.

The Award has been founded in memory of Richard E. Lauterbach, who died of poliomyelitis in 1950 at the age of 36. Dick Lauterbach dedicated himself to the fight for civil liberties; he worked especially hard to counter what he used to call "the climate of censorship" in the U. S. -- the growing pressure for conformity, exemplified by indirect forms of censorship in the arts, by the phenomenon of blacklisting in employment, and by the ruin of careers by unsupported charges on the part of irresponsible Congressmen and journalists. In everything he did -- as an editor of Life, '48, and the New York Star; in his books and articles; in public speeches across the country; through the Council of the Authors' Guild and through the Censorship Committee of the Authors' League -- he fought for human understanding and for the rights of free men.

The Lauterbach Award has been established to perpetuate the memory of Dick Lauterbach's contribution to civil liberties, and to encourage others who work toward the same ends.

The Opportunity

There is no similar award in the field of civil liberties. The Lauterbach Award will be a large one. Preliminary pledges indicate that the prize will be at least $1,000 a year and maybe quite a bit more. Such a large award, in such a cause, will claim wide publicity. An ever-enlarging group of people will participate in the annual process of the Award. Indeed, the Lauterbach Award promises to have from the outset a very real influence in a very urgent area -- and its importance will unquestionably increase as time passes. There has been no other opportunity in recent years to contribute funds for this specific end.

The Selection of Recipients

The Award will be announced in the spring of each year. Its recipient will be chosen by a mail ballot of the entire membership of the Authors' Guild of the Authors' League of America, Inc. For those who are not familiar with it, the Authors' Guild is an organization of professional writers in the book and magazine fields, with a membership of about 3,000, including most of the established "name" writers of the country and a host of younger hopefuls. It concerns itself with the economic and artistic interests and aims of the writing profession, and has been responsible over a period of years for winning and consolidating, as standard contractual and editorial practice, great gains for American writers. Dick Lauterbach was on the Council of the Guild when he died.

The funds for the Award will be provided by individual contributions to the Lauterbach Award, Inc., a non-profit corporation. The Award will be administered by the Authors' Guild.

Suggestions for the recipient of the Award will be solicited each year before February 1 from all those who have contributed funds to the Award.

During February of each year a committee consisting of four members of the Authors' Guild Council and one member of the Board of Directors of the Lauterbach Award, Inc., will nominate at least two and probably four or five candidates for the Award. Those nominations will be submitted in March to a mail ballot of the Authors' Guild membership, which will elect the recipient.

The definition of the Award has been kept purposely broad. It might be given for a novel, an article, a poem, an editorial, a broadcast, a judge's decision, a letter. Primarily, however, the Award is aimed at Dick Lauterbach's colleagues: professional writers. The largest organization of book and magazine writers in the country will take part each year in the selection of the prize winner.

Continuing Participation

In order to stimulate continuing interest and participation in the work of the Award, the contributions are not being solicited on the ordinary endowment basis, but instead on the basis of 10-year pledges. Each person is asked to pledge himself to make the same contribution annually. He will be billed each year for his pledge and asked for suggestions for nominees for the Award. Thus, instead of giving $500 to an endowment now, a contributor would pledge to give, and would be billed for, $50 a year for 10 years; instead of giving $100 now, he would pledge $10 a year; instead of $50 now, he would pledge $5 a year; instead of $20 now, he would pledge $2 a year.

There are three main reasons why this 10-year-pledge plan has been adopted. The first two are practical reasons. For one thing, it makes possible a large award at once without raising a prohibitively large endowment at once, and an individual, who might not be able to contemplate giving a large sum now, might be able to contemplate giving a tenth of that sum each year. Secondly, 10-year pledges will give the corporation, which must stand back of the Award, a clear idea of how big an award it can give over the years, and will therefore give the Award itself stability and surety.

The third reason is by far the most important. The principal purpose of the establishment of this Award is to get people thinking -- and if possible to keep them thinking -- about the continuing defense of civil liberties in America. The pledge to contribute for 10 years is a serious pledge to participate in that continuing fight for a long time. And by putting thought each year into suggestions for recipients for the Award, the contributor would maintain at least a minimal involvement of something more than cash in that fight.

If a donor prefers to make his entire 10-year contribution now, he can, of course, do so. Some, who will feel unsure about their capacity to fulfill a 10-year commitment, may want to make a contribution now and merely indicate an intention to renew the donation in coming years. Space is left on the attached pledge slip for this possibility. For the three reasons given above, however, contributors are asked to make a 10-year pledge if they possibly can.

The Lauterbach Award, Inc.

Directors of the Lauterbach Award, Inc., are Mrs. Richard E. Lauterbach; Joseph Barnes, editor at Simon and Schuster, who was a colleague of Lauterbach

at the New York Star; Simon M. Bessie, editor at Harper & Brothers, who attended DeWitt Clinton High School with Lauterbach; Stephen Fischer, of United Productions of America, who was a Nieman Fellow with Lauterbach; Dennis Flanagan, editor of Scientific American, who worked with Lauterbach at Life; David Fredenthal, painter, and John Hersey, writer, who were colleagues of Lauterbach at Life and '48; Mary Painter, of the New Yorker staff, who was Lauterbach's assistant at '48 and the Star; and Budd Schulberg, writer, who attended Dartmouth College with Lauterbach.

Pledges, the first annual contribution, and suggestions for the recipient of the Lauterbach Award for 1951, are now being solicited. They should be sent to Lauterbach Award, Inc., Room 507, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y. Use the slip below.

I will contribute $ _____ a year for ten years to the Lauterbach Award.

I prefer to donate the entire ten-year sum now, and enclose $_____.

I enclose $_____ for this year. I intend to renew this donation, or better it, in following years.

I suggest _____, who wrote

_____,

as a candidate for the Lauterbach Award for 1952.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

_____

Checks should be made out to Lauterbach Award, Inc. Enclose your contribution for this year with this slip and mail to Lauterbach Award, Inc., Room 507, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Lauterbach Award Address Made by Associate Justice William O. Douglas

New York City, December 3, 1952

The other day I was rereading some English history that followed on the heels of the American and French Revolutions. The ideas of liberty and freedom were rampant. There were plays ridiculing the monarchy, pamphlets denouncing the government for breaking up peaceful assemblies, schemes for reform that were fancifully described as "compassing and imagining" the death of the King, complaints against corrupt elections, demands for constitutional reforms. That was the stuff that made up much of the "subversive" literature of the day; and most of it was promoted by the British counterparts of the suspected Jacobin Clubs. The protagonists stirred public opinion and quickened the tempers of government officials. Those in positions of power thundered their denunciations and levelled the heavy artillery of the law against the reformers.

Men were tried for treason and seditious libel for these publications. Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall were pitched into fame as defendants. The great Erskine acquired his reputation as a lawyer for the defense and established new professional standards for the bar. Thomas Paine was convicted of seditious libel for publishing The Rights of Man in which, among other things, he proclaimed the mildly revolutionary theory that the idea of hereditary legislators was as indefensible as that of hereditary judges and hereditary juries.

England was suffering from tremors on account of the ideas of change that swept the world. We know from hindsight that most of England's fears were fancied. But the powers-that-be, the rulers, those who represented the status quo, were tense and fearful, for the changes advocated might sweep them into the limbo. Their fears were transmitted to the citizens; the epidemic of anxiety spread.

Each period of history has experienced these fears of change. America is no exception. At the end of the 19th century the spectre of anarchy and socialism stalked this country. Peter Altgeld was one of many victims. Men whose most grievous sin was the advocacy and practice of freedom of thought were condemned by the public opinion of that day. Those who maintained that even anarchists and socialists were entitled to due process of law were themselves denounced as dangerous and subversive characters.

Episodes of that character led Mr. Justice Holmes to say in 1913, "When twenty years ago a vague terror went over the earth and the word socialism began to be heard, I thought and still think that fear was translated into doctrines that had no proper place in the Constitution or the common law."

We witness today perhaps the most wide-spread suppression of views the country has known. The suppression comes not from fear of being jailed but from fear of being dismissed from employment, banned from radio work, disqulified for teaching, or unacceptable for the lecture platform. Those sanctions are effective and powerful. They often carry as much sting as a fine or a jail sentence.

We know that the Communist threat is the basis of the fears that sweep our communities. We know that that threat has substance to it. We know that Communist cells are much more dangerous than any Jacobin Club or Fabian society or socialist party ever was. We know the nature of Soviet imperialism and the manner in which it plans to use Communism to conquer the world. We know that there are sensitive areas in government where the employees must be beyond suspicion, lest through indiscretion or stupid sentimentalism or downright treachery the safety of the country is undermined.

But we also know that the safety of our civilization lies in making freedom of thought and freedom of speech vital, vivid features of our life. Dr. Robert M. Hutchins the other day spoke of education as "a continuing dialogue"; and he showed the importance of not setting limitations on discourse. What is necessary for education is necessary for all media of communication. The truth is not always a well-rounded, perfected organism that can be easily identified. Ideas in the humanities, history, economics, politics do not have mathematical precision. The only place where ideas can be reduced to capsule form are in the Communist, fascist, or monarchial states. Then man must believe the orthodox in order to be accepted or even to survive.

Our proudest boast has been a system that makes belief in the unorthodox a permissible way of life. It is not because we want to destroy existing institutions, nor to undermine an orthodox faith that we make room for revolutionary ideas. Our sponsorship of tolerance for the unorthodox has been to keep any idea from going underground and festering there. Ideas, like the people who have them, need expression. The market place tests them — accepting a few, rejecting many. It is the interchange of ideas, the exploration of problems to their periphery, the challenge to prejudices that give any people the resiliency to meet changing conditions.

Political inventiveness is the great need of this age. People throughout the world have lost many of their moorings. The reasons are varied. But whatever they are, the result is a growing sense of insecurity. Their insecurity is more than a fear of being attacked, more than fear of the bomb. Their insecurity reflects the fear of isolation from other people. They know that there is no longer a narrow matrix for their lives, that their futures are closely tied to the destinies of peoples in far off lands whom they do not know, whom they cannot reach, and with whom they should be allied in great undertakings.

It is in that insecurity that Communism curiously finds its greatest hold. Communists offer a world-wide fraternity that cuts across all racial, national, and color lines. It therefore has tremendous appeal among many people. We know that the fraternal aspects of Communism are false. But the successful political infiltration of Communism in many countries emphasizes that the desire to belong to an international group, to be a part of a living movement is today a powerful force among men the world around.

We who believe in a free society — and when I say we, I mean not only we of the West but Nehru of India, U Nu of Burma, Maghsaysay of the Phillippines, Mossadegh of Persia and kindred spirits the world around — we can offer much more liberty and much more fraternity than any Communist regime. But we must invent new political methods, if we are to enlist the peoples of the world in a new front. It cannot be done by military regimes. It cannot be written into blue prints that recast the world

in the American image. It cannot be done by loans or grants of money. If it is to be done, it must result from the borrowing and adapting of a host of ideas.

No matter how we view the world scene, no matter our starting point, we always return to the matter of ideas. It is our attitude towards free thought and free expression that will determine our fate. There must be no limit on the range of temperate discussion, no limits on thought. No subject must be taboo. No censor must preside at our assemblies. We need all the ingenuity we possess to avert the holocaust. We can never succeed if we limit ourselves to one creed, to one hypothesis, to one doctrine. The world of ideas is a large one. It must remain open lest we handicap ourselves with the same hobbles the Communists wear.

The task of keeping our civil liberties alive is not an easy one in troubled times like these. But I believe our civilization will supply the necessary men. The people need leadership that makes a virtue of courage of conviction and freedom of expression. The people need to be shown by example that there are men who are not afraid to speak up. The nation needs the exhilarating influence of new ideas, new proposals, new platforms. Communities need the challenge of debate and controversy if they are to be alert to the real nature of our foreign and domestic problems. If they are alert, they will find the answers. But they cannot be alert if any part of the problem is put beyond the pale and made taboo.

The pre-eminent problem of this age is the invention of new institutions, new political methods for aligning the peoples of the world in a true crusade for freedom. The ingenuity will be lacking if fear of Communism shrinks the world of ideas to one school of thought, to one point of view. Restriction of free thought and free speech is the most dangerous of all subversions. It is the one un-American act that could most easily defeat us.

Lawrence, Bill

W. H. LAWRENCE
[illegible] UPTON STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

May 19, 1953

To Mr. Seward

Dear Uncle Ed,

I enclose herewith my check for $70.31 in payment for the phonograph, and want to say again how much Connie and I enjoy it, and how grateful we are to you for interceding with CBS to obtain it for us.

I take it that you will be off for the coronation within the next few days, and that we won't have a chance to play any golf until later. Sorry you weren't able to get down last week as planned.

Went off on a so-called yachting trip with Mr. Big over the week-end, and discovered an entirely new use for the Williamsburg: to get from one golf course to another.

Sincerely,

Bill

Lawrence, Jack

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED POWERS EUROPE

PARIS, FRANCE

7 April 1952.

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your thoughtful letter of 26 March. You have always been most helpful. Anything I can do for you over here? Please let me know.

Best personal regards.

Jack.

Lawrence

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Lawrence, Col. J. L.

March 26, 1952

Dear Jock:

Belated thanks for your help on the Norstadt piece. I have had several conversations with Paul Hoffman, both before he went over and after he returned. Things progress. Informatively, young Sam Goldwyn's piece on SHAPE went on the network on Friday night and will be on ABC this week. Despite my narration, I don't think it will do the General any harm.

As ever yours,

Colonel J. L. Lawrence
SHAPE
APO 55
New York, New York

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED POWERS EUROPE

APO No 55
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PERSONAL

8 January 1952

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue at 51st Street
New York City

Dear Ed:

I was pleased to hear from Fred the other night. I got hold of General Norstad immediately at his home at Fontainebleau and he was most gracious and cooperative. As you know, the material got off okay. I told David Schoenbrun's Secretary to cable you immediately that we did not get your request to get the name plate on the door until the very next day so we could not do that.

On his return, David Schoenbrun telephoned my house. I was out and missed him but he was most gracious in bringing messages from you. I am glad that he also has brought the 16MM. prints of the broadcast to show General Eisenhower and General Gruenther.

I did not cable you directly because that goes through official channels and takes considerable time. That is why I replied, in each instance, through the Schoenbrun office here. I hope it was of help.

Best regards to Fred, and, of course, to Bill Paley when you see him.

Sincerely,

Ike

Lee, Fitzhugh

December 17, 1953

Dear Fitz:

Many thanks for sending me the clipping from the Providence Journal. I now have a much healthier respect for those exposure suits.

My heartiest congratulations on your promotion to Rear Admiral. I can think of nothing that is better deserved. I know that Bill Downs will be delighted to see you when you get to Rome, and I only wish that I could join in the reunion.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Rear Admiral Fitzhugh Lee
Commander Carrier Division Fourteen
c/o Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

rh

7 December 1953

Dear Ed:

The attached clipping from the Providence Journal of 5 December might be of interest to you and Bill Downs in showing that those exposure suits we made you wear pay dividends.

In the past few weeks many people have told me how much they enjoyed the See It Now Hunter-Killer show, and how valuable they thought it to be for the Navy and the country. The only criticism comes from some of the submariners who say "Tain't that easy", and to which I say "Too true", but you had to have a show.

Again, my thanks for all your fine work. I will look forward to seeing Bill Downs in Rome sometime in January or February.

Sincerely,

Fitz Lee

FITZHUGH LEE

now a Rear Admiral - U.S.N.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
CBS
New York City, New York

Exposure Garments Saved Us, Say 2 Downed Quonset Fliers

Airmen, Rescued After Ditching, 13 Long Hours On Freezing Sound, Credit 'Mark 4' Suits

Two Quonset fliers yesterday credited the Navy's newly-developed "Mark 4" exposure suits with keeping them alive during 13 hours' exposure to dripping fog and below freezing temperatures after they ditched their plane in Long Island Sound Thursday night.

"I wouldn't trade mine for a whole men's furnishings department," Ens. James Shapiro, 25, of New York City, pilot of the ditched plane, said when he arrived back at Quonset with his crewman, Donald E. Sockman, 31, aviation mechanic 1c, of 31 Preston Drive, Wickford.

Both airmen looked fit on their return to Quonset at 5 p.m. from Floyd Bennett Field, New York, where they were flown by a Coast Guard amphibian which plucked them out of the sea yesterday morning.

They were rescued when a sharp-eyed crewman in one of their squadron's own search planes spotted smoke signals and a green dye-marker they released in the water around the two single-place life rafts they had lashed together.

Shapiro and Sockman were accorded a rousing welcome at Quonset. Pilots hailed Shapiro's feat of settling his plane expertly into the dark sea, depending solely upon his carrier landing hook to tell him when he had dropped down to the surface of the water.

Sockman's wife, who had spent the previous night in tears until she was finally put to sleep by friends, gave her husband a hugging welcome before they went home to their three youngsters.

Both members of Air Anti-submarine Squadron 24 credited their survival to the new exposure suits. Although they were immersed in freezing water while inflating their life rafts, no water penetrated to their bodies.

The Navy also credited the suits, which are not yet issued to all Quonset squadrons, with saving the fliers' lives. The suits are of rubberized nylon exteriors, sealed about the wrist and neck, with quilted nylon lining and attached rubber boots.

Shapiro said yesterday in New York that the single engine of the Grumman Guardian, used in anti-submarine warfare, had failed, causing him to ditch. The plane sank in 30 seconds after striking the water.

Shapiro and Sockman said the realization search planes knew

Continued on Page 4, Col. 7

Pointing to the 'Sharp Eye' of airman Gordon L. Conolly who spotted him and Ens. James Shapiro, right, drifting in life rafts in Long Island Sound is Donald E. Sockman, aviation mechani pilot of the

echanic I.C, as his wife and Ens. Robert H. Bishop Jr., of the spotting plane, look on at Quonset Point.

—Navy Photo

Downed Fliers

Continued From Page One

where to look comforted them while afloat. A fellow pilot had watched them go down about 7:20 p.m. Thursday. A cold wind and choppy water were irritating, they reported, "but we were glad of the wind, because it blew away the fog," Shapiro conceded.

"Broke Out Chocolate Bar"

Several times, the ensign said, Quonset search planes that flew until midnight came within earshot, but he estimated they were about 15 miles away. They shot up five red flares during the night. Both dozed, and when a squadron plane spotted them yesterday morning, "We broke out a chocolate bar from the emergency rations to celebrate," Shapiro said.

The rafts drifted about 20 miles northeast of the ditching spot to within a mile and a half of New Haven harbor before they were found.

They were spotted first by Gordon L. Conolly, airman, of Paw Paw, Mich., who was flying with Ens. Robert H. Bishop Jr. of Newark, N.J., in the flight of 12 search planes led by Cmdr. William W. Bush Jr. of 39 Pleasant St., Wickford, commanding officer of the squadron.

Fisherman Sets Out

As squadron planes circled in closer to mark the exact location of the raft, an unidentified fishing vessel put out to make the rescue. It had almost reached the shivering survivors before the Coast Guard plane dropped down and took them from the raft.

Bush said the Navy probably would not attempt to raise the sunken plane since it would require an expensive search to locate it and bring it up from the 120-foot deep water in which he estimated it to be submerged.

Lee, Fitzhugh

November 11, 1953

Dear Fits:

Many thanks for your letters of November 5th and 6th. I am so glad you heard the radio broadcast and that you liked it. Both Bill and I felt that there was a great deal more we would have liked to have said but, as usual, the clock cut us short. We ordered two copies each of both the broadcasts to be sent to you, and that should be on the way by now.

It is too bad that you have to be at sea on the 17th when our Hunter-Killer Group takes the air on SEE IT NOW, but you shall certainly have a print of the film and I hope you will all enjoy seeing it. It was a delightful, as well as inspiring experience for all of us to work with all of you; and I, too, think it would be fun if we could work together again sometime.

Many thanks also for sending me the Congressional Committee Report. I know I shall find it very interesting reading and am hopeful that I shall be able to get at it this weekend.

Bill joins me in sending best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Captain Fitzhugh Lee
Commander Carrier Division Fourteen
c/o Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

rh

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

. and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

. PD WUX WASHINGTON DC 1 1953 NOV 6 AM 4 25

EDWARD MURROW

CBS NYK

WE ASKED FOR A PLUG AND YOU GAVE US THE MOON ALL HANDS

SEND THANKS TO YOU AND BILL DOWNS

FITZLEE USS GILBERT ISLANDS

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Commander Carrier Division Fourteen
Care of Fleet Post Office
New York, New York
5 November 1953

Dear Ed and Bill:

When I left you in the Ready Room today and asked for a "plug", I thought you might throw in a sentence or two for us out here at sea. We have just listened to your show. You gave us the moon!! -- as I said in a radio which is just leaving the ship.

We thought it was splendid and I know I speak for all the crews of all these ships and planes when I say we were -- and are -- very thrilled and very grateful. Thanks a million.

Bill was right. The Becuna was under attack by planes and couldn't listen when you came on the air. I feel like a heel for not surfacing them in time. We planned to record the broadcast for them and then that word didn't get through. I have sent them a message telling them how splendid it was and saying that I will ask CBS to give us a recording of the program. Please give a couple to Scotty Edmonds if you can. One for the carrier and one for the Becuna. We will circulate them in the destroyers so they can be heard over the loudspeakers for those who missed it.

It was swell to have you with us. You are welcome back always.

Sincerely,

Fitz Lee

FITZHUGH LEE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Lee, Fitzhugh

Commander Carrier Division 14.
% First Post Office, New York.
At sea - 6 November.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Inclosed is the Congressional Committee report which I mentioned to you. I think you might find all of it interesting reading in the light of events which have taken place since, but I know you must be very busy and have little time for reading too much about anything.

The Committee's views are pretty well summarized starting on page 53. (with some pencil anotations by me.) Had you been present in the hearings and noted the extent to which loyal democratic members were attempting to protect all facets of the administration's views and personalities, I think you would be amazed, as I was, that this excellent report could have been achieved and signed by all the Committee members.

Sincerely

Fitzhugh Lee

81st Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - House Document No. 600

UNIFICATION AND STRATEGY

A REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

BY THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON

UNIFICATION AND STRATEGY

MARCH 1, 1950

(A report rendered pursuant to hearings held from October 6, 1949, to October 21, 1949)

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
67208 WASHINGTON : 1950

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List of Witnesses (in the Order of Their Appearance)

Date	Witness	Position
Oct. 6, 1949	Francis P. Matthews	Secretary of the Navy.
Oct. 7, 1949	Admiral Arthur W. Radford	Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet and Joint Pacific Command.
Oct. 8, 1949	Capt. Fred M. Trapnell	Commanding officer, U. S. Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md.
Do	Rear Adm. Herbert G. Hopwood	Budget Director of the Navy.
Do	W. D. McNeil	Assistant Secretary of Defense.
Oct. 10, 1949	Lt. Comdr. Edward W. Harrison	Electronics Division, Bureau of Aeronautics.
Do	Commander William N. Leonard	Commanding officer, Fighter Squadron 171, U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.
Do	Commander William I. Martin	Executive officer, Fleet All Weather Training Unit, Pacific, U. S. Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, T. H.
Do	Commander Alfred B. Metsger	Staff, Air Force Pacific Fleet, U. S. Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.
Do	Abraham Hyatt	Head, Aviation Design Research Branch, Bureau of Aeronautics, Department of the Navy.
Do	Commander Eugene Tatom	Head, Aviation Ordnance Branch, Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy.
Oct. 11, 1949	Commander Eugene Tatom (continued).	
Do	Capt. John H. Sides	Deputy Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, Office, Chief of Naval Operations.
Do	Rear Adm. Ralph A. Ofstie	Member, Military Liaison Committee to Atomic Energy Committee.
Do	Brig. Gen. Vernon E. Megee	U. S. Marine Corps, Assistant Director, Marine Aviation, Office, Chief of Naval Operations.
Do	Admiral William H. P. Blandy	Commander in Chief, Atlantic Command and U. S. Atlantic Fleet.
Oct. 12, 1949	Fleet Adm. William F. Halsey	
Do	Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King	
Do	Capt. Arleigh A. Burke	U. S. Navy, Organizational Policy and Research Division.
Do	Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid	Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier.
Do	Capt. John S. Thach	U. S. Navy, Staff, Naval Air Training Command, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Do	Admiral Richard L. Conolly	Commander in chief, United States naval forces, eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
Do	Vice Adm. Robert B. Carney	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics.
Oct. 13, 1949	Rear Adm. Luis de Florez	U. S. Naval Reserve.
Do	Admiral Raymond A. Spruance	
Do	Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz	
Do	Admiral Louis E. Denfeld	Chief of Naval Operations.
Oct. 17, 1949	Gen. Clifton B. Cates	Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.
Do	Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift	U. S. Marine Corps (retired).
Oct. 18, 1949	W. Stuart Symington	Secretary of the Air Force.
Oct. 19, 1949	Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg	Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force.
Do	Gen. Omar N. Bradley	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.
Oct. 20, 1949	Gen. J. Lawton Collins	Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.
Do	Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower	
Do	Gen. Omar N. Bradley	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.
Do	Gen. Mark Clark	Chief, Army Field Forces.
Do	Robert Heller	Chairman, Advisory Group to Management Committee of Department of Defense.
Oct. 21, 1949	Gen. George C. Marshall	
Do	Hon. Louis Johnson	Secretary of Defense.
Do	Hon. Herbert Hoover	

UNIFICATION AND STRATEGY

I. Background of the Investigation

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNIFICATION LAW

At various times during the past years, particularly after the airplane first became recognized as a significant weapon in warfare, a three-part organization of our defense forces was suggested, the whole to be coordinated or directed by a single civilian executive head. However, the movement which led to the current, three-part organization of our defense forces was really initiated toward the end of World War II.

As the end of that conflict was perceived, the question of future military organization came up for discussion. Without recounting the details of divergent views, it is pertinent to note that, by interservice agreement, a joint board headed by Admiral Richardson was appointed to study the subject of postwar defense organization. The conclusion was implied, at the very least, that the prewar organization of our armed forces was no longer appropriate.

The Board made a long and exhaustive study. Almost every prominent Army, Navy, and Air Force officer in our World War II forces testified. Incident to its labors, the Board traveled around the world to secure field, as well as Washington, opinion. Originally, there appeared to be near unanimity of field opinion, in all services, as to the need for a three-part organization of our defense forces, headed by a single civilian Secretary. This unanimity never prevailed in Washington.

Shortly after the cessation of hostilities the President of the United States, in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, decided that the security of our country required a unified organization of the armed forces. He announced the basic decision and invited frank discussion and opinion from all the services on the proposal in the hope of producing a plan acceptable to all before its submission to Congress. It then developed that the Navy Department had, apparently almost unanimously, become extremely doubtful of the wisdom of the type of unification being proposed. All Navy opinion, both at home and in the field, was eventually thrown in support of a type of reorganization more closely related to the prewar system.

It is fruitless to describe the long and tedious procedure that finally resulted in the 1947 Unification Act. Suffice it to say that the procedure was highly acrimonious. The legislation had an extremely stormy passage before it was signed by the President on July 26, 1947.

The concept of this first unification law was federation, not merger, of the armed forces. It created a federated agency, unique in the executive branch, entitled the National Military Establishment. This

Establishment was not itself an executive departm[illegible]ut consisted mainly of three separate executive departments—the [illegible]epartments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. Each departm[illegible]t retained all powers not expressly delegated by the unification la[illegible]he Secretary of Defense. The civilian heads of the departmen[illegible]ough subordinate in certain respects to the Defense Secretary, retained the statutory right of direct access to the Director of the Budget and the President. The head of the National Military Establishment, entitled "Secretary of Defense," was given four specific duties which were so worded in the law as to limit his role to that of a coordinator—more of a supervisor than administrator. These duties were, first, to establish general policies and programs; second, to exercise general direction, authority, and control; third, to eliminate unnecessary duplication and overlapping in certain specific fields; and, fourth, to exercise certain budgetary authority over the departments and agencies of the National Military Establishment. The law gave the President and the Secretary of Defense direction over the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and gave the Secretary of Defense direction over the boards and agencies of the Military Establishment.

The 1947 unification law was this Nation's first experiment since the earliest days of the Republic with the placing of all armed forces within one administrative structure, under the administration of an officer of the Government other than the President. The congressional hearings and debate, and service and press observations which preceded the enactment of this law, having been characterized by bitter controversy, forewarned that the launching of this new national defense undertaking would be attended by extreme difficulty, if not at the outset, surely during the early period of the law.

The administration of the first Secretary of Defense was able, sensitive, restrained, and far-sighted. He made substantial progress in carrying out the language and intent of the new law. However, he found that various elements of the Establishment did not pull together wholeheartedly as a team. Progress was often made at the cost of great acrimony and extended debate within the Pentagon. On occasion, decisions were reached only after one or another military department had resorted to the Congress or to the press to broadcast its views in opposition to those of the other departments or the Secretary of Defense.

The first Secretary of Defense, in his first annual report, advised the Congress in December of 1948 that, "I would be less than candid * * * if I did not underline the fact that there are still great areas in which the viewpoints of the services have not come together." He further reported, "We have had many arguments and disagreements, because while all agree on the end result; there have been profound differences as to the methods of attaining that result." It was further his view that, "It is out of the competition inherent in the division of the total funds allocated to the National Military Establishment that the controversies arise." Significantly, in view of more recent events, he also observed in his report that, "Balancing of these two aspects of air power (Navy and Air Force), and seeing to it that adequate, but not unnecessary, funds are allocated to each, is one of the most difficult tasks of the Secretary of Defense." Drawing upon his experience, he recommended various amendments to the Unification Act.

A month later, in November 1948, the Eberstadt task force committee, officially known as the Committee on the National Security Organization, completed its 8 months of detailed studies. This committee was composed of distinguished Americans, of whom many had labored long and intimately with military problems. The committee took many volumes of testimony from 245 leading civilian and military witnesses before concluding, as did the Secretary of Defense a month later, that the 1947 Unification Act required amendment to assure the Nation an effective and economical national defense organization. In this report emphasis was again placed on problems incident to air power. The Eberstadt committee expressed the view that "Difficult problems will inevitably continue to exist between the Air Force and the naval air arm."

The Eberstadt task force report was followed by a report, in February 1949 of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government—the Hoover Commission—which also recommended extensive changes in the National Security Act of 1947. On March 5, 1949, the President, by message to the Congress, submitted recommendations on unification, also urging amendments to the law.

Shortly after the President's message, legislation was introduced in the Senate and the House of Representatives to implement his recommendations. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Armed Services continued from late March of 1949 to May 6, and on May 26 the bill passed the Senate. The House Committee on Armed Services began hearings on June 28. They were continued until July 12 when the committee voted to postpone further legislative action until an investigation could be made of the procurement of the B-36 bomber by the Air Force. Shortly thereafter, however, the committee approved legislation designed to reorganize the budgetary system of the National Military Establishment, and on July 18 this alternative bill was passed by the House of Representatives. Two days later the House bill was passed by the Senate, amended so as to include the Unification Act amendments as passed by the Senate on May 26. The conferees between the Senate and House of Representatives approved the Senate action, with substantial amendments, and the Congress completed legislative action on August 2. Eight days later the President signed the Unification Act amendments of 1949, thereby enacting into law provisions intended to strengthen unification to the point where a sound national defense could be assured and service controversies resolved without excessive strain on the Nation's economy.

The concept of this new law, as contrasted to the federation concept of the original Unification Act, was one of centralized, clearly defined civilian authority in one executive department. The loosely joined system of three executive departments, each with direct access to the President, was discarded. The new law changed the synonym of unification from "coordination" of the armed forces to "centralization" under the Secretary of Defense.

NEED FOR COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON SERVICE CONTROVERSIES

During this entire time, indeed from early 1946 until the present date, the principle of unification and the nature of its application to our Nation's security organization have been complicated by certain

very serious and very basic differences in professional service opinion and conviction involving strategy, tactics, weapons, and national defense organization.

All advocates of every theory of American security turn back to the experiences of World War II for historical example or illustration—to prove the soundness of their own arguments. The difficulty, as the committee sees it, is that these experiences were frequently as different, one from the other, as is the center of a continent from an ocean expanse. They were as varied as the climates and territorial characteristics of the different quarters of the globe—almost as diverse as the personalities of the participants in the fighting of World War II.

The obvious lessons of the war are not the same to the men who conducted an island-hopping campaign through the far reaches of the Pacific in the general direction of Japan as they are to men who, day after day, carried the destructiveness of American bombing into the heart of Hitler's homeland. Officers who prepared and led amphibious operations against island fortresses of definitely known and limited strength are left with a far different picture of war than those who conducted vast continental campaigns, in which the full disposable strength of the enemy's homeland became involved. Men who have spent half of their professional careers on the high seas and devoted years of study to principles of naval warfare and the importance of naval might to a maritime nation have a different concept of warfare generally than have those who have spent their maturity studying the tactics and theories of land warfare.

It is only human that men would gain a tremendous respect for the particular weapon, machine, or type of unit with which they personally were identified in the war and for the concepts of their respective services—that they would tend later to magnify or at least support the importance of their particular weapons, machines, or units in considering the future of our country's security.

Thus is explained one of the basic reasons for the great differences that have characterized the professional convictions of our highest commanders during the several years just past.

On the part of the Navy there has also been a lively suspicion, fortified in Navy thinking by certain historical parallels in foreign lands, that the Navy would be at a disadvantage in any tripartite councils, due to the fact that the other two services were originally one. The validity of such a suspicion cannot be wholly discounted, as a close reading of the testimony indicates, although, certainly, it may be counterbalanced in some degree by the history of smoldering and bitter opposition that existed in the twenties and thirties between the ground officers and the air officers of the Army. The most explosive incident of this contest was the Billy Mitchell trial; but that trial was merely a dramatic illustration of a mutual distrust and antagonism that lasted even up to the outbreak of World War II.

In any event, rigidly held professional opinions, in all services, Navy fear of a minority position in council, and the relative gains and losses to be sustained or suffered by each service under unification, stood in the way of achieving that high degree of unification and resultant economy that the proponents of the 1947 law so fervently anticipated.

An added, and possibly a principal, cause for discontent and interservice quarrel was a feature which would appear to be an inescapable

part of uni[illegible]licy and dictated by considerations of economy and efficiency. It [illegible]s been the practice of imposing, by the Bureau of the Budget in the name of the President, an over-all maximum financial ceiling upon the armed services, out of which total sum the support for all se[illegible]s for any given fiscal year must come. Thus has been created a contest among the leaders of each service for the lion's share of the defense dollar—especially since the total sum that can be safely allocated, with due consideration for the financial stability of the country, cannot possibly equal the aggregate of the service recommendations, when these are based strictly upon professional considerations. With the certainty staring them in the face that all services will have to live and operate on an austerity basis, the ingenuity and the fervor developed by each service in advancing its own claims has run head-on into an equal ingenuity and fervor in each of the other services.

During organizational and operational activities in the Defense Department, especially under the terms of the old law, members of this committee have been frequently invited into consultation with executive officials. It was evident that a great amount of patience, tolerance, and persuasion has been employed in the effort to secure basic agreements among the armed forces that would permit and lead to efficiency and effectiveness in our security arrangements.

But as indicated in the unification reports of the Secretary of Defense and the Eberstadt task-force committee, the effort to obtain complete agreement, while successful in many areas, did not remove fundamental disagreements in the most basic areas of strategy and the resultant budgetary planning.

During the first half of 1949, while steps were being taken to modify the original Unification Act, there was almost daily evidence that difficulties within the National Military Establishment were becoming increasingly severe. Official recognition of this was not long delayed before the House Committee on Armed Services. On January 27 the Secretary of the Air Force, during hearings before the committee observed, "I have been here for some years, and I think the hatchet job that is being done, and has been done on the B–36 is the best hatchet job that I have seen since I have been in town." Such statements as this and a succession of other incidents occurring before and after January 1949 led eventually to the hearings on unification and military strategy in October of 1949 which are the subject of this report.

Mention has already been made of air-power differences in the National Military Establishment, both the Eberstadt committee and the Secretary of Defense having emphasized this problem in their reports of November and December 1948. Beginning in December of 1948 and extending through April 1949, a nationally distributed monthly publication carried a series of articles pertaining to strategic differences of a very fundamental and controversial nature between the United States Navy and the United States Air Force as to the employment and proper role in warfare of Navy aircraft carriers and very heavy long-range bombers of the Air Force. While these articles were appearing, numerous columnists in the daily press were also emphasizing basic differences between the Navy and the Air Force, oftentimes sharply atacking one or the other branch of the armed forces, buttressing their arguments with statistical data obtainable in many instances only from official sources and, at times, quoting top-

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ranking officers of the services in opposition to one another. Before and during this perid, leaders of the Department of the Army, in speech after speech over the country, had been counseling the American people not to overconcentrate their attention and funds on one branch of the armed forces or on one concept of war to the exclusion or detriment of the other armed forces.

As this public debate increased in volume and acerbity and emotions became more and more highly charged over matters of strategy and allocation of national defense funds, there also emerged an undercurrent of rumors that the United States Navy and the Marine Corps would be relegated to an inferior role in any future war, as a result of an alleged lack of understanding of sea power on the part of the majority of the Nation's civilian and military leaders. Such rumors became intense in early 1949.

In the midst of this controversial atmosphere, it was announced by Secretary of Defense Johnson on April 23, 1949, that construction of the Navy's 65,000-ton aircraft carrier, the *U. S. S. United States*, would be discontinued.

Three days later the Secretary of the Navy released to the press a letter to the Secretary of Defense taking sharp exception to the decision and stating that he could no longer serve as Secretary of the Navy in view of the manner in which the decision had been made.

These events greatly heightened already supercharged emotions within the National Military Establishment. The House Committee on Armed Services, taking cognizance of the increasingly difficult situation, attempted to relieve the tension by resisting certain public pressures to hold formal hearings on the carrier cancellation. Already, in late March, the committee had attempted to diminish the controversy in the press over naval and Air Force air power by releasing the following committee statements:

> The Armed Services Committee wants it clearly understood that if persons in the armed services or in their employ continue to pass statements to the press which are calculated to depreciate the activities of a sister service, and which at the same time, jeopardize the national security, the Congress will step in with a full-scale investigation. We will not tolerate the continuance of this practice.

But the controversy continued unabated. Meanwhile, by the end of April, rumors that the air arm of the Marine Corps was to be transferred to the Air Force had reached such proportions that, at the instruction of the Armed Services Committee, the chairman consulted the Secretary of Defense and obtained the following statement which was promptly made public:

> APRIL 28, 1949.
>
> Chairman VINSON:
>
> I have been hearing the rumors about the transfer of marine and naval aviation to some other branch of the service.
>
> 1. Under the law this cannot be done.
>
> 2. It has not been under contemplation, and from time to time numerous statements have been made by me to that effect.
>
> 3. There are no such studies being carried on in the National Military Establishment. Furthermore, I want you to know that before any step of this kind would be seriously considered, I should ask permission to discuss the matter before the committees of both Houses of the Congress.
>
> LOUIS JOHNSON.

The above statement and the committee statement decrying public releases of information by proponents of naval or Air Force air power

helped to ease some of the pressures then existing in the Pentagon Building. However, such efforts were insufficient, for the public dissemination of information in respect to the Air Force-Navy controversy continued to such a degree that on May 18, 1949, the chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services sent to the Secretary of Defense a committee-approved resolution requesting an official, impartial test of a simulated combat nature between the Air Force's giant bomber, the B–36, and the Navy's "Banshee" fighter aircraft, the purpose being to resolve the controversy by reducing to demonstrated engineering and military fact the argument of words which had been flourishing for so many months. This effort was also abortive. On May 27 the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended to the Secretary of Defense that such a test not be made. The committee did not deem it advisable to pursue the matter further.

The day before, a Representative in Congress urged the House of Representatives to direct a full and complete investigation of actions taken since May 8, 1945, with respect to the awarding, cancellation, or modification of national defense aircraft contracts and of prior and present connections of any military officials with any company or companies which had received such contracts, and of all other circumstances and facts in relation to these matters including political contributions, gratuities, and other relevant matters. In this address the request was made that the House of Representatives approve House Resolution 227, which had been introduced on May 25, 1949, calling for the establishment of a select congressional committee to conduct the investigation.

This speech and resolution prompted a meeting of the House Armed Services Committee on May 31, at which meeting a resolution was adopted to conduct an investigation of the matters raised on the floor of the House of Representatives 5 days previously. On June 8, 1949, the House considered and approved a resolution directing such an investigation.

The next day, June 9, 1949, the following agenda was adopted unanimously by the Committee on Armed Services as a basis for its investigation of the matters raised not only in the May 26 speech before the House of Representatives but also those matters which for months had been occasioning increasingly bitter disagreements among the armed forces:

AGENDA

1. Establish the truth or falsity of all charges made by Mr. Van Zandt and by all others the committee may find or develop in the investigation.
2. Locate and identify the sources from which the charges, rumors, and innuendoes have come.
3. Examine the performance characteristics of the B–36 bomber to determine whether it is a satisfactory weapon.
4. Examine the roles and missions of the Air Force and the Navy (especially Navy aviation and Marine aviation) to determine whether or not the decision to cancel the construction of the aircraft carrier *United States* was sound.
5. Establish whether or not the Air Force is concentrating upon strategic bombing to such an extent as to be injurious to tactical aviation and the development of adequate fighter aircraft and fighter aircraft techniques.
6. Consider the procedures followed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the development of weapons to be used by the respective services to determine whether or not it is proposed that two of the three services will be permitted to pass on the weapons of the third.

7. Study the effectiveness of strategic bombing to determine whether the Nation is sound in following this concept to its present extent.

8. Consider all other matters pertinent to the above that may be developed during the course of the investigation.

On August 9 the committee commenced its investigation, confining its hearings at that time to items 1 and 2 of the above agenda. The hearings continued almost daily until August 25, on which date the committee adjourned until October 5 and the committee chairman, on behalf of the committee, released the following public statement:

There has not been, in the judgment of the committee, one iota, not one scintilla, of evidence offered thus far in these hearings that would support charges or insinuations that collusion, fraud, corruption, influence, or favoritism played any part whatsoever in the procurement of the B-36 bomber.

There has been very substantial and very compelling evidence that the Air Force has selected this bomber and procured this bomber solely on grounds that this is the best aircraft for its purpose available to this Nation today.

As of this time, I feel that the Nation should know that the Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Symington, the military leaders of the Air Force, and the Secretary of Defense have come through this inquiry without the slightest blemish—that these men continue to merit the complete confidence of the American people in their past actions and in the future.

During the next ensuing month and a half the Department of the Navy, through a board of inquiry, attempted to secure additional information with respect to the above matters investigated by this committee, so that the subject matter which had been before the committee remained almost constantly before the public eye throughout this period. Then, on October 3, events took a sudden spectacular turn, with the release to the press of correspondence addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by high-ranking naval officers wherein it was stated that the morale of the Navy was "almost at the point of despondency" and that national defense decisions were being unwisely and improperly made.

Two days later, on October 5, the committee officially terminated its consideration of items 1 and 2 of the committee investigative agenda and turned its attention to the remaining portions of the investigative program encompassed in the agenda approved 4 months previously.

The committee hearings on these matters began on October 6 and extended through October 21.

II. Witnesses

WHO APPEARED

Thirty-eight witnesses appeared before the committee from October 6 through October 21, during which period 12 days of hearings were held.

Almost the entire high command of the United States Navy appeared—the Secretary of the Navy, three of the four fleet admirals of the Navy, six admirals and two generals of the Marine Corps, one vice admiral, three rear admirals and a brigadier general of the Marine Corps, supplemented by a number of captains and lower-ranking officers and civilians of the Department of the Navy.

The testimony of these witnesses was presented from October 6 through October 17. They were followed, on October 18 and 19, by the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force. The

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff also appeared on October 19 and was followed on October 20, by the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Chief of the Army Field Forces, and Mr. Robert Heller, Chairman of the Advisory Group to the Management Committee of the Department of Defense.

On the last day of the hearings, General of the Army George C. Marshall, former President Herbert Hoover, and Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson appeared. Early in the hearings on October 8, Assistant Secretary of Defense W. D. McNeil also presented testimony.

One executive session was held throughout the hearings, otherwise, the hearings were open to the public, the witnesses having been apprised by the committee at the outset that no classified military information should be revealed in public session.

The testimony, therefore, consists of the views of most of the Nation's national-defense leaders, active and retired, civilian and military. No effort was made by the committee at any time to limit or to influence the scope or nature of the testimony the witnesses desired to present, except to caution the witnesses against testifying publicly respecting matters that bore a military security classification.

Early in the hearings considerable public comment was generated by the press on the so-called "rebel admirals."

The committee wishes to state emphatically that the testimony presented by all witnesses—not excluding any Navy witness—was at the request of the committee and in response to the committee agenda cited earlier in this report.

The committee wishes further to emphasize that it solicited, from each witness, his own personal viewpoint and urged that his testimony be presented without restraint or hesitation.

That this would result in controversy could only have been anticipated in the light of the events preceding the hearings as described in the preceding section of this report, and therefore, the fact that the presentation of Navy views revealed fundamental disagreements within the Pentagon Building should not, in the view of the committee, be distorted into a charge against the witnesses that they were performing in any manner unbecoming their positions in the Government.

It needs hardly to be said that almost every witness has an inspiring military or civilian record of service to the Nation in peace and in war. Captious criticism of such men by individuals, most of whom were seeking thereby to vitiate the witnesses' arguments and professional concepts of national-defense problems, was in the view of the committee unworthy and a disservice to the Nation's defense.

The committee compliments former President Hoover and General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower for the views they expressed on this subject in the hearings, especially since those views were uttered at the very peak of the controversy and public interest engendered in the latter stages of the proceedings. President Hoover stated:

> The many men who have appeared here are really great public servants. They are all moved by earnest and even emotional interest in our national defense. They are brave men used to speaking their minds, and we would not want them otherwise. I don't think we would want them to do otherwise.

General Eisenhower commented in a similar vein:

> We are dealing with distinguished Americans, people who have their country's good at heart, and, therefore, we should not be too critical or too ready to call names on either side; above all, we should not be too ready to question motives.

The committee endorses the above views and takes an additional position that had any witness failed to give his own personal views frankly and without equivocation in these important hearings he would then have been properly subject to censure, for it was the official request of the committee that such views be given at all times. It is only through the presentation of such honest testimony that the Congress can discharge adequately its constitutional functions of providing for the common defense, raising and supporting an Army, and providing and maintaining a Navy.

Should the time come when personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, or other officers or employees of the executive branch, are fearful of, unwilling to, or restrained from voicing their frank opinions and convictions before congressional committees, then will be the time when effective representative government in this country is gravely imperiled.

FREEDOM OF WITNESSES TO TESTIFY

At the outset of the hearings, in order to insure that the testimony would be as freely and openly presented as possible, the following statement was made by the committee chairman:

I would like to say on behalf of the committee, although I believe this comment is probably unnecessary, that it is the intent of the committee that all testimony given shall be frankly and freely given and be given without reprisals in the Department of Defense against any individual presenting testimony during the course of these hearings.

This committee will not permit nor tolerate any reprisal against any witness in these hearings, nor will it permit or tolerate any shepherding of the testimony being presented. We want these witnesses to speak what is in their minds, to put their cards on the table, and to do so without hesitation or personal concern. We are going to the bottom of this unrest and concern in the Navy. And the committee expects full cooperation in this effort from the Department of Defense.

The Secretary of the Navy responded similarly to the committee in his prepared statement delivered on the same date, October 6, as the following excerpts indicate:

Page 4 of the hearings:

* * * let me assure the committee that any naval officer or enlisted man or any Navy civilian whom your committee wants to hear, or who desires to be heard by your committee, is completely free to testify. There has been no censorship. There will be none.

Page 5 of the hearings:

* * * my position is the same as that which former Secretary Forrestal outlined in his annual report to the President and the Congress when he said:

"I have stated to the Congress my position on the expression of personal views by the Secretaries and chiefs of the departments in the National Military Establishment. I have told those officials that I want them to feel perfectly free to express their personal views when called upon to do so by the Congress. The public and the Congress are entitled to know the personal views of the Secretaries and the chiefs, but the public and the Congress are also entitled to know whenever there is a material distinction between such personal views and the official conclusion which the Military Establishment has arrived at after mature consideration."

On page 18 of the hearings, the viewpoint of the Secretary of the Navy is clarified still further:

Secretary MATTHEWS. I think when Congress makes a law and establishes the rules, then in the administration of the department affected, everyone should support the law. We take an oath to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Secretary MATTHEWS. Now, I don't mean to say that individuals of the service do not have the right to express their opinions on these matters. Of course, this is a democracy and people can express their opinions. And they have a right to come to the Congress and tell them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Secretary MATTHEWS. But in a military organization, you have to have discipline and you have to have respect for authority, or you will have nothing in the way of security. And, so far as I can see, there are no unreasonable restrictions or regulations imposed upon anybody in the Navy, at least.

On page 23 of the hearings, the Secretary returns again to this subject in response to a question by a member of the committee:

Mr. SASSCER. * * * You have no objection to their (Navy witnesses) giving the committee nonsecret information?

Secretary MATTHEWS. Oh, not in the slightest. I think they should do it.

Again, on page 34 of the hearings:

Mr. VAN ZANDT. They [Navy witnesses] are free to give this committee any information that they may have?

Secretary MATTHEWS. Absolutely.

In a military organization the question of free speech is, of course, a difficult one. An officer's career sometimes hangs in the balance on matters such as this, and questions of military security are at times involved. It was in appreciation of this situation that the committee interrogated the Secretary of the Navy repeatedly on this subject—and why, in considering the National Security Act amendments of 1949, the House Armed Services Committee insisted upon the inclusion of a provision in the law dealing specifically with the presentation of information to the Congress by the civilian and military leaders of the armed forces. That statutory provision (sec. 202 (c) (6), Public Law 216, 81st Cong., approved August 10, 1949) is as follows:

(6) No provision of this Act shall be so construed as to prevent a Secretary of a military department or a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from presenting to the Congress, on his own initiative, after first so informing the Secretary of Defense, any recommendation relating to the Department of Defense that he may deem proper.

It should be pointed out that the Secretary of Defense expressed approval of the concept of the above provision early in the hearings on amendments to the Unification Act, on June 28, 1949, so that he, too, is found in support of the belief that freedom of expression before congressional committees by the leaders of the armed forces is necessary to the proper functioning of the Congress. On that occasion the following exchanges occurred between the Secretary of Defense and the chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services:

Page 2686 of hearings on S. 1843 by House Committee on Armed Services, June 28, 1949:

The CHAIRMAN. * * * What has been worrying me as I read the bill, however, is that the Congress is frozen out, kept at arm's length, from the problems of the three Departments. I cannot reconcile this with the constitutional responsibility of the Congress, and I think the bill should be amended to keep the Congress a part of the team.

So, Mr. Secretary, that seems to me to be the crux of the matter before us.

Now, I would like to ask you this one question: Would you have any objection to having language written into this bill which would prevent the bill from being construed as preventing the secretaries of the three departments and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, collectively or individually, from coming to the Congress on any matter involving the armed forces that they may deem proper?

That is my question, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I think the question answers itself. I would have no objection to any of the Secretaries or any member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff coming to discuss with the Congress at any time that you might desire any matter confronting the Military Establishment. That is in the spirit of democracy. There is nothing in the bill inconsistent with that.

And the democratic tradition is such and the approach, while I am head of that Department, will be such that that policy will be encouraged, as is right and proper. But, Mr. Chairman, I am sure in stating that you don't want to state it so that you limit the exercise of control over the Department, because in the first part of your speech you clearly stated that you expected the Defense Secretary to run the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Secretary JOHNSON. That being true, the last question answers itself emphatically. We have no such objection. I think it is inherent in the situation anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what has been disturbing me is that the bill is so shaped now that by striking out the provision in present law by which the secretaries can go to anyone except you may result in the bill being so construed that Congress couldn't know what is going on in the three Departments.

Now we are charged by the Constitution with certain responsibilities.

Secretary JOHNSON. I understand what is worrying you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate that. The language that was used in the original draft—and I think it remains somewhat the same—was to establish a clear line of authority within the Military Establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Secretary JOHNSON. It was not intended so far as the Congress is concerned to keep any member of the Military Establishment from exercising his constitutional rights to come and talk to Congress any time on any subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, of course——

Secretary JOHNSON. Or if charged with specific duty to come talk with you about that job.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Of course, he has his constitutional right. But being in a military organization and although constitutional rights probably would give him the right as a citizen, his military control would cause him, as a practical matter, to hesitate to exercise such rights.

Secretary JOHNSON. We will be glad to work with you on language that preserves the thing you talk about.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Secretary JOHNSON. The spirit of it and the intent of it we do not disagree with.

A further exchange on this general subject occurred between the Secretary of Defense and a member of the committee on August 23, 1949, during the course of the committee's investigation of the procurement of the B–36 bomber. The exchange was as follows:

Mr. SHORT. It is unthinkable that a man occupying your high office, which perhaps is the most powerful next to the President of the United States, would penalize any department or any agency or any individual to be called here to testify before this committee.

Secretary JOHNSON. They will not, and have not.

Mr. SHORT. I have felt that and I am very glad that you incorporated that statement in your prepared testimony, so that if we happen to have some members of other branches of the armed services testify here, whose testimony would conflict with the testimony that other witnesses have given, they need not fear any reprisal or suffer any reprisal?

Secretary JOHNSON. You may from this record reassure them if they need such, which I doubt.

The committee adjourned on October 21, 1949, until the reconvening of the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, the committee anticipating that during the period October 21, 1949–January 3, 1950, no additional controversies or aggravating actions would occur in regard to the questions before the committee, especially in view of the temperate, conciliatory statements delivered to the committee by the Secretary of Defense on the closing day of the hearings.

REMOVAL OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

One week after the adjournment of the committee and the dispersal of its members to their congressional districts, it was announced in the press (October 28, 1949) that the Secretary of the Navy would remove from office, with the approval of the President, the Chief of Naval Operations, whose testimony in criticism of national defense planning had been presented to the committee 15 days previously.

The press announcement was the first information any member of the House Committee on Armed Services had of this action.

It was not previously known to any member of this committee that such action had at any time been contemplated.

From press accounts available to the committee, it appears that the relief of the Chief of Naval Operations was initiated by the Secretary of the Navy by the following letter of October 27 to the President:

Mr. PRESIDENT: When I became Secretary of the Navy on May 25 of this year, I did so realizing that, because of certain conditions then existing in the Department of the Navy and which we discussed at that time, the administration of the duties of Secretary would involve grave difficulties. Events which have since transpired have more than justified that apprehension.

You will remember that in our preliminary consideration of my appointment as Secretary, you emphasized the vital importance of the successful implementation of the Unification Act of 1947, as enacted by Congress. I then advised you of my unqualified approval of the policy of unification as embodied in that act and in the proposed amendments to the law which you had submitted to Congress. Furthermore, I pledged my best efforts as Secretary to assist the Navy to function in the utmost good faith as a full member in the unified defense team.

You carefully pointed out how essential it would be to have the proper military personnel in key positions, up to and including Chief of Naval Operations, in order to attain that much-desired result.

You also stated that you would cooperate that, as Secretary, I might be supported at all times by individuals of my own selection in positions of every important subordinate capacity.

Very soon after I assumed office it became evident to me that there was definate resistance on the part of some naval officers to accepting unification of the armed services, notwithstanding the fact that it was established by law. That condition was reflected by public and private statements from various sources, and by other methods. Some of the individuals involved in these procedures held very important assignments in the Navy.

For reasons which I feel adequate, I refrained from promptly bringing that situation to your official attention as Commander in Chief.

One of the first duties to confront me as Secretary was the selection of an appointee to succeed Admiral Denfeld as Chief of Naval Operations for the term beginning on the 15th of next December. My final decision, after carefully considering various phases of the problems involved, was to recommend Admiral Denfeld for reappointment, and such a recommendation went forward to you through Secretary of Defense Johnson on August 2, 1949. One of the most persuasive of the considerations which led me to make this recommendation was the value to the Navy, and to the Department of Defense, which I expected to flow from continuity of service by Admiral Denfeld.

At the time, working with Admiral Denfeld, whom I highly esteem, I had every reason to believe that we were in complete agreement on all important questions affecting the administration of the Department of the Navy. I felt sure that such a harmonious relationship would continue. Unfortunately, it soon became clear that my expectation would not be realized.

On Tuesday, the fourth of this month, events had taken such a course that, in a conference I had with Admiral Denfeld early that day, I frankly stated to him that I feared his usefulness as Chief of Naval Operations had terminated. You may recall that I mentioned the possibility of Admiral Denfeld's replacement in the course of our discussion in your office when I was there in company with Secretary Johnson on October 5.

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My relations as Secretary of the Navy with Admiral D[illegible] Chief of Naval Operations have finally become such that I find it in[illegible]ngly difficult to work with him in the harmonious relationship which should prevail between the occupants of these two official positions.

A military establishment is not a political democracy. Integrity of command is indispensable at all times. There can be no twilight zone in the measure of loyalty to superiors and respect for authority existing between various official ranks. Inability to conform to such requirements for military stability would disqualify any of us for positions subordinate to the Commander in Chief.

The existence of the present situation prevailing between the highest civilian and the highest military officer of the Navy makes it utterly impossible for me, as Secretary of the Navy, to administer the Department of the Navy in the manner I believe vital to national security. I believe, as I do in the vital importance of maintaining civilian control over the Military Establishment, a continuance of such a condition would be intolerable to me as Secretary of the Navy.

Reluctantly, therefore, but in accordance with what I believe to be for the good of the country, I respectfully request you as President and Commander in Chief to authorize the transfer of Admiral Denfeld to other important duties, and the selection of his successor as Chief of Naval Operations at the earliest convenient date.

The President's reply of October 27 to the Secretary of the Navy was as follows:

Over a long period of time, I have devoted considerable thought to various aspects of the problem which you discuss in your letter of today's date.

The action which you recommend meets with my approval. Accordingly, I hereby authorize you to arrange for and carry out the transfer which you recommend.

The Nation's press reported that the first notice of his removal received by the Chief of Naval Operations was a news account of an announcement to that effect in a press conference of the President on the afternoon of October 28.

The committee's views on this action by the Secretary of the Navy are expressed at the end of this report.

III. Testimony by Subject Matter and Committee Conclusions

Strategy

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Study of the testimony reveals to the committee no substantial disagreement among the service witnesses with the national objectives enunciated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as follows:

1. The national desire is for peace and security without sacrifice of individual rights or national sovereignty, but not peace at any price.
2. We want the maintenance of our political way of life and our form of government; we do not require other nations to have either.
3. We wish to maintain and raise the American standard of living.
4. We seek peace and security for the entire world.
5. We will work for an effective world organization, based on the United Nations.
6. We hope ultimately for the elimination of warfare as a means for the resolution of international dispute.

The committee is in agreement with these objectives. It notes, however, with some concern General Bradley's assertion that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have had to "assume" these objectives in the absence of any guides from their civilian superiors. If this be the case, and while the subject may appear at first glance to be relatively

academic, the committee does hold that it is the primary responsibility of the National Security Council, under the Unification Act, to provide such a compass to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to other elements of the national security organization, and ultimately to the Congress. These objectives are extremely fundamental to national defense planning; they have a profound influence on the nature of the grand strategy adopted by the United States (as is evident below).

It is, therefore, the recommendation of the committee that if, as General Bradley testified, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have had to "assume" the basic objectives of the Nation, which objectives are the touchstone of strategic planning by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, then assuredly the Secretary of Defense should initiate action in the National Security Council to obtain a firm statement of principles upon which the Joint Chiefs of Staff may rely as an official expression of their civilian leaders and which the Congress may have available for its consideration.

Atomic bombardment of urban areas

Almost the entire high command of the United States Navy advised the committee time and again that the present military strategy of the United States has been erroneously founded on the premises that (1) should war begin, the United States will immediately resort to atomic warfare, and (2) the United States will employ such warfare against large urban areas. The Navy's contention was that the Nation's long-range objective is a stable world society—and that this objective must underlie the Nation's preparations for war and govern the methods by which it wages war; otherwise, according to the testimony, the Nation may thwart its objectives, although winning the war waged to achieve those objectives.

As related to atomic bombardment of urban areas from high-altitude bomber aircraft, the Navy's contention was that existing strategic planning contemplates the slaughter of millions of noncombatants, the devastation of vast urban areas, virtually the destruction of the entire social fabric of the enemy. This was held to be a method of warfare which, first, will not win a war since it fails to destroy specific military targets, and, second, will lose the peace through the resultant devastation, misery, poverty, despair, and disease such warfare would produce in the vanquished nation. In short, this strategy, it was held, violates fundamentally the objective for which the United States would wage a war; that is, it would prevent the attainment of a stable world society after the war even though the war would be waged specifically for that purpose.

Manifestly, the decision made in answer to this question exerts an enormous influence upon the decisions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It heavily influences the peacetime military preparations of the United States for war, the manner in which the war itself is to be waged, and the type of weapons to be employed. It has much to do with the nature of the peace following the war. It is a question that, in the view of the committee, requires the utmost study by the agency of the Government established by law for this purpose—again, the National Security Council—where the Nation's military and foreign policies are expected to be meshed into one common doctrine directed toward one common goal.

The committee does not conceive that the questi[illegible]an be fully answered unilaterally by the United States, for the actions of any future aggressor in the world would have a tremendous influence upon this country's own use of atomic weapons. Even so, basic questions remain to be answered. If the Nation resolves to resort to atomic warfare whether or not the enemy uses such weapons, this decision will heavily influence the degree of emphasis the Nation must place on production of atomic weapons in time of peace. This decision, moreover, will exert a great effect on the allocation of defense funds for weapons of war which can use the atomic weapon most effectively, weapons such as the very heavy long-range bomber aircraft and the enlarged aircraft carrier. And, if the decision is to resort to atomic warfare on urban areas from high-altitude aircraft, there is resultant heavy impact on the Nation's investment in the annual defense budget for weapons in time of peace, with a diminution of investment in one type of weapon, an increase in another.

The issue, then, is assuredly not academic. Neither is the decision one which should be haphazardly reached or left solely to military leaders to resolve. The decision belongs primarily within the National Security Council. The committee considers the question of such great importance to the Nation that it calls upon the Secretary of Defense to seek a thorough study of the subject by the Council or a restudy of the subject, in the light of the testimony received by the committee, if such a study has already been made.

The committee also holds the view that, as these basic decisions are reached, the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives should be fully advised thereof in the fullest detail so that the Congress may legislate and appropriate intelligently on national-defense problems, all of which are directly related to these fundamental decisions.

Who would start a war and how?

The national desire for peace, as General Bradley asserted, does not mean "peace at any price." Circumstances may therefore arise that require resort to war.

The witnesses generally agreed that in all the world only the Soviet Union today would possibly initiate war against the United States.

It was further testified that, should Russia resort to war or embark upon a program requiring armed resistance, that nation may be expected to have at that time (1) a very powerful and dangerous submarine force, (2) an enormous land army capable of immediate attack on western Europe, (3) a powerful tactical air force plus a strategic bomber force of respectable size capable of one-way attacks on the United States, and (4) a negligible surface navy. It was further testified, and strongly emphasized by Navy witnesses, that before such a conflict would begin the Soviet Union would provide herself with well-stocked supply lines permitting the continuance of warfare for 6 months to a year without replenishment of the supply lines. General Bradley emphasized that the natural resources of Russia and her satellites are abundant and that Russian industrial production will be greater than in the last war. He and many other witnesses called particular attention to the proximity of Russia to the "desirable commercial, industrial, and cultural prize" of western Europe.

As to [illegible] war would begin, the witnesses agreed that the aggressor will pick the time and place and the method as he sees fit. There was no guessing as to the time and place, but it was suggested that the method may be (1) a sneak attack or an attack culminating a period of great tension, (2) a one-way attack by bomber aircraft against the United States, (3) attacks against allies or positions of great value to the western powers.

The committee has no comment to offer on this testimony other than to express the view that the Nation must give steadily increasing attention to the readiness of the Nation's defenses against air and sea attack and internal sabotage in view of the terrible destructiveness of modern weapons.

The committee holds that the Nation can no longer, in peacetime, so long as international organizations cannot enforce the peace, indulge in lackadaisical planning or complacency as to its defenses when blows are now possible at the very outset of a war—for the first time in the Nation's history—which may stagger the ability of the Nation to wage war. Atomic attacks delivered against United States ports, industry, military bases, and Government, effectively timed with internal sabotage, could so cripple this Nation as to render it incapable of meeting reasonably soon any powerful aggressor's advances in European and Asiatic areas. Should this occur, leaving America confronted with Europe's industrial might turned to the service of an aggressor's military machine, this Nation would be compelled to convert itself into an armed camp for an endless period of time and hence would lose its vaunted freedoms and competitive economy in the basic effort for survival in a hostile world.

The prime need is to prevent the delivery of an effective attack. The accomplishment of this requires the Nation, for an indefinite time, to maintain truly sound, modern, alert military and naval forces capable of anticipating and dealing effectively with a sudden aggressive onslaught.

What kind of a war would it be?

All witnesses were in agreement that a future war will be long and difficult—that there is no easy, painless, shortcut to victory in modern war by use of this or that weapon or through this or that strategic doctrine. With this the committee is in full accord, as it is also with the Navy emphasis on the concept that any future war will be worldwide in character.

On this subject the Navy also expressed the viewpoint that the type of warfare followed by the United States may well have a bearing on the character of a future war—that, if the United States should initiate atomic bombardment of urban areas in a future war, this would influence the nature of the retaliation against the United States or its allies by the nation against which such an attack were made.

This situation prompts the committee to refer again to the need for an astute appraisal by the National Security Council of present strategic planning reference atomic warfare, again for the reason that military considerations alone should not resolve the question of when and how this Nation will resort to atomic warfare.

Primary needs of the United States when war begins

This question was one of the focal points of the testimony. Sharp disagreement was registered by the Navy with the direction of present

planning by defense leaders to meet the Nation's [illegible]ents immediately upon the outbreak of war. The dissent of [illegible]y leadership with approved strategic concepts is as clearly revealed on this subject as on any other issue raised in the hearings.

The controversy centered on a delineation of the Nation's most pressing, most urgent needs on the outbreak of a war, an issue of signal importance, for the determination of these requirements produces, necessarily, emphasis on this or that weapon, this or that branch of the armed forces, in time of peace, and hence determines the allocation of limited peacetime appropriations among the services.

It was the Navy contention that in time of peace, because of severe limitations on national defense funds, the Nation can afford to maintain only those armed forces which will contribute directly to—

1. The defense of the United States against air and sea attack.
2. The defense of western Europe against land, sea, and air attack.
3. The defense and seizure of bases needed for the initial and later stages of the war.
4. Attack on forces invading western Europe.
5. Command of the seas.

The Navy considered an unsupportable luxury all military weapons and activities which fail in time of peace to contribute the most to the attainment of these "first needs."

Strategic bombing (high-altitude bombing attacks on area targets in the hinterland of an enemy), Navy strategists contended, will not serve any of these requirements, for the giant, high-altitude bomber cannot defend the United States, seize or hold advance bases, defend western Europe, effectively attack advancing troops in western Europe, or maintain control of the seas. It was held that tactical air power rather than strategic air power, plus ground troops and sea power, are the only military instrumentalities that can meet these elementary requirements. Naval leaders concluded that the Nation is unwisely investing, in time of peace, substantial sums of limited defense appropriations for strategic bombing, although it was acknowledged that need for strategic bombers in large numbers will become great in the later stages of a war after the enemy has been contained and command in the air over enemy territory has been achieved.

The responding argument received by the committee was that the atomic bomb and the long-range strategic bomber are an effective deterrent to the beginning of a war, and that if war comes "an immediate, full-scale atomic offensive * * * against the heart of the enemy's warmaking power" will contribute enormously to the success of surface engagements and to a reduction in the number of casualties. It was further held that strategic bombing is the only alternative available to the United States as a balance for the vast numbers of ground troops available to a potential enemy.

The committee considers this issue a multiplicity of complexities involving a number of matters which were not covered in the testimony. The nature of the defense plan agreed upon by the signatories to the Atlantic Pact, wherein this Nation's strategic plans have been dovetailed into an over-all defense effort, has a great influence, or should have, in the view of the committee, on the responsibilities the United States is to assume in the earliest days of a war. Yet these

obligations were not delineated in the committee's hearings. Moreover, the latest atomic weapons were, of course, not thoroughly discussed in the hearings, although the power of the new atomic weapons would have much to do with the effectiveness of a strategic bombing attack using such weapons. Additionally, the myriad details contained in the Nation's top-secret documents, wherein are related what is now known of the potential enemy's capabilities, his weapons, and his apparent intentions, were not revealed to the committee. These factors likewise have a great bearing on America's first needs on the outbreak of a war.

The committee therefore draws a general conclusion on this issue which does not attempt to resolve the controversy by a "finding" in favor of one strategic concept as opposed to another.

What the committee does consider imperatively and evidently necessary in the light of the testimony is that the Nation's national defense organization insure full and adequate consideration of these varying strategic concepts so that all services will have confidence in the decisions rendered and that the Nation may have confidence that the decisions represent a meshing of views, not the imposition of a one-service or two-service concept upon a third service.

The committee holds the view that the existing national defense structure does not insure this result, as is explained more fully later in this report, and that a need for remedial legislation is indicated. Once, however, this is insured, then strategic issues, such as the Nation's first needs to meet an aggressor's attack, will fall reasonably and acceptably into focus without impairment of service morale or undue emphasis of one service concept and disregard of another. Later sections of this report present the committee's views on this and like subjects in greater detail.

AIR POWER

Indispensability in modern war

Although the witnesses had obviously many fundamental disagreements, on at least one matter there was unanimous agreement. There was no dissenting voice raised to the statement that, as Admiral Halsey testified, "The lesson from the last war that stands out clearly above all others is that if you want to go anywhere in modern war, in the air, on the sea, on the land, you must have command in the air." It is, however, insufficient merely to agree with this concept, for the question at once arises as to what "command in the air" truly means and what is required to achieve it.

Elements of air power

The committee, the Congress, and the American people, as well as defense leaders, have repeatedly given evidence of their conviction that air power has become an extremely powerful element in modern war. However, the question is, What constitutes air power?

The committee received considerable testimony on this question, for Navy leaders generally had the belief that so much public attention has been directed to the long-range strategic bomber and to the capability of conducting intercontinental aerial bombing from American bases as to persuade America generally that strategic bombing is synonymous with air power. The committee readily adds its word of cau-

tion on this same subject, thereby placing itself, on this subject, in concert with the Navy warnings and the many warnings issued by Secretary of the Army Royall, Secretary of the Army Gray, former Army Chief of Staff Bradley, and former Army Vice Chief of Staff Collins, who were actively counseling the country a year ago, in a similar vein as the Navy more recently, against overemphasis on the one-weapon, easy-war concept.

The committee is anxious as all defense leaders to emphasize that air power consists of many elements, not exclusively nor necessarily primarily of the strategic bomber.

This Nation's air power consists, first, of its military air power, and that is the sum of the air power of the Air Force, the air power of the Navy, and the air power of the Marine Corps. This military air power consists of both strategic and tactical aviation and, in terms of numbers of aircraft, is predominantly the latter, which is composed of fighter, interceptor, reconnaissance, attack, troop carrier, ground support, and many other types of aircraft. Then there must be added the Nation's commercial air power, consisting of its commercial and private aircraft and facilities. Supporting the whole is the industrial might of the Nation capable of producing the aircraft and the national resources of manpower and material available for the production and operation of the aircraft.

So it is clearly evident that strategic air power is but one specialized element of the total air power of the United States. The committee calls attention to this basic fact because it is easily overlooked and may have been, to some extent at least, in recent months, and also to make it clearly appreciated by the American people that adding aircraft to one branch of the armed forces and at the same time withdrawing the equivalent aircraft from another does not augment the total air strength of the Nation.

The committee emphasizes the point inasmuch as the 1950 military budget, heralded as an "air power budget," reduced the Nation's naval air power to a greater extent than Air Force air power was increased, and hence constituted an over-all reduction in the Nation's air strength despite the public impression to the contrary.

Command in the air

It was the basic position of Navy leaders before the committee that command in the air is the true function of air power and that strategic bombers cannot achieve it just as battleships cannot of themselves achieve command of the seas.

The Navy view was that command in the air is in fact the necessary prerequisite to effective use of strategic bombers, and that to achieve command in the air "we must take on and defeat the enemy air forces." This requires, in the Navy view, getting close enough to the enemy to engage his tactical air power and to defeat it, and that exploitation of this victory includes the use, after the victory, of strategic bombers which can then interdict the enemy transportation system and destroy key industries, after which the enemy's "whole system begins to fall apart."

There was no argument against this concept from other witnesses except as to the true meaning of "command in the air" which was discussed by General Vandenberg and explained as being a relative matter—"there is local superiority and there is general superiority,

and the[illegible]s no opposition at all, and among the three there are very ma[illegible] shades of meaning." He asserted that missions may be sent and have reasonable success without command in the air.

The committee cites this question because of its relationship to true air power—and because of its great relevancy to the discussion of strategic bombing, which next follows in this report.

STRATEGIC BOMBING

Much of the committee's agenda for its hearings revolved about the role of strategic bombing. This was not without committee fore thought. As indicated in the prefatory comments of this report, and as evidenced in the preceding discussion in this section of the report, strategic bombing has become a great rallying point for interservice controversy.

Strategic bombing—its theory, its planned implementation in time of war, its impact on the composition of the Air Force and the other armed forces—is the most acrimonious question today between, principally, the Air Force and the Navy, but including the Army. From decisions determining the emphasis on this method of warfare flow actions relating to the Navy's 65,000-ton fleet aircraft carrier, allocations of limited peacetime appropriations, the number and types of tactical aircraft available to support Army ground troops, and much of the basic strategic doctrine upon which the Nation's preparations for future war must be based.

Because of the fundamental nature of the problem, and in an effort to ease, if possible, the tensions surrounding and permeating the issues involved, the committee deliberately invited extended discussion of the subject.

Definition

One Navy witness, Admiral Radford, used the term "atomic bombing blitz" as synonomous with the type of "strategic bombing" contemplated under existing strategic plans. He asserted that a "basic difference of opinion" between the strategists of the various services respecting strategic bombing "has been at the root of our principal troubles in unification."

Navy witnesses drew a clear distinction between the terms "strategic bombing" as colloquially used and "strategic air warfare." The latter was described as an official military term meaning aerial warfare against a selected series of vital targets. Strategic bombing, on the other hand, was held to mean attacks on cities—"mass bombing"—"area bombing"—"atomic blitz warfare"—aerial attacks on urban and industrial areas by heavy, long-range, high-altitude bombers.

Another differentiation was made that is important to this discussion. There was considerable testimony on the question as to whether or not—if the capacity to conduct strategic bombing is to be maintained in peacetime—the so-called intercontinental bombers should be maintained and used for this purpose in time of war, or whether other types of aircraft should be maintained and used. For the purpose of this part of the report, the committee's use of the term "strategic bombing" will relate mainly to high-altitude attacks on area targets from the "intercontinental" type of bomber.

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Is the Navy opposed to strategic bombing?

At the outset the committee considers it necessary to observe that the testimony does not evidence Navy opposition to strategic air warfare, as defined above. The Navy position was, however, in sharp opposition to high-altitude bombing of urban areas, using either atomic bombs or TNT bombs, and in criticism of the giant B–36 bomber which, for the immediate future, must be the carrier of the bombs to those targets from bases in this country.

The Navy view was a case against the present-approved theory of "strategic bombing," and against the B–36 both as a weapon and as a symbol of this type of warfare; it was, on the other hand, in strong support of "strategic air warfare" against specific military targets.

The committee wishes also to emphasize that the testimony presented on these subjects by all witnesses was at the request of the committee and directed in answer to the committee's own agenda. There were no unsolicited "charges" and "attacks," as many have alleged in and out of the services. There was extended honest and frank testimony, and this was as the committee intended—and expected.

Capacity of the United States to conduct strategic bombing

It was testified that there are several methods of conducting strategic bombing (mass bombing)—intercontinental bombing from bases in this hemisphere, using the B–36 bomber; bombing from overseas air bases, using the B–36 bomber or smaller bomber aircraft; bombing from aircraft carriers; and bombing, ultimately, from sea planes.

As for the B–36 bomber, it was asserted by Navy technical and professional witnesses that this aircraft can be detected by enemy radar at 40,000 feet or higher, and that fighter aircraft now in the hands of the potential enemy can intercept, overtake, and shoot down in unacceptable numbers, in daylight or at night and at 40,000 feet or higher, not only the B–36 but much smaller and faster aircraft. B–36 performance was described as extremely inferior in the face of expected fighter opposition. It was asserted that the rate of progress in guided-missile development foredooms all giant bomber aircraft in the near future, and further, that the B–36 cannot reach its targets from this country, cannot identify the targets by radar if it reaches them, and cannot hit them from 40,000 feet if it does reach and identify them.

Combined with the Navy's previous structures that (1) mass bombing of a nation's hinterland does not serve the primary war needs of the United States; and (2) such attacks will lose the peace after the military victory, the testimony adds up to a wholesale rejection of the theory of the B–36 bomber and the type of aerial warfare it represents.

Positively, it was contended by the Navy that much better aircraft than the B–36 must be used by the United States to conduct strategic bombing if the Nation is to follow this method of warfare, and that such aircraft (the B–47 bomber) are now available to the United States. Command in the air was held to be an imperative prerequisite for effective strategic bombing by any bomber, so that all heavy bombers must have effective fighter escort to perform efficiently in combat.

Navy witnesses contended that strategic bombing, to be effective, must be precision bombing and not high-altitude bombing, which it was argued, will necessarily result in random slaughter of noncombatants.

The r[illegible]g testimony from the Air Force and others constituted, in the main, a flat rejection of Navy contentions plus the observation that the Navy complaint against the B–36 bomber is prompted by the "intercontinental range" of this aircraft and is, therefore, simply an effort to prevent the relegation of the Navy to an inferior role in a future war. It was further contended that no official leaders of the Air Force had held that the B–36 bomber is invulnerable, but that those who "know far more about the grim business of strategic bombardment than any other group in the world today" pronounce the bomber capable of accomplishing its mission. It was urged upon the committee to give preponderant consideration to the views of those "military men who have done the strategic bombing job before and who, if need be, are the ones who would do it again." Repeatedly Air Force witnesses emphasized that no Air Force mission in the last war was stopped short of its mission by enemy opposition. The Air Force Chief of Staff testified that all Navy allegations were known to the Air Force, that all these factors had been considered in regard to the B–36 bomber, and that the Air Force is still of the view that it is adequate for its intended purpose.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff asserted that the B–36 is the best bomber now available for production capable of carrying out certain required misssions, and he emphasized the need for the aircraft for reprisal purposes in the event the United States is attacked. In concert with Air Force witnesses, he observed that the mere existence of the aircraft compels a potential enemy to tie up men, planes, and equipment which might otherwise be used for offensive warfare purposes. He also urged the committee not to reach a decision as to the accuracy of high-level bombardment "without consulting the men charged with doing it." It was his conclusion that the whole argument of the B–36 versus fighter aircraft, including the Navy "Banshee" fighter, means "only that the permanent contest between offensive and defensive weapons includes airplanes."

The committee's interrogation of the witnesses on these subjects often raised the question as to the feasibility and desirability of a congressional committee attempting to determine the technical fitness of this aircraft. The Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Radford, as well as numerous other Navy and non-Navy witnesses, emphasized time and again that it is not appropriately within the province of the committeee to make this technical finding. Admiral Radford advised the committee that the Navy's purpose in expounding upon the alleged weaknesses of the B–36 bomber was not to have the committee itself determine whether or not this aircraft is adequate for the job it is designed to perform, but, rather, to respond to the committee's agenda and to advise the committee, in thus responding, that many professional military men do not believe the bomber is a suitable weapon. He expressed the belief that the Navy presentation would help the committee and the public at large to give attention to the type of warfare of which the B-36 has become a symbol.

Throughout this critical testimony there ran the thread of an active fear on the part of Navy witnesses—a fear reflected in public statements of other military leaders some months before the most recent hearings on this subject—that publicity in respect to the B–36 bomber has given the public, and perhaps the Congress, the unfounded

impression that the bomber *is* invulnerable, that it [illegible]ve performance characteristics which in actuality it does not have, that it *does* have the ability to win any future war single-handedly, and that criticism of the bomber is therefore necessary to restore this particular weapon to its proper perspective. It was acknowledged by Navy witnesses on a number of occasions during the hearings that the Air Force itself does not officially contend that the B–36 can do "impossible" things in warfare; it was quite evidently a general Navy view, however, that newspaper items and Nation-wide magazine articles by proponents of the Air Force have made such claims for the B–36 on so many occasions that the public and the Congress have become misled, and that the Nation's grand strategy has thereby been dangerously warped out of focus.

The committee readily concedes that it is not prepared to pass judgment on the military capabilities of the B–36 bomber; it is inclined to agree substantially with the view expressed by Admiral Nimitz, who felt that only its ultimate test in war can truly determine its performance characteristics. The committee, moreover, agrees with the admonitions of the Air Force and General Bradley that in a matter of this nature it behooves the Nation to lean to a major degree on the judgment and professional experience of those who are "charged with doing the job"—those who know the most about this highly specialized business.

At all events, and as all witnesses urged, it is highly important to await the conclusions of the Joint Weapons Systems Evaluation Board which has been conducting detailed studies of the capabilities of the B–36 bomber for months, utilizing highly skilled professional personnel as well as equipment adapted to analyze for determining technical service questions of this nature. It is the committee understanding that this study by the Board is at the point of completion at this time, and there appears to be no reason to doubt the soundness of the conclusions those studies may contain.

It was testified by Admiral Radford that the Navy would be fully content with the conclusions of this Board, whatever they may be; and the committee is confident that the Nation may consider those conclusions substantially the end of this phase of the interservice controversy. It is, assuredly, the intent of the committee to rely upon the existing evaluation procedure to reach this important conclusion and not to intervene further in the matter of the B–36. (See also the section of this report dealing with weapon development for a further discussion of this question.)

But, as to the broader question, does the Nation have the capability of conducting strategic bombing, assuredly it does, whether by the B–36 or by other aircraft designed to fly shorter ranges at lower altitudes, protected by escorting fighter aircraft. Reduced to this point, the question becomes one of whether or not it is desirable to build bomber aircraft capable of flying beyond the range of escorting fighters—a point contended by Air Force witnesses but contested by Navy witnesses.

On this question the committee considers it fair to observe that both Navy and Air Force witnesses drew from their World War II experience in support of their conflicting conclusions, both sides apparently visualizing the problem through their own professional experiences in

the last [illegible]s to which view is correct, a generalized but nonetheless significant conclusion seems to the committee to be warranted: In this early stage of unification, there is strong justification, in all professional service questions of this nature, for relying heavily on the views of the service best equipped by experience and training. The committee is strongly of the view that, until the process of cross-education among the services has proceeded far beyond its present level, it serves the national defense little, and holds promise of great damage, to attempt too much joint action on individual service questions of a highly technical nature. This appears to the committee to be pronounced in the case of weapons to be used by the individual services, for the development and use of weapons represents the culmination of professional knowledge in these highly technical and scientific military services.

As unification stands today, the committee entertains strong doubts that it is a service to the Nation's defense for the military leaders of the respective services to pass judgment jointly on the technical fitness of either new or old weapons they have each developed to carry out the specialized military missions for which they are held responsible by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The committee holds this view in regard to the issue as to whether or not Air Force aircraft must be designed for this or that type of aerial mission. It proposes, as the Joint Chiefs of Staff have done in the past, to rely upon these specialists in strategic bombing, for which mission the Air Force holds primary responsibility, to provide the Nation with the type of weapons this method of warfare requires within the approved strategic plan. The committee holds the same concept in regard to weapon development in the sister services.

Effect of strategic bombing

Assuming the capacity of the United States to deliver an atomic-bombing attack against an enemy from bases in the Western Hemisphere, the questions before the committee were whether or not this military capacity actually serves as a deterrent to war on the part of an aggressor; and, should the deterrent be ineffective and war begin, would such an attack destroy the capacity or will of the enemy to resist.

The interservice controversy was no less active on these questions than on those previously discussed in this report. The Navy generally took the position that the injury resulting to the enemy from such attacks, in view of the limitations of bombardment from high altitudes, has been overstressed and that, in fact, the result will ultimately be hurtful to the long range objectives of the United States. It was further contended by Navy witnesses that the deterrent value of the intercontinental bombing force has been overstressed. Each of these contentions was sharply contested by Air Force witnesses and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Many Navy witnesses conceded that when the United States had a monopoly of the atomic bomb a substantial deterrent effect was gained through the Nation's ability to deal a devastating attack upon a potential enemy. The loss of this monopoly, however, has at least weakened the deterrent effect, it was held; and, at all events, as Admiral King testified, "our effectiveness in maintaining peace depends on our readiness to carry on a winning war," a point also made by the Army Chief of Staff who asserted that "if there is any single factor today which

would deter a nation seeking world domination, it wo[illegible] the great industrial capacity of this country rather than its armed might."

Other witnesses commented that there is substantial possibility for the outlawing of the atomic bomb. The point was also made that a potential enemy would not be deterred from entering western Europe by the threat of atomic bombardment but might even be encouraged by the threat to hasten into that area in expectation that the United States would not resort to this terrible weapon in attacking cities of nations allied to the United States in the Atlantic Pact. The point was also emphasized that the potential enemy has destroyed millions of his own people and, therefore, can be little deterred from waging war by a threat by the United States to drop bombs on his cities.

Rejoinders to these contentions were numerous and vigorous. It was testified that the decision to rely on atomic bombing as a deterrent to war was a unanimous decision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, not a unilateral decision of the Air Force, and the point was flatly reiterated that the atomic bomb and the air power necessary to deliver it "represent the one most important visible deterrent to the start of any war * * *." General Bradley expressed the belief that "as long as America retains (as it can) a tremendous advantage in A-bomb quantity, quality, and deliverability, the deterrent effect of the bomb against an aggressor will continue."

The Air Force Chief of Staff testified that a decrease in emphasis on long-range strategic bombardment "would give up the deterrent value of this country's atomic weapons and we would place ourselves in disagreement with all of those people, on both sides of the ocean, who believe that Soviet aggression is, in fact, now being deterred." Winston Churchill's famous remark, made 6 months previous to the atomic explosion in Russia, was quoted: "It is certain that Europe would have been communized and London under bombardment some time ago but for the deterrent of the atomic bomb in the hands of the United States."

But aside from the argument over the deterrent value of the atomic-bomb-B–36 combination, the committee encountered an equally vigorous disagreement as to the efficacy of strategic bombing once war should begin. The controversy over the value of strategic bombing in the initial stages of a war has already been explored earlier in this report; General Bradley observed that strategic bombing is "our first-priority retaliatory weapon in case of attack" and that strategic bombing "would affect an enemy's ability to prosecute a war and give us some needed time to mobilize our resources," but Admiral Spruance held that "the real need for strategic bombers will come later rather than in the early stages of the war, and * * * when that need comes we shall want bombers with a high degree of accuracy." Numerous Navy witnesses laid great stress on the point that an enemy's supply lines would be filled on the outbreak of a war and could maintain 6 months to a year of warfare, giving ample time to seize western Europe, regardless of strategic bombing attack on urban areas far in the enemy's rear.

It is evident indeed that the Nation's military and naval leaders are in sharp disagreement as to the relative priorities of the various services and various weapons on the outbreak of a future war, and how strategic bombing meets those early demands.

The same contradiction of testimony is found on the ultimate value of strategic bombing if conducted throughout a war. Here again the witnesses drew conclusions from the studies and conclusions of the United States strategic bombing survey and the British bombing survey unit, but the Navy witnesses and the responding witnesses drew different conclusions from the identical studies. Generally, Navy witnesses held that the strategic bombing survey made a damaging case against strategic bombing (area bombing) as now planned for a future war, whereas Air Force witnesses and General Bradley seemed to have concluded quite the opposite from the same studies.

The Navy view was that strategic bombing—that is, bombing of specific military targets, principally the oil industry, the steel industry, and the transportation network—was of immense value in the last war but that it could not be undertaken, according to official records, until the Allies had gained command in the air, and that this requirement for command in the air previous to effective aerial bombardment will recur in any future war. It was further held that American bombing attacks on Germany's transportation network, which were described as highly successful, were in support of Army operations and therefore essentially tactical in nature rather than an independent aerial operation usually conceived in strategic bombing. Admiral Ofstie said that "the theory persists that industrial centers are the most vulnerable targets, despite the evidence from the last war that they were the wrong targets for the primary effort."

It was contended by Admiral Blandy that the atomic bomb does not modify the lessons of the last war as interpreted by the Navy and that "the destruction of a powerful enemy's war potential by strategic bombing is not 'lightning war' at all; it is a slow war—a war of attrition." Other Navy witnesses testified that it was a mistake to attack any targets by aerial bombardment in the last war except those such as transportation and fuel which had a direct and immediate effect on defeating the enemy forces, and that strategic bombing as now accepted in strategic plans is a "costly" campaign which can have "only a remote, delayed, and indirect effect on the primary task of disarming the enemy by destroying his military forces."

General Bradley asserted the direct opposite from the Navy conclusions, contending that strategic bombing "had a decisive effect on the ultimate ability of the Allies to defeat Germany in a shorter time, saving many, many lives and dollars." He also stated that "strategic bombing has a high priority in our military planning, because we cannot hope to keep forces in being of sufficient size to meet Russia in the early stages of war" and that "lacking such forces in being, our greatest strength lies in the threat of quick retaliation in the event we are attacked." Air Force witnesses emphasized that "no bombing mission set in motion by the Army Air Force in World War II was ever stopped short of its target by enemy opposition" and that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had unanimously agreed on the present concept of strategic bombing.

Aside from this controversy over the effect of strategic bombing on the productive efforts of an enemy, there was also conflict of testimony as to the effect of strategic bombing upon the will of an enemy to resist. Navy witnesses held generally that aircraft attacks on large urban areas can, of course, inflict great material damage and, as Ad-

miral Spruance stated, "they may affect the enemy's [illegible] However, he asserted that "unless raids on a position are constantly repeated, damage may be repaired." He also made the point, emphasized by other Navy witnesses, that "sometimes the national morale is raised rather than lowered by a raid," giving as a case in point the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor which, he said, "inflicted great damage on us for the time being, but the damage was repaired, and we were left with a greatly strengthened will-to-fight." Admiral Kinkaid feared very adverse results from strategic bombardment of cities: "It will not succeed against a determined enemy. It will develop a flaming hatred among enemy peoples which might develop a harsh retaliation in biological and chemical warfare." Admiral Blandy also cited the Pearl Harbor attack and suggested that a comparable attack by the United States against an enemy's cities upon the outbreak of a war could unite the enemy country against the United States in the same manner as this country was united against Japan.

General Bradley, on the other hand, testified that—

> **From a military standpoint, any damage you can inflict on the war-making potential of a nation, and any great injury you can inflict upon the morale of that nation contributes to the victory. It has been proved that strategic bombing has such effect when properly applied.**

So, the Nation's military and naval leaders are found to be in disagreement on the psychological and morale effects of strategic bombardment as well as on its material effects.

Evidently these disagreements are not of recent origin, however, for Admiral Denfeld testified that the late Secretary of Defense, Mr. James Forrestal, requested the Joint Chiefs of Staff to advise him of their answers to two questions pertaining to strategic bombing in October 1948. These questions, Admiral Denfeld testified, were (1) what are the chances of successful delivery of the atomic bomb, and (2) assuming successful delivery, what would be the effect on an enemy's war effort in physical damage and in psychological effect on the will to wage war. The testimony shows that the present Secretary of Defense, Mr. Louis Johnson, reiterated this request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and that this produced the Special Weapons Systems Evaluation Group (now the Joint Weapons Systems Evaluation Board) which, as indicated previously, is proceeding with a study of strategic bombing generally and of the performance of the B–36 bomber to determine the chances of successful delivery of an air offensive against selected enemy targets.

Also resulting from this request of the Secretary of Defense was the appointment of a "high level joint committee" in October 1948 to appraise the results of delivery of the bombs, on the assumption that 100 percent of the atomic bomb air offensive could be delivered as planned. The report of this committee, according to the testimony, was unanimously rendered on May 12, 1949, and was forwarded to the Secretary of Defense on July 28, 1949. Admiral Denfeld testified that he was in full agreement with the conclusions of the committee, the report of which bears the military classification "top secret" and hence was not publicly revealed to the Armed Services Committee. In this connection Admiral Ofstie suggested, regarding the vulnerability of an enemy to strategic bombing, that sizable areas of friendly territory may well be occupied by the enemy to serve him as a future arsenal.

In view of these remarks in the hearing and Admiral Denfeld's statement that the next strategic air offensive "must be directed with far greater precision and selectivity than the bombing effort in the last war," it might be inferred that the report cited above carried that message to the Secretary of Defense. However, the chairman of the committee concerned is quoted in the hearings that "any impression of ineffectiveness as concerns atomic bombing is wholly at variance with the conclusions of the committee."

It is evident, therefore, that there is substantial lack of agreement among the armed forces as to the efficacy of strategic bombing. The committee reemphasizes the fact that a high-level committee has completed a detailed study of the subject and rendered a report thereon to the Secretary of Defense, which report has not been made available to the committee for consideration for reasons of military security.

Does strategic bombing support the national objectives?

The testimony related thus far in regard to strategic bombing has pertained to—

- The capacity of the Nation to conduct a strategic bombing offensive, a discussion revolving mainly about the performance of the B–36 bomber;
- The deterrent effect upon a potential aggressor of the strategic bombing force;
- The degree to which a strategic bombing offensive meets the Nation's first needs should war begin;
- The effect of delivery of a strategic bombing offensive against the war-making capacity of an enemy; and
- The effect of such an offensive upon the will of an enemy to continue a war.

As has been evident throughout the discussion, there is fundamental disagreement between the witnesses on each of these subjects.

If, however, despite Navy contentions, the Nation can conduct effective strategic bombing on area targets, using atom bombs, without first achieving command in the air, the Navy witnesses maintained that such attacks would be in direct conflict with the policies, objectives, and commitments of the United States.

The issue here presented was raised at the outset of this report in discussing the national objectives, which were set forth by General Bradley as peace and security, maintenance of our political way of life, raising our standard of living, development of an effective world organization, and ultimately, the elimination of warfare among nations.

It was repeatedly emphasized by Navy witnesses that the use of atomic bombs against urban areas is "immoral" and "barbaric," and that it does not expedite the winning of a war. Their view was that the massive ruins and widespread human misery and despair unavoidably resulting from such attacks would ultimately result in a lost peace even if a military victory were gained. Navy witnesses indicated that much of the present difficulties resulting from the last war in Europe and Japan would have been avoided had area bombing not been utilized by the United States and Great Britain. It was held that the Nation's military strategy must be fashioned to the end of not simply a military victory over an enemy, but to a more far-sighted end

of "a prosperous United States in a stable, peaceful [illegible]." The contention was that strategic bombing as now conceived will frustrate that ultimate goal.

Admiral Radford strongly emphasized this point, as did succeeding Navy witnesses. Admiral Radford warned—

> A war of annihilation might possibly bring a pyrrhic military victory, but it would be politically and economically senseless. In my opinion the American people, if they were well informed on all factors involved, would consider such a war morally reprehensible.

Admiral Kinkaid, as previously quoted, believed that area bombing would create a "flaming hatred" among the enemy populace and might prompt retaliatory measures in chemical and biological warfare. He said that "* * * the most effective victory is one which is attained with the least possible damage to nonmilitary targets and a minimum of casualties among the civil population" and that "this requires effective tactical air power which, combined with effective ground forces, will bring a war to a successful conclusion with a minimum of wartime cost and postwar chaos."

Admiral Spruance questioned whether, "as a matter of national policy, the United States in another war will find it desirable to drop either atomic or ordinary high explosive bombs on area targets for the destruction of many thousands of the civilian populations and the cities in which they live." He took the position that—

> Aircraft bombing is a very potent weapon, and one which we must continue to develop and use, but it must be more accurate in its damage to selected military targets and less widespread in the destruction it rains outside of those targets on the civil population.

Admiral Nimitz observed that atomic bombing cannot be pinpointed "and the chances are that its greatest damage will fall on noncombatants, many of whom will be women and children not engaged in the war effort." He considered it "inconceivable that such bombing would be resorted to in allied territory temporarily occupied by an enemy." He observed that "we have learned to our regret and great expense that it is a two-edged weapon."

In response to these fundamental objections to strategic bombing, General Bradley stated that he did not advocate "wanton destruction" of cities or people, "but it is obvious that workers live near factories and that if you bomb the factories you may bomb the people." He asserted that the Nation's strategic bombing effort in a future war will be directed insofar as possible against military targets, with minimum harm to the non-participating civilian populace. Nevertheless, he suggested the possibility that should an aggressor initiate such area bombardment upon the United States, it is conceivable that the American people "may feel that strategic bombing is both militarily and morally justified."

The Secretary of the Air Force testified, in accordance with a thought also expressed by General Bradley, that the Nation may have to indulge in such attacks in preference to loss of life of American soldiers, and he quoted the President as stating that the atomic bomb attacks on Japan saved a quarter of a million of American lives. He further expressed the thought that there is no difference in bombing a man "on a lathe building a bomber to attack the United States and trying to stop a soldier," and he commented that while it is true

that atta[illegible]ndustrial targets will kill civilians, this "is an unavoidable result of modern total warfare." Nevertheless, he, like General Bradley, stated that the Air Force does not favor the mass bombing of civilians.

So that not only the means, the efficacy, and the purposes of strategic bombing, but its ultimate, long-range results are sharply questioned by Navy witnesses; and each Navy contention is rebutted by the Air Force and General Bradley.

Is strategic bombing being overemphasized?

Leaving aside the capability, the desirability, the propriety, and the ultimate results to be derived from strategic bombing, the question arises as to whether or not the existing emphasis on strategic bombing is sufficiently great as to deprive the other armed forces and other elements of the Air Force of required funds, and, therefore, of the weapons, equipment, and manpower necessary to carry out their minimum requirements in preparation for war.

The importance of this subject to the armed forces results from the budgetary ceilings on national defense expenditures; were sufficient funds available to provide the needs visualized by each service, the matter of "emphasis" would, of course, not arise. But when operating under a budgetary ceiling which provides funds substantially less than the minimum considered necessary by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the degree of emphasis upon a particular service or mass procurement of a particular weapon becomes of extreme importance to all of the armed forces.

Admiral King flatly stated, "The long-range, high-altitude bombing plane is at the present time being overemphasized as an instrument of peace and as a weapon of war." Admiral Radford considered the B–36 "a worthy undertaking" but "it should not have a high priority at this time." He further testified that "development in the Air Force of planes suitable for tactical and fighter missions has suffered by overemphasis on the heavy bomber," and he gave as evidence of this the fact that "less than 6 percent of Air Force research and development funds is earmarked for tactical and fighter types."

The Secretary of the Navy testified that "best Navy opinion is that the Air Force in its 1950 forces as projected is unbalanced in favor of strategic bombing to the detriment of its ability to provide tactical air support for ground forces and for other missions involving tactical aviation." It was his view that "some reduction of the larger bomber groups translated into tactical aircraft would produce better balance with the entire program, still being within the 48-group limitation." He cautioned, however, that this subject "would appear to be a matter of primary interest to the Army and the Air Force" and emphasized that the Navy viewpoint was tendered only at the instance of the committee.

The main thesis of Navy witnesses on this subject was presented by Vice Adm. Robert B. Carney, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's Budget Advisory Committee. He emphasized that the most immediate military problem today is budgetary, and that aircraft procurement, being the largest budgetary item, is therefore the most significant problem in the budget. He asserted that the maintenance of even the present 48-group Air Force composition will require an annual procurement of

2.3 billion dollars to overcome the drain of obsoles[illegible]d operational attrition of Air Force aircraft, and that this cost will increase in the years ahead as the cost per aircraft increases.

This issue is becoming increasingly pointed, Admiral Carney stated, for further reductions in the national defense budget may be anticipated, so that "fewer dollars and rising aircraft costs [will] inevitably result in constantly diminishing funds for other forces and programs."

The issue, then, as presented by Admiral Carney, is for the Nation to decide "whether the Air Force, in its present form, is needed to the extent of accepting deterioration and inadequacy of other essential components of the military team." It was his judgment that "that is today's No. 1 military problem," for he contended that the strategic Air Force cannot be maintained at its present strength on presently allocated funds, and that any increase in funds for strategic bomber procurement to maintain the present strength can be made only with "further disastrous cuts in other areas." The issue as presented becomes one of favoring strategic bombers at the expense of other military assets.

It was explained that a study has been made of the means by which strategic bombing can be conducted. The purpose was to determine which of the various methods of conducting strategic bombing (intercontinental bombing; bombing from overseas air bases; bombing from aircraft carriers; bombing from seaplanes) would commit the United States to the minimum expenditure of national resources both in peace and in time of war. It was concluded from these studies "that an intercontinental effort was, logistically, roughly twice as expensive as any of the other three methods for the achievement of the comparable results." From this conclusion, Admiral Carney drew the ultimate finding that—

> To settle on a concept of sustained intercontinental bombing, or on a program of procuring costly intercontinental bombers, could only be justified by overriding considerations of the greatest urgency, because, in terms of treasure and effort, there are better ways of conducting strategic bombing.

The only "consideration of the greatest urgency" conceived by Admiral Carney as reasonable in peacetime that would warrant reliance on intercontinental bombing would be "absolute assurance of its decisive character;" otherwise, he said, the impact on the other armed forces would be disastrous in the event of a war. It was his view that "from a budgetary and logistical analysis" the present program of intercontinental bombing "will dangerously absorb military peacetime dollars without guaranteeing sure return in compensation for the other elements of the American military team which will be starved into impotency." His parting reference to the subject was that the Nation "cannot afford our present strategic air component over a long term in peacetime, and we should not plan for intercontinental strategic bombing if any other way is possible."

The response of the Air Force to these Navy contentions was specific as regards the allocation of aircraft within the Air Force, it being flatly denied that the Air Force is "putting all of its eggs in one basket." The Secretary of the Air Force pointed out that a maximim of only 8 percent of all Air Force groups would be equipped with B–36 bombers on the basis of any contemplated group structure, since

only 4 o[illegible]ent 48 Air Force groups are to be equipped with the B–36 bomb[illegible]d there would still be only four B–36 groups in a 58- or 70-group structure. He also pointed out that of the 5,309 aircraft procured by the Air Force during fiscal years 1949–51 only 154, or 2.9 percent, are B–36's, their cost being 16.3 percent of the estimated cost of the 5,309 aircraft. He testified that more than 80 percent of the Air Force will, upon mobilization, consist of groups primarily equipped for purposes other than strategic bombardment, and asserted that the total cost of the B–36 bomber program (excluding B–36 reconnaissance aircraft) will be less than $1,000,000,000.

As for the Strategic Air Command, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force testified that it operates only 29 percent of the combat and combat-supported aircraft of the Regular Air Force, only 5 percent of which are B–36's, and that of the total M-day force of the Air Force (including Air National Guard groups) Strategic Air Command aircraft will amount to less than 20 percent, the B-36 component amounting to only 3 percent. The personnel strength of the Strategic Air Command was given as 16 percent of the over-all strength of the Air Force, with B–36 units containing only 4 percent of the over-all strength of the Regular Air Force. General Vandenberg asserted that the Air Force will "equip many more groups" with the B–47 jet bomber than are being equipped with the B–36.

Committee views

It is apparent from the foregoing review of the testimony that the subject of strategic bombing, in all of its facets, is controversial to the extreme—so much so that the committee does not anticipate any early meeting of military and naval minds, at least as regards the fundamentals of the problem. The committee believes with the Eberstadt Task Force Committee, as quoted previously, that "difficult problems will inevitably continue to exist between the Air Force and the naval air arm." This is so, not for so surface a reason as rivalry between the services (the committee wishes here to state that a substantial degree of interservice competition is of great value to the readiness and morale of the armed forces and should not, in the name of unification, be eliminated), but the basic reason for this continuing disagreement is a genuine inability for these services to agree, fundamentally and professionally, on the art of warfare.

Both sides of these issues are in earnest; each is wholly convinced of the rectitude of its views and holds that the future welfare of the Nation depends upon the acceptance of its particular professional view. Of course, with the views so sharply opposed, both services cannot be right; the committee suspects that both are right—and that both are wrong. The true answer probably lies somewhere in the gulf between the two. It is a sad fact that neither can be proved right or wrong except through the supreme test of actual war and the nature of the peace that follows.

However, it is pertinent to state that it was clear to the committee, in all this testimony, that each officer was presenting his case from the particular situation he himself pictured, probably based on his own specialized war experience and his professional education and training. It is a truism that the situation at the beginning of any war is, for the defender, at least, always radically different from any that was anticipated. It is this truth that makes impossible the complete and

detailed reconciliation of divergent and professi[illegible]s in the problem of utilizing available appropriations so as [illegible]produce the maximum in security. If every detail of the opening phases of any war of the future could be foreseen with certainty, then it is entirely probable that the professional issues so sharply contested before the committee could not only be decided easily, but would never have arisen.

This kind of observation does not, of course, take into account service prejudices and jealousy and personal thirst for power and recognition. The committee does not attempt to minimize the importance of these undesirable qualities but makes observations with respect to them. In the first place, they are natural human qualities and though men who aspire to positions of leadership must learn a large measure of self-control in self-seeking, the qualities themselves are never eliminated. It is the considered judgment of the committee that, in this particular question, this type of motive had only a bare minimum of influence.

Reasoning along the line just indicated, the committee is compelled to the view that one good to come from the public airing of both sides of this controversy is found, so far as the past arguments are concerned, in bringing to bear upon them the full glare of public opinion and the clear realization on the part of the services that the American people expect them to resolve their professional differences fairly and without rancor and to perform their professional duties not only with efficiency and effectiveness but also with dignity, with decorum, and with full receptivity to one another's professional judgments.

The committee is compelled to another conclusion. It had, of course, from records and from testimony, the opinions of such bodies as the Research and Development Board and individuals who have been testifying on these matters before committees of Congress for these past several years. Integration of all these views does not alter the committee's conclusion that no civilian political body can of itself reach, through deliberative processes, final answers that can be adequately weighed against the facts of the past and the probability and the nature of future wars. Although scientific people have pointed out that if the United States believes it may need heavy bombers before 1952 the B–36 is the best available, this does not answer the general observation that all very heavy bombers of current design are so vulnerable as to make their building nothing else but a costly blunder, and their proposed use may cost the peace after the victory—or the contrary argument that this bomber provides the cheapest, surest, and most effective way of delivering significant bombing attacks and that such attacks can be accurately delivered.

The committee believes, therefore, that, as always before, we must depend upon and encourage a continuation of the process of exploration, study, and coordination among our officers of the several services to preserve for America a satisfactory doctrine of defense, to have ready applicable plans, and to devise units, suitably equipped, to meet the most probable circumstances of any emergency. The significant point to the committee is whether or not the existing national-defense structure insures adequate consideration of all professional views in these basic matters of defense, especially during this early stage in unification when the services know, professionally, so little of one

anothe[illegible]ons and capabilities either in the general strategic sense or [illegible]ds individual weapons and individual items of equipment. It is no reflection on any officer of the Army to observe that he is not a naval expert; that a naval officer is not an expert on the tactics and techniques of maneuvering Army tanks on land; that an Air Force officer is not equipped to evaluate the pros and cons of an aircraft carrier or the submarine. On the contrary, it is unsound and may ultimately be dangerous, in the view of the committee, to hold otherwise, certainly at this time.

Each of the armed forces is the repository of more than narrow loyalties, rich traditions, and past glories; each is the repository of a vast amount of skill, of tremendous specialization, of integrated, specialized fields of human effort and endeavor quite as distinct and complicated and as different as, in civil life, the doctor and the lawyer, the minister and the engineer.

The concern of the committee, in this labyrinth, is therefore not whether or not this or that strategic doctrine is the sound one; for neither the committee nor the services themselves can ever know, short of war. The committee interest is directed to the more basic question: Is there adequate insurance in the Department of Defense that each highly specialized service view will be adequately considered? Or is there possibility that a one-service or a two-service view may, in the existing national security organization, be imposed for a continuing period upon one or two services?

The committee is strongly of the view that the existing national security organization can be so modified as better to insure that service decisions will be reached with due regard for all service views. These modifications, legislative in nature, are discussed in a subsequent portion of this report.

As regards aircraft procurement, on the general subject of emphasis on strategic bombing and the composition of the Air Force, the committee is considerably disturbed by the testimony of Admiral Carney. In that testimony appears factually based evidence that strategic bombing can best be performed by methods other than intercontinental methods in order to achieve comparable results, and that the intercontinental method of strategic bombing is twice as costly as any other possible method. His testimony further makes the point that the maintenance of even the existing Air Force composition of 48 groups will require an annual investment in the procurement of new aircraft of 2.3 billion dollars—which is far in excess of the funds provided for this purpose in the 1950 or 1951 military budget (the 1951 budget provides a billion dollars less than the 2.3 billion minimum given by Admiral Carney).

It seems, therefore, that, as the admiral emphasized, a most critical situation exists in respect to aircraft procurement. It seems further that the existing national defense budget planning is unrealistic—that the military budget is lower than it should be, or else the Nation is to face a steady decline in its air strength in the Air Force. The other alternative is to provide the aircraft procurement funds needed by the Air Force to maintain its 48 or more groups in a modern condition, within present budget ceilings, and impose crippling reductions on the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

The committee recognizes that this question is essentially a budgetary one, not legislative, so that it pertains primarily to the Committee

on Appropriations. The committee therefore urges [illegible] that that committee, in its consideration of the 1951 military bu[illegible] require the services (including Admiral Carney) to present detailed data on this subject projected into the future, so as to arrive at a clear understanding of the impact, present and planned, of aircraft procurement on the national defense budget.

If it is to be the military plan to reduce the Air Force to 33 or 35 groups eventually—in, say, the next 2 or 3 years—that should be known to the Congress so procurement allocations can be comprehended. If, however, the contention is that the Nation must maintain for an indefinite time 48 or more air groups in the Air Force, then the Congress must decide whether to increase aircraft procurement funds in the 1951 budget at the expense of the other armed forces (which this committee considers highly unwise), or to increase the national defense budget.

The same study should be made of the aircraft procurement program of the Navy. It is unrealistic budgetary planning and misleads the Nation, to provide insufficient new aircraft to maintain the existing air strength, unless it is clearly understood that it is the long-range budget plan to have the Nation's air power wither on the vine.

The Armed Services Committee considers this phase of the testimony of extreme and fundamental importance. It trusts that the subject will be thoroughly analyzed by the Committee on Appropriations before final decisions are made on the 1951 military budget.

Testimony by Subject Matter and Committee Conclusions

TACTICAL AVIATION

The testimony received by the committee respecting tactical aviation—itself a most important (some witnesses considered it the most important) element of air power—was less controversial in all respects than testimony relating to strategic bombing which has been recounted in the preceding section of this report.

Generally, the Navy position was that the Air Force has placed such emphasis on heavy-bombardment types in its procurement and development programs as to impair the development of planes suitable for ground-support missions and fighters required in all phases of tactical air warfare. It was also testified that Air Force fighter development has been handicapped in comparison with fighter development in the United States Navy and the Royal Air Force, thereby distorting evaluation by the Air Force of the vulnerability of its high-level bombers and possibly affecting adversely the defense of the United States and its bases.

Smaller aircraft suitable for fighter and tactical missions were held by the Navy to be important "in the true strategic application of air power," for such aircraft are capable of destroying targets such as locomotives, gas-tank cars, bridges, canal locks, tunnels, and automotive equipment which were described as "key targets of strategic air warfare." They serve as the defensive force against bomber attack; they escort the bombers to their targets, and they achieve "command in the air." It was alleged, however, that "there is a notable tendency in Air Force design to concentrate on high speed at considerable

sacrifice titude performance," a tendency described as "inconsistent" w bomber policy followed by the Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Vernon E. Megee, Assistant Director of Marine Aviation, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, asserted that the armed forces are in disagreement as to the proper percentage of our total air strength that should go into strategic and into tactical categories, and as to tactics and techniques, especially with respect to the employment of tactical aviation in the close support of troops. General Megee emphasized the high degree of specialization of Marine Corps aviation in the development of techniques for the close air support of ground forces and the versatility of Marine Corps aviators in being able to work with naval air units as well as with Marine Corps ground units, an ability which Air Force aviators were alleged not to have. The Marine Corps general stated that "the record of history of Army-Air Force cooperation prior to and during the early part of the war is largely one of frustration and disappointment for the Army Ground Forces," for the reason that, "then, as now, the primary concern of the Air Force high command was with the theory of independent air operations."

General Megee took sharp exception to proposed reductions in Navy and Marine Corps aviation, stating that these reductions "will seriously impair the combat readiness of the fleet and the Fleet Marine Force." He testified, moreover, that the tactical Air Force prepared to support the United States Army "exists largely on paper," and reference was made to concern recently expressed on this subject by the former Chief of the Army Field Forces. As a result of this situation, General Megee stated that if war should come at an early date "the tactical air squadrons of the Navy and Marine Corps would have to provide the major part of the troop air support even as they did in the beginning of the last war."

As for the minimum aviation required by the Marine Corps for war plan commitments, the general asserted that there should be one wing of 12 combat squadrons for each of the two Marine Corps combat divisions, or, by smaller units, three Marine squadrons for one reinforced marine battalion. It was explained that "certain Army and Air Force officers" have challenged this proposed aircraft strength as being "luxurious," but General Megee considered it "not a very intensive concentration," for it would provide an average of "one rather small air strike" each hour.

General Megee also testified:

> Unique among military fliers, each marine pilot is required to serve 2 years as a marine infantry officer before he may even apply for aviation duty. Thereafter, throughout his career, he must attend the same professional schools as does his ground contemporary; he frequently finds himself a member of a combined staff where his daily work requires intimate familiarity with the tactics of all elements of the Marine Corps. In other words he knows what the commander on the ground needs and he knows how to deliver it. What is equally important, he knows what a deployed battalion looks like from the air; the troops of that battalion have no hesitancy in asking him to drop bombs or shoot rockets in the closest proximity of their front lines.

General Megee made it evident that the Marine Corps does not believe that Army troops require a comparable concentration of air support as to Marine troops engaged in amphibious operations. In his view the Army should have 16 tactical air groups of 3 squadrons each

for 4 divisions for the initial deployment, and as t[illegible] expands through mobilization the same number of air grou[illegible] his view, might well be sufficient for an Army of 20 or more divisions, operating on a single front. The primary point the general wished to stress was "the vital necessity of having adequate—or more than adequate—tactical air support in the opening phase of a war." He felt that a strong tactical air force in being at that time "might well be decisive."

It was his conclusion that the medium bombers and interceptor fighters of the Air Force are not the proper type of aircraft for close air-support work for ground troops and that the Air Force planned percentage of tactical air support "falls far short of the desired total of 16."

Additional emphasis was placed on "a further defect" in the Air Force plan for tactical air support of the Army. It was pointed out that the Air Force allegedly has insisted upon "coequal command status at all levels of contact with the Ground Forces," a situation which, General Megee contended, deprives the Army commander of "operational control over his supporting elements, and requires that ultimate decision must be made at the highest echelon, in case of a dispute between ground and air commanders." He stated that postwar efforts to evolve a workable joint Army and Air Force procedure for the control of supporting aircraft "have always been hampered by this basic and irreconcilable difference in the concept of command." It was therefore his conclusion that the Air Force is now unbalanced in its favor of strategic bombing "to the detriment of its ability to provide tactical air support for Ground Forces and for other missions involving tactical aviation."

In response to these observations, the Air Force provided statistical data, already cited in connection with the preceding discussion of emphasis on strategic bombing, showing that not to exceed 8 percent of Air Force groups are to be equipped with B-36 bombers, and that upon mobilization more than 80 percent of the Air Force will consist of groups equipped for purposes other than strategic bombardment. There was a flat rejection of the charge that Air Force research and development programs have been neglected because of emphasis on strategic bombing, although it was conceded that the Navy's contention that less than 6 percent of Air Force research and development funds is earmarked for tactical and fighter aircraft is substantially correct. However, data was submitted showing that the Air Force has completed or is in the process of completing a number of new types of aircraft for support of ground troops, most of these new aircraft being developed or procured from production funds as production modifications and hence not revealed in funds allocated for research and development. It was also contended that projects now being completed for the development of tactical aircraft do not require extensive funding from current fiscal year funds.

Of special significance to the committee was testimony by the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and Chief of Staff of the Army that there is no disagreement between the Air Force and the Army as regards the type and amount of tactical air support the Army is receiving. General Collins mentioned that the Air Force and Army are now working "full time" at Fort Bragg, N. C., and at the Pope Air Base nearby "not only in training but also in the development of tactical doctrine

of air-[illegible] close-support operations, as well as in the development and [illegible]g of proper equipment." He expressed full satisfaction with existing plans for the air support of the Army by the Air Force.

General Bradley considered Marine Corps aviation requirements as presented to the committee "overwhelmingly out of balance," pointing out that the 21 squadrons in the Marine Corps (reduced to 12 in the 1951 budget) are equivalent to about 7 Air Force groups of tactical aviation for the support of only 2 Marine divisions. He stated that, if this same ratio had been applied to the Twelfth Army Group which he commanded in Europe during the war, over 100 air groups would have been required for the three armies—"which would have been fantastic"—as contrasted to the 14 fighter-bomber groups furnished the Twelfth Army Group by the Ninth Air Force—approximately one group for the support of each two divisions. General Bradley emphasized that, in amphibious operations in which he had engaged in Sicily and Normandy, "the two largest amphibious operations ever conducted," the Air Force gave able assistance to the Navy and to the Army. He commented that this assistance "was furnished by land-based aviation."

Committee views

The committee finds in this testimony on tactical aviation several questions meriting comment. They are:

1. Is the Air Force providing adequate ground-support aircraft for the Army?
2. Is Air Force fighter development adequate?
3. Should Marine Corps aviation be reduced or maintained at the level proposed by the Marine Corps of three Marine squadrons per reinforced Marine battalion?
4. Should Air Force pilots with ground-support missions receive Army Field Force training?
5. Should Army Field Force commanders have command over their supporting aircraft?

The committee is impressed by testimony evidencing full satisfaction on the part of the Army with Air Force support aircraft and plans. The recent joint training activities established between the Army and the Air Force at Fort Bragg and at Pope Air Base appear to the committee to be substantially in line with the purposes and programs envisaged by the Marine Corps witness, who emphasized strongly throughout his testimony the great need for close training and the greatest possible understanding between ground-support fliers and the troops in the field.

It does appear to the committee, however, that a much closer relationship should be established between Marine Corps aviators, the Army Field Forces, and the Air Force than is evidenced in the testimony.

Providing close air support to troops has long been a specialty of the Marine Corps; the testimony reveals clearly that its doctrines of troop support are markedly divergent from those with which the Air Force and the Army have been closely associated heretofore. No sound reason could appear to exist why these three similar functions in the armed forces cannot derive, from close field training, one with the other, mutually helpful doctrines and professional experience which would be a lasting contribution to the fighting efficiency of the

services. At the very least, the inauguration of such [illegible]ing on a continuing basis could not avoid easing to a large deg[illegible] unnecessary, unwarranted, and hurtful tensions and suspicions which have long impaired relations between the Army and the Marine Corps, and between the Air Force and Marine Corps aviation.

With these ends in view, the committee recommends to the Secretary of Defense that an interservice training program of this nature be initiated at the earliest date consistent with service efficiency and budgetary limitations. The committee is of the view that only through increasingly close association between these highly specialized service activities can any solution be found for the questions of tactics, techniques, and command relationships emphasized by the Marine Corps as so fundamental to successful close air support to troops in the field.

As regards the performance of Air Force fighter aircraft vis-à-vis, United States Navy fighter aircraft, the committee again is of the view that this question and related questions pertaining to tactical air developments of these two services can be successfully resolved only through a closely knit program of cross education—a program of cross detail of personnel from which both services can benefit and, at the same time, the excessive rivalries, difficulties, and misunderstandings accumulated between the two in recent years can be progressively eased.

There was noticeably bitter feelings in respect to strength reductions in Marine Corps aviation—on the part of the Marine Corps and evident in the testimony of General Bradley, who, it appeared to the committee, intentionally slighted the amphibious training activities of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps aviation by the tenor of his testimony respecting his own operations in Europe and Air Force operations in Europe. The committee considers animus between the services highly regrettable; the issues involved in these basic national-defense questions must not be overlain by a poisonous layer of personality conflicts, suspicions, excessive service loyalties, inflamed by intentional slights. This particular issue, for example, definitely involves the readiness of the Marine Corps for an emergency. Ground and air officers consider marine air strength excessive, according to the testimony; and yet neither service can but concede that the approach of the Marine Corps to its aviation requirements is predicated upon needs and concepts peculiarly of a Marine Corps nature—needs and concepts not shared, and responsibilities not imposed upon, either the Air Force or the Army.

This is not to suggest that the committee considers reductions in Marine Corps aviation unsound at this time. The question is primarily one, at this time, for the consideration of the Committees on Appropriations, for the proposed reduction of Marine Corps aviation from last year's 21 squadrons to the 1951 fiscal year 12 squadrons is now pending before the Appropriations Committees for approval. Unquestionably the issue will be very carefully and objectively studied in those committees.

The more basic issue involved does, however, perturb the committee—and that is the extent to which joint service decisions should permeate into the vitals of each of the armed forces. It appears to the committee, as indicated previously in connection with strategic bombing problems, that while unification is in its infancy, and so long as in-

terservi[illegible]dge remains relatively unsubstantial, as the committee considers it to be today, extreme caution must be exercised by national-defense leaders in imposing decisions, jointly determined, upon this or that armed service as regards the nature, the type, and the number of weapons that service shall have within its budgetary ceiling.

The committee considers this problem sufficiently significant to the soundness of national-defense planning that it counsels Department of Defense policy authorities and executives to exercise great prudence for the next several years in dealing too directly with the basis structures of each of the armed forces. There is insufficient common understanding at this stage of unification to perform this type of work with adequate accuracy, in the view of the committee.

The essential composition of each of the armed forces is too vital to the ability of each service to perform its assigned mission to permit uninformed groping, to too great an extent, into the fundamentals of each service. It is very perplexing to the committee how any Navy leader can pass sound judgment, certainly at this time, on the number or type of tanks the Army needs for the support of Army troops; how any Air Force leader can accurately pass judgment on the number of destroyers and submarines and the types of other vessels required by the Navy to accomplish its assigned missions; how any Army officer can informedly advise the Air Force whether or not Air Force specifications for the B–36 bomber are sound or unsound and whether or not the Air Force has too many or too few.

The committee fully comprehends the necessity for close coordination of the plans of the three services under the unified national-defense structure erected by law and reflecting the will of the Congress and the American people. The committee is solidly in support of effective unification. Nevertheless, the committee believes, with many of the witnesses, including General Eisenhower, that there is such a thing as seeking too much unification too fast—and, moreover, that there are real possibilities for extremely serious damage to the efficacy of the Nation's defense in attempting too early in unification to reach joint decisions on matters on which only one of the highly professionalized services can be expected to have sound judgment.

The solution to the problem rests, fortunately or unfortunately, mainly in prudent administration—upon a sense of proportion in seeking unified or joint decisions—upon a realization within the Department of the basic limitations at this stage of unification on arriving at common standards, common doctrines, common requirements.

There is, so far as the committee can visualize, no present legislative solution to the problem, but the committee does hold the view that this particular aspect of unification requires the closest continuing scrutiny by the Congress and top officials of the national security organization in order to avoid serious damage to the Nation's defense.

Testimony by Subject Matter and Committee Conclusions

UNIFICATION

The committee received a large volume of testimony pertaining to the problems incident to unification itself—to the relations between the armed forces, to the administration of the statutory authority con-

tained in the Unification Act, to motivations of in[illegible] and of services—as contrasted to the testimony previously discussed which related to strategy and tactics and the readiness of the United States on the outbreak of any future war.

This testimony clearly delineates the major ponderable and imponderable problems encountered in achieving unification. It emphasizes the difficulties—and the dangers—involved in the growth of this historic national-defense undertaking.

Intangible factors

It is evident by now—in the light of the great acrimony attending the numerous congressional debates on unification and recent developments in the Pentagon—that "unification" is a subject highly charged with emotion. The committee judges, from the testimony, that the emotional and psychological factors in the unification effort are sufficiently deeply rooted as to require their consideration and a recognition of their explosive potentialities in almost all unification decisions. If, in these early days of unification, these emotional equations are disregarded and cavalierly or rudely handled, the progress the Nation has a right to expect from the unification of the services will be unnecessarily delayed and conceivably frustrated entirely.

A whole complex of factors has contributed to the emotional turmoil of unification. Interservice suspicion has entered into it—far more so in the past than is now the case since the committee's October 1949 hearings.

Interservice rivalries have, of course, always been present and have played a part in the adding of fuel to the flames of service controversies which will always be vigorous even without such a stimulant, in view of the importance of the national decisions involved and the capacity and qualities of firmness and leadership with which most service leaders are endowed. Profound—and profoundly sincere—professional differences on the art of warfare exist. The inherited strains and animosities and fears which were so pronounced in the consideration of the first unification act 2½ years ago still fester in many service minds; and there are still those who are convinced, in the Congress as well as in the services, that the entire undertaking is fundamentally unsound. There have been administrative indelicacies in the implementation of the law which have opened service scar tissue on the subject of unification. There has been a Navy reluctance in the interservice marriage, an overardent Army, a somewhat exuberant Air Force—all services, in the view of the committee, at fault here and there, on this or that issue, at one time or another, in the unification effort.

It may well be stated that the committee finds no unification Puritans in the Pentagon.

But all of this is hindsight. Looking to the future, the committee believes there are short- and long-range remedies for these imponderable difficulties in unification.

Sensitive administration

The committee counsels extreme care in the future in resolving bitter interservice disputes within the Pentagon—and the committee is highly gratified by recent indications, principally on the part of the Secretary of Defense, that such care is now being exercised and that

steps ar[illegible]n within the Pentagon to insure that no one service may have [illegible]s for charging intentional mistreatment by leaders of the armed forces. Unification is still in infancy; each of the services has a rich and proud tradition, and it is too much to expect every person in uniform to reach the millenium of unification in spirit as well as in practice overnight. Prudent administration, sensitive to these many imponderables of spirit and emotion and service loyalties, can greatly ease these problems over the years that must pass before cross education of the services will truly produce a family feeling among the armed forces. Conversely, hasty decisions and brusque dismissals of honestly held service views will surely so aggravate these problems as to prejudice unification and the armed forces themselves in the eyes of the American people.

The committee hopes to witness few incidents in the future of an administrative character which can warrant a charge on behalf of any service that a preconceived notion or a service bias produced a hasty decision to its detriment.

Cross education of services

The committee is strongly of the view that cross education of the services holds the ultimate key to this perplexing problem of interservice relations, and a greater concentration of effort in this field is necessary, in the committee's view, in order to bring better perspective among the services to the main problems in dispute. The committee can find no justification whatsoever for barring, in effect, naval aviation personnel from Strategic Air Command activities of the Air Force and concurs wholly with the statement in the testimony that this is not in the spirit of unification, despite the provocations that may have occurred in the past to produce this situation.

This particular instance is, however, merely symptomatic of a fundamental problem in the services. The services know far too little of one another and of one another's problems, capabilities and limitations, tactics and techniques, doctrines and procedures. Lack of understanding inevitably breeds suspicions and distrust and questioning of motives. The committee believes that much more can and must be done to provide joint training and the cross detail of military personnel among the services, especially in those areas where the greatest controversy has raged in recent years. The committee has specifically in mind the air arms—Air Force aviation, naval aviation, Marine Corps aviation; amphibious warfare, wherein the Army and Marine Corps have great mutual interest; ground-support aviation, where the Army, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps have predominant interest and where much more jointly determined information is imperative to remove the tensions and arguments which have been related in this report; carrier aviation of the Navy, requiring, in the view of the committee, a greater knowledge on the part of Air Force pilots of its complexities, its capabilities, and its limitations; strategic bombing, requiring Navy pilots to understand better its problems and possibilities and limitations.

The committee was impressed by testimony by the Army Chief of Staff on this general subject, and specifically by his reference to the establishment of joint training centers to deal with the problems of amphibious warfare, air-borne troops, air tactical support, and air defense, provided it is understood that these centers will not be oper-

ated contrary to the terms of the Unification Act. [illegible] reason appears to the committee to exist for a delay in the [illegible]shment of such centers and the expanding of this system into other areas of mutual interest among the armed forces.

The unification Act specifically authorizes the cross detail of military personnel, so legislative action is not indicated unless there is an administrative disinclination to conduct programs of this nature in sufficient size to achieve substantial results. The committee anticipates, from the tenor of the testimony of the Secretary of Defense, that attention to this subject will be increased as a result of the committee's hearings.

Corresponding to this cross-education program are joint war games; and, again, it is the committee recommendation that steps be taken to direct such interservice training exercises specifically in those fields where the controversy between the services has reached its highest peak. Although the results of such tests may oftentimes be so highly secret that they cannot properly be the subject of public debate, as was contended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in respect to the Banshee-B–36 test proposed by the committee in the spring of 1949, nevertheless such tests appear to the committee to hold great promise as a means for eliminating or at least reducing substantially the tensions between the services as well as contributing much to their combat readiness. Such activities are therefore strongly endorsed by the committee for high-priority consideration by the Secretary of Defense.

Committee view of unification

Finally, the committee believes that it itself can contribute in part to the easing of the problem which has developed among the services. This requires an expression on the part of the committee, for the benefit of the services, of its basic approach to the problem of unification.

At the outset, the committee wishes to call attention to the meaning of the word "unification" and to point out that, while most people seem to be emphatically in favor of "unification," as is the committee, there are few who agree fully as to its meaning. It is, in fact, in defining the word and in interpreting the Unification Act that many of the difficulties in unification arise. Is "unification" synonomous with "centralization," with "domination," with "coordination," with "civilian control," with "efficiency," with "economy"? Does it mean a chief of staff system imposed over all the armed forces and an all-service general staff? Does it mean the relegation of the Congress to bystander role in national defense matters? Does it mean the imposition of the views of one or two services, upon another service, or is it the purpose of unification to "integrate" service views instead of to "dominate" them? Does it mean a War Department organization within the Department of Defense, a Navy Department organization, or a combination of the two?

The point is, unification is a concept, not a fact; and there is much argument as to which particular unification concept (and there are several) is the sound one. No one person and no one group, in or out of the service, has a monopoly on the correct meaning of the word as applied to the Nation's defense.

The sooner it is generally recognized that there is a number of methods by which to achieve "unification" and a number of types of "unification" to be achieved, the sooner there will be an intelligent

and sou[illegible]l of the unification process and a badly needed elimination o[illegible] adherence to the inadequately understood slogan of "unification."

In the Unification Act a statement of congressional intent was included to serve as a guide to the administrators of the law. The purpose of the law, according to this policy declaration, is to provide—

1. A comprehensive program for the future security of the United States;
2. The establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government relating to the national security;
3. Three military departments, separately administered, for the operation and administration of the Army, the Navy (including naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps), and the Air Force, with their assigned combat and service components;
4. The coordination and unified direction of the military departments under the Secretary of Defense but not to merge them;
5. The effective strategic direction of the armed forces, their operation under unified control, and their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces, but not to create a single chief of staff nor an armed forces general staff.

The committee supports these objectives of the law and will continue to do so. But for purposes of clarity the committee would like to explain that by unification it does not mean—

1. The diminution of the role of the Congress in national defense decisions;
2. Operational control of the armed forces by the Joint Chiefs of Staff;
3. An imposition of a one-service or a two-service concept upon a third service;
4. The triplification of the administrative overhead among the three military departments;
5. The effecting of "economies" or "savings" by means of reductions in the fighting forces;
6. The exclusion from the Congress of military advisers permitted to speak their minds frankly on national defense policies;
7. The punishment of Department of Defense witnesses before congressional committees for giving to the Congress, upon request, their personal views on any aspect of national defense.

Lastly, the committee wishes to make it positively clear that, insofar as it is concerned, unification will continue, and will continue to have the assistance of the committee. There can be no return to the loosely coordinated interservice relations that characterized the prewar period.

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Almost the entire leadership of the Nation's fleet asserted that the Navy is not adequately understood this early in unification by the Army and Air Force, which were one service two and a half years ago, and by the civilian authorities in the Department of Defense. They expressed great concern—and, in the view of the committee, sincere concern—lest the Navy and national defense be irreparably damaged through ill-informed decisions before understanding among the services will have reached an adequate level.

The reply to this was the assertion by the Cha[illegible]e Joint Chiefs of Staff that the difficulty is not that there is [illegible]te understanding of the Navy but that the Navy inadequately comprehends land warfare. As a result, he stated that Navy views must often be overruled in the formulation of national defense plans.

The committee is of the opinion that both sides are correct—that the Navy, as General Bradley testified, does not fully comprehend the problems incident to large-scale land warfare; indeed, this was not contended by any Navy witness. Conversely, the committee agrees that strategic-bombing experts and those who have devoted their professional lives studying the strategy, tactics, and techniques of large-scale land warfare cannot be expert in naval strategy and the measures necessary to insure command of the seas.

Insofar as national-defense planning is concerned, the committee believes that in the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 insufficient recognition was given to this basic lack of adequate interservice understanding. The Joint Chiefs of Staff structure does not contain adequate checks and balances to insure an amalgam of service views as regards strategic matters; as constituted, it can result eventually, and for a continuing period, in the imposition of two-service strategic concepts upon a third service—a process, in the early days of unification, that could, in the view of the committee, produce ultimately a seriously unbalanced defense program.

The committee believes that Navy concern as to consideration of Navy views can be very substantially eased, and national defense planning can be buttressed against possible unbalance, by these legislative modifications of the Joint Chiefs of Staff structure—

An amendment requiring the rotation among the services of the position of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, his term of service being limited to 2 years except in time of war;

An amendment adding the commandant of the Marine Corps to the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a member thereof;

And, ultimately, a reanalysis of the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff structure with the objective of determining whether or not the structure, as amended, insures adequate consideration of all service views.

The committee will sponsor legislation in this session of the Congress to accomplish the first two of the above items, and will undertake early in the Eighty-second Congress a restudy of the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff structure.

Weapon development

The testimony placed before the committee three questions in respect to the development of weapons by the armed forces:

First, should the B–36 bomber be procured in quantity previous to the conclusion of studies of its effectiveness by the Joint Weapons Systems Evaluation Board, which functions in an advisory capacity to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Second, should the Navy be permitted to construct the 65,000-ton flush-deck aircraft carrier *U. S. S. United States.*

Third, should the services jointly pass on the research and development activities of the three services, or should their joint consideration of weapon development be confined to the mass procurement of weapons.

B–36 As regards the B–36 bomber, all witnesses counseled the comm await the report of the Joint Weapons Systems Evaluation Board before reaching any conclusions as to the value of this giant aircraft. This the committee agrees is a wholly sensible course of action. It has, therefore, not sought to pass judgment in any respect on the many able arguments, pro and con, which the committee has received in regard to this weapon.

To carry this concept forward, the committee finds equal logic in not procuring any expensive weapon in quantity until the recommendations of this Board with respect thereto have been made available to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, unless there are extremely forceful reasons requiring great urgency of decision on the basis of the most expert evidence readily available. According to the testimony, this latter standard has heretofore been applied to the B–36; that it, the strategic pattern laid before the committee accorded to this bomber vast war-deterrent value in company with the atomic bomb; accordingly, its procurement has proceeded without regard to the study being made coincidentally as to its effectiveness and the general effectiveness of strategic bombing. The committee can find no fault with this type of procedure when warranted by emergency conditions in the world, especially in view of the sound concept enunciated by Air Force spokesmen and by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the men in the Nation who know the most about this subject have uniformly pronounced this aircraft worthy of the great reliance placed thereon by the Air Force and, therefore, it has been justifiable to proceed.

But such a procedure should not be used except in emergency circumstances, the committee believes; and even after the procedure has been resorted to, the Board should proceed with its studies on such weapons thereafter, as it has in respect to the B–36, to determine as promptly as possible the merits and value of the weapon.

The aircraft carrier U. S. S. "United States."—As regards the aircraft carrier *United States*, the committee is inclined to rely as fully on the judgment of the experts in this instance as it and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have as regards the B–36 bomber.

The judgment of the professional leaders of the United States Navy has been—since 1946—that a modern fleet must have the enlarged flush-deck aircraft carrier in order to insure command of the seas in a future war. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force presented arguments against this weapon, mainly on the ground that the nature of the next war will not dictate high priority value for a weapon of this type. Both witnesses insisted, however, that the Navy must be prepared to maintain command of the seas, but, in their view, other naval weapons are now available in sufficient quantity and modern naval weapons of other types are better fitted for this purpose than a 65,000-ton aircraft carrier.

The committee is unsure of the technical equipment of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to determine for the Navy the type of naval weapon that is best fitted for control of the seas. To be sure, they did not determine the question; they responded frankly and honestly on the subject to the Secretary of Defense when asked for their views. The decision was made by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the President.

As for the method by which the cancellation was made, the committee has no hesitancy in expressing its disapproval. The summary manner of cancellation immediately prompted a rift with the Secre-

tary of the Navy, it caused serious concern and ap[illegible] among Navy personnel and a feeling in the Navy of having [illegible]used, and it gave cause in the minds of many to attach undue importance to charges that under unification the Navy was to be intentionally slighted. All of this is highly regrettable; the committee is almost constrained to the view that the manner of the cancellation has had more far-reaching results than the cancellation itself.

A further matter of significance is the cancellation of the carrier—unilaterally by the Secretary of Defense—without prior consultation with the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of the Congress. This is, in the committee view, an unsound manner in which to conduct public business involving the national defense. The committees and the entire Congress had passed twice on the carrier—favorably each time. It was clearly the intent of the Congress that the carrier should be built. Despite this declaration of congressional intent, despite the clear intent of laws enacted by the Congress, the construction of this vessel was canceled summarily by administrative decision.

This type of action gives the committee extreme concern. National defense is not strictly an executive department undertaking; it involves not only the Congress but the American people as a whole, speaking through their Congress. The committee can in no way condone this manner of deciding public questions.

It was precisely for the purpose of anticipating such situations in the future that the Armed Services Committee insisted upon the inclusion of a provision in the Unification Act amendments of 1949 that,

> * * * no function which has been or is hereafter authorized by law to be performed by the Department of Defense shall be substantially transferred, reassigned, abolished, or consolidated until after a report in regard to all pertinent details shall have been made by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Armed Services of the Congress.

In view of this provision of law and the results flowing from the carrier cancellation, the committee anticipates that this type of action will not recur in the future.

As to the merits of the carrier itself, the committee withholds—for the time being—any further action. Under existing world conditions extreme need exists for great concentration of effort by the Navy on submarine construction, conversion of existing vessels and the design and development of other naval weapons for antisubmarine warfare, and in aircraft procurement. These programs are now in progress. They must be continued—perhaps, even, substantially expanded.

However, a severely restrictive budgetary ceiling is imposed on the Navy Department as well as the other service departments in the military budget which has already been allocated among the services. Under this circumstance, and in the light of the Navy's extreme emphasis on its present and contemplated shipbuilding programs and aircraft-procurement program, the committee does not plan for the present to intervene in respect to the modern flush-deck carrier.

The committee does wish to reiterate its conviction, however, that in this matter, as in regard to the B–36 bomber, the sound course for the Nation to follow is to adhere, insofar as possible, to the expert views of those best qualified to pass judgment.

In the case of the modern aircraft carrier and its relation to sea power, those best qualified to pass judgment are very evidently the Nation's professional Navy leaders.

Inter[illegible] proval of weapon development.—The committee looks with [illegible]iderable concern on the increasing tendency too early in the development of unification to have joint service determination of highly technical matters which for the present can be accurately evaluated only by the service personnel directly involved.

It is too early, in the committee view, for the Navy to apply its professional judgment to the type of heavy tanks the Army should develop for use in large-scale land warfare. It is too early for the Air Force to pass judgment on Navy development of new types of aircraft carriers and submarines; too early for the Army to pass judgment on the capabilities and limitations of the interceptor aircraft being developed by the Air Force.

It is, in fact, open to debate whether the time will ever come, without serious damage to the Nation's defense, when the three services can apply common standards to weapon development. There are few areas in service activity as highly professionalized as this—few areas in which extensive experience in a particular service is as necessary as in judging the necessary qualities of a weapon being developed.

The committee reaction to this problem is that the appropriate role of the Joint Weapons Systems Evaluation Board is essentially to determine the capabilities of weapons of the various services after the services have developed them; not to instruct this or that service that it shall or shall not undertake the development of its particular, specialized weapon.

It is probable that this point is relatively academic; so far as the committee can ascertain from the testimony, the aircraft carrier *United States* is the only weapon development project which thus far has been specifically rejected on joint service recommendation since unification was undertaken 2½ years ago. In view of the considerations just mentioned, the committee anticipates that this situation will occur but rarely—if at all—in the future.

BUDGETARY CONTROLS

Administrative reductions in appropriated funds

The central question involving budgetary controls of the Department of Defense is the freedom of the Department to withhold funds appropriated by the Congress. The committee considers this procedure entirely within the law as passed on August 10, 1949; but it does not consider this practice to be in harmony with the desires of the Congress.

The constitutional responsibility of the Congress is to provide and maintain a Navy and to raise and support an Army. The committee does not consider this responsibility to consist merely of imposing legislative and appropriation ceilings on the armed forces; the responsibility assuredly includes congressional participation in decisions to maintain the forces at levels below those ceilings. Otherwise, the Congress is wholly unable to insure that the view of the American people in regard to their defense is observed by the executive branch of the Government.

Accordingly, the committee will sponsor an amendment to the unification act which will require, within reasonable limits, consultation with the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of

Representatives before funds appropriated by the C[illegible]re withheld by administrative act.

Appropriations

In discussing the question of appropriations, the committee recognizes that this subject pertains more directly to the policies of the Appropriations Committee than to itself, a legislative committee. However, this subject is necessarily a central core of the hearings and the committee submits these general observations mainly for the consideration of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

One of the obvious obstacles to smooth and effective cooperation in the higher echelons of service command is to be found in the processes by which annual appropriations are distributed to each. It is obviously impossible to provide an impregnable and indestructible defense for the United States with any array of forces, machinery, equipment, and organization that could conceivably be maintained at any cost below that which would result in national bankruptcy. We are not, however, concerned with considerations of absolute defense; we deal, rather, in relative terms. A concept of perfect defense would envision such an overwhelming preponderance of force in all the categories that the practical result would be single power domination of all the world.

Because of these inescapable circumstances, professional opinion will always find grave deficiencies in the amounts provided for defense. This applies to the total sum that can be made available as well as to that part of the sum that each service receives.

Manifestly, each service will attempt to secure the greatest possible portion of the aggregate sum in any year in order that it may find itself in a position to meet, with some degree of effectiveness, its own assigned and traditional responsibilities. Much of the heat in recent interservice controversy has sprung directly from this process of attempting to distribute deficits among the three, with the consequent jealousy with which each has viewed every allocation made to other services. When civilian authority is forced to intervene and make decisions in this delicate matter, it is easy to see where one of the services can quickly convince itself that it is the victim of special considerations or special lobbying ability on the part of others. It then seeks relief from any possible source, including the Congress.

The committee believes that much can be done to lessen the intensity of this struggle and thus remove one great obstacle from the path of successful coordination and cooperation.

The Congress cannot escape its constitutional duty of raising and maintaining defense forces. This particular committee cannot escape its duty of examining, analyzing, and reporting upon every significant legislative recommendation made by the professional services. The same applies equally to the Committee on Appropriations in respect to fiscal recommendations.

The committee is convinced that by more clearly coordinating the performance of these legislative and appropriation duties with the functions of the executive department, improved confidence will result among all the agencies responsible for defense.

Normally, the services begin the development of the annual defense budget something like a year in advance of the opening of the congressional session which is to consider that appropriation. There is a long series of adjustments, conferences, reviews and revisions that

take pla[illegible] various echelons of the executive department in order to pr[illegible]ce a reasonably balanced budget for the services and within the aggregate limiting figure tentatively fixed by the President, through his Bureau of the Budget.

All of this work is done in rough conformity to an outlined strategic plan that the services have agreed upon among themselves as applicable to the world situation then current. This budget-development work is tedious and arduous. It requires a very great deal of mutual concession and compromise in order to produce a document that is reasonably acceptable to the several services, to the civilian heads of the three Departments, and to the Secretary of Defense.

When a congressional session opens, therefore, the services normally present to the Appropriations Committee certain plans and recommendations which conform to the concepts and ideas upon which all of this budget work has been proceeding for many months. Since it is the clear duty of that committee to use its judgment in passing upon recommendations involving policies, plans, methods, and procedures, it is almost inevitable that certain changes will have to be made, and these changes necessarily reopen the whole budgetary process and require adjustments all the way back to the very beginning. The entirety of each service's deficiencies, fears, warnings, and resentments are thus thrust into the open forum of debate at one time if, indeed, they have not erupted months previous thereto in earlier stages of this process. It appears that there is neither step-by-step coordination between the Appropriations Committee and the Secretary of Defense nor has the committee had opportunity adequately to inform itself progressively of the many important factors applying to this critical problem. Circumstances tend to encourage expensiveness in presentation.

This whole process appears to be disjointed and uncoordinated in spite of the best will in the world on the part of both the Secretary of Defense and the Appropriations Committee. It is bound to create a considerable amount of irritation. It may even incite charges of bad faith among the services. When this occurs, mutual antagonism, of course, increases and reaches a peak.

The committee believes this particular kind of difficulty—a difficulty which lies at the root of many unification difficulties—can be eliminated or at least minimized by the Committee on Appropriations by keeping itself progressively and constantly informed of development of plans and policies at the same time that the budget is being constructed to implement both plans and policies. This the Armed Services Committee intends to do in regard to its legislative matters. It is hoped that, at every state of discussion and of concession and conciliation, the Committee on Appropriations or its representatives—and the Appropriations Committee staff may require substantial enlargement for this purpose—thus informed of the considerations leading to each decision, will be a virtual participant in these months of work and can give constant assurance to each service that its particular point of view has been considered and digested by the representatives of the lawmaking body of the Government. All this can be done, the committee knows, because of the specific invitation of the Secretary of Defense. This will result in coordination without surrender of responsibility by any part of government.

Of course, a very considerable degree of cooperation has existed in the past, but it appears to have been spasmodically and accidentally

accomplished rather than deliberately planned. It is the conclusion of this committee that, if the Appropriations Committee undertakes to perform this duty in this timely and thorough fashion, there will not only be complete confidence on the part of each military service that it cannot possibly become the victim of injustice or prejudice, but a smooth-working procedure should develop that will do much to achieve the whole unification and a fully rounded national defense.

Management Committee.—From an organizational standpoint, the committee finds it difficult to see the wisdom of the wholly independent operations established within the Department of Defense between the Management Committee under General McNarney and the comptroller of the Department, Assistant Secretary of Defense W. J. McNeil.

The Unification Act amendments placed upon the comptroller of the Department of Defense full responsibility, under the Secretary of Defense, for all fiscal, budgetary, accounting, and auditing affairs and expenditures and collections of funds administered by the Department of Defense. The Management Committee, on the other hand, has the function of seeking economies and increased efficiency within the Department. The Management Committee was the agency used last September by the Secretary of Defense through which to order administrative reduction in appropriated funds.

The committee had the firm understanding, from testimony on the Unification Act amendments, that the comptroller of the Department, a position created by the amendments, would hold complete responsibility for all departmental, fiscal, and budgetary matters. It is difficult to see how that responsibility can be discharged if another agency is engaged in effecting reductions in the funds which the comptroller has found appropriate for the various services. This two-headed process can produce, and has already produced, a situation where the comptroller is seeking congressional approval of funds while at the same time the chairman of the Management Committee has concluded that the funds being requested are excessive.

In order to avoid future occurrences of this nature, and especially to prevent a recurrence of the situation that developed last September when the chairman of the Management Committee ordered reductions in funds being appropriated, the committee recommends to the Secretary of Defense that the Management Committee be placed, for all fiscal and budgetary matters, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense who holds the statutory responsibility for budgetary and fiscal matters.

The committee also wishes to take specific notice of the composition of this Management Committee. Insofar as the committee is aware, the Management Committee of the Department of Defense is the first group of its type created in this Nation's military system in recent years, and, possibly, throughout the Nation's military history. That committee has as its chairman a high-ranking career military officer; yet, the committee is composed of civilians from the military departments on the Assistant Secretary or Under Secretary level. The organization is, then, an inversion of the "civilian-control" concept which has been so closely identified with unification.

It appears to the committee, without reflecting in any way upon the splendid service and outstanding ability of the chairman of the Management Committee, that the manner in which this group has been

composed [illegible] ortunate and undesirable precedent both for unification an[illegible] the Nation's military system generally.

IV. Removal of Admiral Denfeld

The removal of the Chief of Naval Operations a week after the hearings were concluded was a keen disappointment to the committee. The committee is convinced that this act was a reprisal—that the frank and honest testimony of Admiral Denfeld in respect to national defense planning and the administration of the unification law, not some more distant cause, produced his removal from office. This act has very serious implications, more to the Nation at large, to the Congress and to the Armed Services Committees of the Congress than to the armed forces themselves.

The ability of the Congress to avail itself of honest testimony is a necessary requirement for sound legislation and for dependable appraisal of public problems in the Nation. The removal of Admiral Denfeld unquestionably tends to intimidate witnesses from the executive branch. It greatly aggravates the ever-present difficulty of obtaining uninhibited testimony upon which to base legislative decisions.

The committee is convinced that the removal of the Chief of Naval Operations, by discouraging honest testimony to the Congress, struck directly against the effectiveness of representative government and civilian control of the Nation's defense through the Congress—that it violated promises made to witnesses by the committee and the Secretary of the Navy, and by the Secretary of Defense in connection with the Unification Act Amendments of 1949—and that it violated specifically the language and intent of section 202 (c) (6) of the Unification Act amendments, enacted only 6 months ago.

The committee deeply regrets and deplores this retaliation against a witness who gave a committee of Congress, at its request, his honest, frank and candid views on matters of great national importance.

The committee hopes that this type of action will not be repeated. If, however, it does recur, or if the committee finds in the future that witnesses from the executive departments are intimidated directly or indirectly in such manner as to prevent the rendering of frank and candid testimony, the committee will ask the Congress to exercise its constitutional power of redress.

V. Summary of Committee Views

1. All testimony presented was based on the committee's agenda and rendered at the committee's request. Personal views of the witnesses were solicited. Criticism of the witnesses for presenting their frank views under these circumstances is unworthy and a disservice to the Nation's defense.

2. The witnesses would have been subject to censure had they failed to present their convictions to the committee on the subjects covered in the committee agenda.

3. The national objectives proposed by General Bradley appear to the committee to be sound, but should not be assumed by the military leaders. The Secretary of Defense should initiate a study in the National Security Council to provide a firm statement of principles upon which the Joint Chiefs of Staff may rely as an official expression of their civilian leaders.

not done until Eisenhower elected

The "firm statement of principles" has yet to appear to my knowledge. ? may be wrong. F.L.

Same a para 3

4. The Secretary of Defense should initiate a study by the National Security Council on the relationship to the national objectives of atomic warfare and present strategic planning for the use of atomic weapons, and the appropriate committees of Congress should be fully informed of the decisions reached in order to place the legislative and appropriations problems of national defense in their proper perspective before the Congress.

5. In view of the terrible destructiveness of modern weapons, the Nation can no longer afford lackadaisical planning or complacency as to its defenses. For an indefinite time, the Nation must maintain sound, modern, alert defensive forces capable of anticipating and dealing with a sudden enemy attack.

6. Intercontinental strategic bombing is not synonomous with air power. The Air Force is not synonomous with the Nation's military air power. Military air power consists of Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps air power, and of this, strategic bombing is but one phase. The national air power consists of the military air power of the various services plus commercial aviation plus the national industrial and manpower resources pertaining to aviation.

7. Navy leaders are not opposed to "strategic air warfare" but do oppose "strategic bombing" if, by the term "strategic bombing," is meant mass aerial bombardment of urban areas.

8. There is possibility of serious damage to the Nation's defense if too much joint planning is concentrated on individual service questions of a highly technical nature during the formative period of unification. The committee has strong doubts that it is a service to the Nation's defense for the military leaders of the respective services to pass judgment jointly on the technical fitness of either new or old weapons each service wishes to develop to carry out its assigned missions.

9. Difficulties between the Air Force and the naval air arm will continue because of fundamental professional disagreements on the art of warfare. Service prejudices, jealousies and thirst for power and recognition have had only a bare minimum of influence on this controversy.

We are making progress

10. The committee expects the services to resolve their professional differences fairly and without rancor and to perform their professional duties not only with efficiency and effectiveness but also with dignity, with decorum, and with full receptivity to one another's professional judgments.

11. A political body cannot of itself reach, through deliberative processes, final answers on professional military questions but must depend upon and encourage a continuation of the process of exploration, study, and coordination among our officers of the several services to preserve a satisfactory doctrine of defense, to have ready applicable plans, and to devise units, suitably equipped, to meet the most probable circumstances of any emergency. The signficant thing is to insure that the national defense structure insures adequate consideration of all professional views, especially during these early days of unification.

12. The Committee on Appropriations should make a thorough analysis of present and projected aircraft procurement to verify whether or not the present and planned level of procurement will support the required air power for the Nation.

13. A[illegible]tionship should be established between Marine Corps av[illegible]the Army Field Forces, and the Air Force for the development of sound close air support tactics and techniques. The Secretary of Defense should require the prompt establishment of a joint trainng center for this purpose.

14. There should be joint trainng activities between tactical aircraft of the Air Force and Navy to resolve questions of relative performance of these aircraft.

done in part

15. All services have been at fault at one time or another in the unification effort. There are no unification Puritans in the Pentagon.

16. Prudent administration of unification, sensitive to the many imponderables of spirit and emotion and service loyalties, can greatly ease service tensions and difficulties over the years that must pass before cross education of the services will truly produce the "one-armed-force" concept. Hasty decisions and brusque dismissals of honestly held service views will aggravate these tensions and difficulties.

17. Cross education of the services holds the ultimate key to the perplexing problems of interservice relations. A much greater concentration of effort is needed in this field.

18. There is no justification whatsoever for barring naval aviation personnel from Strategic Air Command activities of the Air Force. This is not in the spirit of unification, despite the provocations that may have occurred in the past to produce this situatioin.

but it still continues F.L.

19. Joint training centers should be established in all areas of greatest interservice controversy to remove lack of understanding which breeds suspicion, rivalry, and questioning of motives. This should be done in air matters, amphibious warfare, ground support aviation, air-borne troops.

done in large part.

20. There should be an augmentation of interservice war games to resolve such questions as the Banshee versus the B–36 in order to eliminate or at least reduce the tensions between the services, as well as contributing to their combat readiness.

not done yet

21. The committee firmly supports unification, but emphasizes that it is a concept requiring definition. Blind support should not be given to "unification" as a word; its meaning should always be examined to determine whether the particular concept being applied or proposed is the proper one.

22. Civilian control of the Nation's armed forces is integrally a part of the Nation's democratic process and tradition; it is strongly supported by the committee. But in supporting civilian control of the armed forces, the committee does not mean (1) preventing free testimony before congressional committees by members of the armed forces, or (2) the relegation of the United States Congress to a bystander role in issues pertaining to the national defense.

23. The Joint Chiefs of Staff structure, as now constituted, does not insure at all times adequate consideration for the views of all services. The committee will sponsor legislation to require rotation of the position of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff among the services after a 2-year term, and to add the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a member thereof.

not done.

not done.

24. The committee will ultimately reexamine the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff structure to determine whether the structure, as amended as

but a satisfactory substitute enacted

He is "consulted" on matters affecting Marine Corps.

proposed in this report, insures adequate consider[illegible] service views.

25. The evaluation of the B–36 is properly within the province of the Joint Weapons Systems Evaluation Board; future mass procurement of weapons should not be undertaken until the recommendations of this Board, except in time of emergency, are available to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

26. The Air Force holds the primary responsibility for conducting strategic bombing. It has maintained that the B–36 bomber is its foremost weapon to carry out that mission and that the B–36 can do its job. The committee holds that the Nation must rely upon the judgment of its professional leaders in their respective fields in matters of this nature—and that the Nation's leaders in respect to weapons of the Air Force are the leaders of the United States Air Force.

27. The committee deplores the manner of cancellation of the construction of the aircraft carrier *U. S. S. United States*, but, because of the pressure of other shipbuilding programs at the present time and the existing budgetary limitations on the Navy Department, will withhold further action—for the present—as regards the construction of this vessel. The committee considers it sound policy, however, for the Nation to follow the advice of its professional leaders in regard to this subject in the same manner as has been heretofore done in respect to the B–36 bomber. In the committee's view, the Nation's leaders in respect to naval weapons are the leaders of the United States Navy.

28. The appropriate role of the Joint Weapons Systems Evaluation Board is to evaluate weapons after they have been developed, not to instruct the services what types of new weapons they will or will not develop.

29. The committee will sponsor legislation to require, within reasonable limits, consultation by the Secretary of Defense with the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives before appropriated funds are withheld by administrative act.

30. The Appropriations Committee should augment its staff in order to keep in intimate touch with the development of national defense budgets, thereby easing the stresses and strains in the Pentagon and keeping the Congress adequately informed on basic national defense planning as reflected in budgetary plans.

31. The Management Committee of the Department of Defense should be placed under the direction of the Comptroller of the Department of Defense on all fiscal and budgetary matters.

32. The appointment of a career military officer as chairman of a committee composed of civilians on the Assistant Secretary or Under Secretary level is an unfortunate and undesirable precedent which inverts the civilian-control concept so closely identified with unification.

33. The removal of Admiral Denfeld was a reprisal against him for giving testimony to the House Armed Services Committee. This act is a blow against effective representative government in that it tends to intimidate witnesses and hence discourages the rendering of free and honest testimony to the Congress; it violated promises made to the witnesses by the committee, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Defense; and it violated the Unification Act, into which a provision was written specifically to prevent actions of this nature against the Nation's highest military and naval officers.

COMMITTEE ACTION, FEBRUARY 28, 1950

By roll-call vote the committee unanimously (31–0) approved items 1 through 32 of the foregoing summary. (Hon. Overton Brooks of Louisiana, a member of the committee, was unable to be present for this or the other votes on the report because of a death in his family.)

On item 33, respecting the removal of Admiral Denfeld, the committee voted 23 to 8 in favor of the item as it appears in this report. Below are the dissenting views of the eight members of the committee who opposed item 33.

VI. Dissenting Views

The undersigned members of the Committee on Armed Services are in support of all portions of the report filed by the majority of the committee with the exception of one item.

That exception is item 33 of the committee conclusions which characterizes the transfer of Admiral Denfeld from his post of Chief of Naval Operations as a "reprisal" against him for having testified before the committee.

On this item, the undersigned dissent, for there is nothing whatsoever in the record of the committee hearings to support the finding the committee has reached.

The letter, contained in the report, from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, giving his reasons for removing the Chief of Naval Operations, is the only official evidence available to the committee pertaining to this action. That letter specifically states that the Secretary of the Navy informed the President, in the presence of the Secretary of Defense, before the committee's October hearings began, that Admiral Denfeld's usefulness as Chief of Naval Operations had terminated in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy.

There is absolutely nothing before the committee, privately or publicly, to controvert this statement of the Secretary of the Navy.

Purely on supposition—exclusively on the basis of a priori reasoning—the committee has cast aside the carefully weighed words of the Secretary of the Navy and, in effect, stated that the Secretary has misrepresented the facts to the President.

The undersigned members of the committee cannot support either the finding of "reprisal" under these circumstances, or the method by which the finding was reached.

Since the hearings terminated—very recently—the Senate Committee on Armed Services has specifically considered this question in all of its ramifications, and has discontinued further discussion of the problem on the ground that the Secretary of the Navy had adequately settled the matter in executive session, insofar as that committee is concerned.

Yet, the House Committee on Armed Services has reached a diametrically opposite conclusion without hearing the testimony of the Secretary of the Navy against whom the verdict is rendered.

This is an unsound manner in which to conduct [illegible]ness. It is prejudging a case without hearing the evidence. [illegible]ssuming, not proving, the facts of a case.

It is therefore, the duty of the undersigned members of the committee to dissent completely from the finding of the majority of the committee as evidenced in item 33 of the committee's conclusions and to maintain that that finding cannot properly be reached on the basis of factual evidence before the committee.

PAUL J. KILDAY.
FRANCK R. HAVENNER.
MELVIN PRICE.
O. C. FISHER.
WM. J. GREEN, Jr.
JOHN R. WALSH.
J. GARY CLEMENTE.
CLYDE DOYLE.

Herewith appended to this report is the following supplementary statement respecting item 33, which statement bears the signature of 10 members of the committee.

VII. SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

The committee in the foregoing has found that there has been a reprisal—a punishment inflicted upon a witness for having testified before a committee of the House of Representatives.

To allow such a precedent to be established, that is to acquiesce in the punishment of a witness before Congress is to circumscribe for all time, the power of Congress to perform its functions. That power of Congress which has been duly protected by the statutes of the United States, should not be impaired. Fortunately, the statutes provide a means whereby those who commit acts of reprisals against witnesses, or in any other way tend to injure them, may be brought to the bar of justice.

Title 18 of section 1505 of the United States Criminal Code is entitled, "Influencing or Injuring Witness Before Agencies and Committees." It provides:

> Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any witness in any proceeding pending before any department or agency of the United States, or in connection with any inquiry or investigation being had by either House, or any committee of either House, or any joint committee of the Congress; or
>
> Whoever injures any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such proceeding, inquiry, or investigation, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein; or
>
> Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which such proceeding is being had before such department or agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry under which such inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House or any joint committee of the Congress—
>
> Shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both (June 25, 1948, ch. 643, 1, 62 Stat. 770, effective Sept. 1, 1948).

It should be noted that there is no exemption for anyone in any department of the Government who attempts in any way to intimidate or punish persons giving testimony before committees of Congress.

It has [illegible] understood that Members of Congress as well as members o[illegible] other branch of the Government are not immune from prose[illegible]tion when they violate the criminal laws of the United States.

It is also a well-established principle that the question of whether a law has or has not been violated is one for the courts to determine. It is, therefore, a duty of this committee to direct the attention of the Department of Justice to this matter.

Certainly a prima facie case has been made here and the Department of Justice should assemble all data pertaining thereto for presentation to a grand jury at the appropriate time.

It is necessary that the laws of the land be enforced not merely for this particular case, but in order that others who may contemplate similar action in the future may be deterred from intimidating or punishing witnesses called before the Congress of the United States in the pursuit of its duties.

We do not question the powers inherent in the executive establishment to transfer or demote personnel. Nor do we attempt to pass judgment on the motives which may have actuated those in responsible positions in removing from office or transferring persons who have testified before this committee.

We simply state that a prima facie case has been made which indicates that the statutes of the United States relating to the protection of witnesses may have been violated. It is therefore the duty of the Department of Justice to prosecute and the duty of the courts to determine the issues of innocence or guilt. Action should be prompt and decisive.

Under our system of government, where the executive branch is coordinate with the other branches of Government, provision has been made for the proper protection of witnesses. The crime of "tampering" with a witness in cases before the courts is well known. But what perhaps is not well known is that a similar protection extends to the exercise of the power of Congress in all its inquiries where witnesses are summoned.

We respectfully request, therefore, that the entire record be transmitted forthwith to the Department of Justice and to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia for such action as is appropriate.

F. Edward Hébert.
Jack Z. Anderson.
L. C. Arends.
Wm. W. Blackney.
W. Sterling Cole.
Chas. H. Elston.
Walter Norblad.
James T. Patterson.
Paul W. Shafer.
James E. Van Zandt.

O

Lee Fitzhugh

Commander Carrier Division Fourteen
Care of Fleet Post Office
New York, New York
6 November 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your visit to our Hunter-Killer Group was a pleasure and a privilege for us in the exact meaning of those very hackneyed words. Thanks for coming and thanks for doing the show. We hope it will be a success for you and for CBS. We know it will be a great asset to the Navy. I, personally, think that it will be of great value to the country in that, together with your two fine radio shows, it will help to put our national defense picture in much more proper focus for millions of Americans. That is a fine public service.

On the seventeenth, when the show goes on the air, "your" Hunter-Killer Group will be at sea doing much the same thing that Americans will see on "SEE IT NOW". We are sorry we will miss the broadcast but we will all look forward to seeing a print of the film.

Please thank for us all the members of your fine staff who [illegible] on this production. We hope we can "work" together [illegible] It was fun.

Sincerely,

Fitzhugh Lee

FITZHUGH LEE
Capt USN.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Leh, John H.

September 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Leh:

I have just returned from a summer of travel to find your very nice letter of July 6. Both Mrs. Murrow and I remember with great pleasure the pleasant visit we had with you in Allentown.

I am delighted to hear that you had the opportunity of flying around the world. If more people were able to do this, there would indeed be a greater measure of better international understanding. I am interested to hear of the excellent work which you and Mrs. Leh are doing and when next I am in Allentown, shall certainly call you, so that I can hear more about it.

Mrs. Murrow joins me in sending best wishes to Mrs. Leh and yourself.

Sincerely,

Mr. John H. Leh
H. Leh & Co.
626 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania

ERM:ml

July 9, 1953

Mr. Leh:

'. Murrow's absence on vacation I am
g the liberty of acknowledging receipt
ur letter of July 6. Mr. Murrow will
n to this office in September and I
. of course call your letter to his
tion at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

ohn H. Leh
amilton Street
town, Pennsylvania

HEMLOCK 4-5181

BETHLEHEM TELEPHONE UNIVERSITY 7-5811

H. LEH & CO.
626 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.

July 6, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Board of Trustees
Institute of International Education
1 E. 67th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may recall several years ago that you were guests at our home one afternoon with Dr. and Mrs. Levering Tyson when you visited them in Allentown. Of course, you have been in so many homes under similar circumstances that we can hardly expect you to remember your visit with us. Suffice it to say that we enjoyed the privilege of meeting you and Mrs. Murrow and have followed you on radio ever since.

A year ago Mrs. Leh and I had the pleasure of flying around the world. We came back from this trip sold on the idea that the most important world problem is peace which must be obtained through better understanding. We resolved to do in our small way everything we could to help. As a result Mrs. Leh and I have addressed more than 8,000 people in this territory giving our observations of world conditions as we saw them in showing some of the colored slides of our trip which incidentally turned out much better than we anticipated. Also, on two different occasions we have invited the foreign students of Lafayette, Lehigh, Muhlenberg and Cedar Crest Colleges to be guests in our home.

This morning there arrived on my desk, " The World At Your Door" published by the Institute of International Education. You wrote the foreword to this pamphlet. You can imagine the thrill that Dot and I have had reading this booklet which fits into our own thinking so well. We expect to continue doing more of this work.

We also got quite a thrill out of seeing the write-up in the " Weekly News" magazine, the story of Dr. Tyson's new International College in Europe. He told me something about it the last time he was here. He apparently, is very happy with his job. It so happens that C.D. Jackson is also a very good friend of mine.

Again, may I congragulate you on your success. You're doing a great job. If you are ever in this territory you would honor us by stopping in to say hello. I know Mrs. Leh would like to be remembered to both Mrs. Murrow and yourself.

Sincerely,

John H. Leh

JHL:MW

Leib, Joseph

October 19, 1953

Dear Bill:

The enclosed exchange of correspondence between Joseph Leib and myself is self-explanatory. I hate to bother you with this but it is one of those rather odd cases. There may be something in what the man says, but on the other hand he may be a crack-pot. I shall be most grateful to you for spending the necessary amount of time to find out.

Best regards.

As Ever,

Mr. Bill Downs
Station WTOP
Washington, D.C.

rh

October 19, 1953

Dear Mr. Leib:

Thank you for your letter of October 14th. I am naturally interested in hearing the story you have to tell. However, I do not propose to inconvenience you by asking you to come to New York to see me since my heavy schedule of five radio and two television broadcasts weekly leaves all too little time for satisfactory conversation. If there were any immediate prospect of my visiting Washington I would suggest that we leave the matter until then, but since I may not be able to get down there for some weeks I suggest that you talk with Bill Downs who is now working at WTOP. Mr. Downs is an old friend and trusted colleague of mine and I am sure that any discussions that you may have with him will prove just as satisfactory as any we might have together.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph Leib
Apartment 1-G
1301 Ft. Myer Drive
Arlington, Virginia

rh
cc: Mr. Bill Downs

COPY

October 14, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

Edward R. Murrow, Esq
485 Madison Av
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For sometime I have listened to your broadcasts. They appear honest and sincere.

I have a shocking and bewildering story to tell that would put the Oatis treatment in Czechoslovak and the Dreyfus case in France to shame.

Yet this happened here in this great nation! I ask that you grant me an interview so you can at least hear my facts and proof. I am a totally disabled veteran but I will come to New York at your convenience.

If you believe in justice and honesty you will give me this chance. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Leib
Apt. 1-G
1301 Ft. Myer Drive
Arlington, Virginia

Leiper, Bart

March 31, 1952

Dear Bart:

I hope you will not think me the churlish and unappreciative character I must appear for not having replied before this to your gracious note of October 4. I am discovering that the combination of radio and television requires me to work an eight-day week and this is literally my first opportunity in months to attend to correspondence.

I am enclosing herewith the two scripts you requested.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bart Leiper
Chamber of Commerce
Gatlinburg, Tennessee

(Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow)

nic

TELEPHONE GATLINBURG 393

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Gatlinburg, Tennessee

HEADQUARTERS EDGEPARK MOTEL THE GATEWAY RESORT TOWN OF Your Great Smokies

October 4, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

We folks in Gatlinburg were mighty well pleased over the fact that you devoted quite a bit of your recent programs to the area and the Great Smokies.

Because of the rush of arrangements matters locally, I failed in both instances to be near a radio, as I much wanted to do. Cliff Allen, of WNOX told me, however, that you did use the story of Sequoyah, and today the book and materials came back to me by mail. Many thanks.

It would be a favor I would remember all my life if you could have the MMS. on those two shows mailed to us at your convenience.

One of the outstanding events of the Conference to me, was the chance it gave to meet you and some of the other top newsmen of the nation. We hope that you can return for a leisurely vacation some day, for it would be a pleasure to help you plan it in the Smokies.

Kindest regards,

Bart

Bart Leiper
General Manager

BL/jh

Leiser, Ernest.

d Nations WORLD The International Magazine

ST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 6-1338 • CABLE: UNATWORLD

April 26, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22,
New York

Dear Ed:

When last we spoke a few months ago, and I indicated my eagerness to join the Edward R. Murrow enterprises, you suggested that I get in touch with you about now. That I am doing -- and I would also very much like to talk with you briefly about two specific ideas I have.

The first is the development of a full-fledged reporter-photographer team for See It Now's coverage in Europe. I know you have Bill McClure working out of Paris and that, on various assignments, he works with the regular CBS men on the spot. But I wonder if it would not be more desirable, from your point of view, to have your cameraman working permanently with a reporter to produce film and commentary with greater consistency and continuity? I would like to talk the idea over with you.

The second is to work on the proposed Person-to-Person show. I heard about it in Washington last week and it seems to me to be an exciting idea. I was wondering if you planned to restrict it only to celebrities or if you also planned to include people who may be less eminent but more colorful: if the latter, I had a number of suggestions which I would like to discuss.

I know you are going over to London shortly and, if you think it would serve any purpose, I'd much like to chat with you before you leave. May I call your secretary next week to set up an appointment?

Best regards,

Ernest Leiser

Ernest Leiser

To Johnny
Talked to him - going to call when back from Wash. to see J.Z. Wm.

IRVING R. LEVINE

May 16, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for taking time out of your busy schedule to chat with me yesterday. As you suggested, I've written to Mr. Mickelson with a summary of my experience. I am enclosing copies for you.

I do appreciate your consideration, and I hope that you will keep me in mind for any prospects at C.B.S.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Irving R. Levine

Irving R. Levine

Hotel Park Crescent
150 Riverside Drive
New York 24, N.Y.
Telephone: Trafalgar 3-6200

IRVING R. LEVINE

May 16, 1953

Mr. Sig Michelson
Director of News and Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Michelson:

At the suggestion of Edward R. Murrow I am writing to you to express my great interest in applying to join the staff of C.B.S.

As the enclosed summary of my past experience indicates, I have been broadcasting for N.B.C. for almost three years. My experience and present interests lie primarily in the foreign news field, but I am also interested in domestic news work. I believe I might be of particular value in that I have professional background in shooting and supervising television news film coverage as well as in radio news broadcasting.

I would appreciate the opportunity to talk with you about this at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Irving R. Levine

Hotel Park Crescent
150 Riverside Drive
New York 24, New York
Telephone: Trafalgar 3-6200

Summary of experience of:
Irving R. Levine
Hotel Park Crescent
150 Riverside Drive
New York 24, N.Y.
Telephone: Trafalgar 3-6200

Present Activities: Recipient of a Fellowship granted annually to two American foreign correspondents by the Council on Foreign Relations, New York. The Fellowship pays my salary while I am on a nine-month leave of absence from the National Broadcasting Company, ending June 1953, to do research on U.S. foreign policy in preparation for a book.

During the Fellowship I have done frequent broadcasts on Far Eastern affairs for the N.B.C. "News Parade," have appeared on the "Camel News Caravan" and "Today" television programs, and have given lectures on the Korean truce talks.

December 1950 to October 1952: National Broadcasting Company correspondent and news commentator in Japan and Korea with assignments in Formosa, Hongkong, Indochina and Thailand. Besides regular news broadcasts and tape recordings, I occasionally shot television feature film.

January 1952 to October 1952: "London Times" stringer correspondent in Japan and Korea in addition to N.B.C. activities.

August 1950 to December 1950: International News Service correspondent in Korea. During this time I was a stringer correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company.

October 1948 to August 1950: International News Service correspondent in Europe: Vienna bureau chief with assignments in Paris, Sofia, Prague and Frankfurt. Stories I covered included: Big Four Meeting in Paris; Rita Hayworth wedding; arrest of Robert Vogeler; trial of Bulgarian Protestant pastors; last interview of Czechoslovak archbishop Beran.

June 1947 to October 1948: International News Service, New York, foreign cable desk.

October 1942 to June 1943: Providence Journal, part time rewrite and reporting.

Education: Brown University, Phi Beta Kappa, Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1944.
Columbia University, Graduate School of Journalism, Class of 1947.

Military: U.S. Army, June 1943 to May 1946, first lieutenant in charge of Signal Corps news photographic team in Philippines and Japan shooting newsreel footage.

Miscellaneous: Free-lance magazine articles published in "New York Times Sunday Magazine," "Park East," "Think," and others.
I speak, read and write French and have working knowledge of German.

Personal Data: Age 30. Born August 26, 1922 in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Single.

References: Robert Pierpoint, Columbia Broadcasting Correspondent in Japan and Korea.
Henry Cassidy, National Broadcasting Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York
Joseph Barber, Council on Foreign Relations, 58 E. 68th St., New York

IRVING R. LEVINE

7:45, Fri., May 15
Levine, Irving
Yes

May 5, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To introduce myself: I am the recipient this year of one of the annual Fellowships granted to American foreign correspondents by the Council on Foreign Relations on whose Committee on Fellowships you serve.

I would appreciate it if I might have the opportunity to drop around to your office for a chat sometime at your convenience. Could you let me know?

Sincerely,

Irving R. Levine

Hotel Park Crescent
150 Riverside Drive
New York 24, New York
Trafalgar 3 - 6200

Levine, Leon

September 28, 1953

Dear Leon:

I have just returned from a summer of travel, to find your letter of August 24.

Congratulations on your appointment. It sounds most interesting and I shall look forward to hearing from you from time to time.

Cordially,

Mr. Leon Levine
Office of Bicentennial
Publicity
Columbia University
106 Low Memorial Library
New York 27, N. Y.

EEN:ml

Columbia University
in the City of New York
106 LOW MEMORIAL LIBRARY
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

OFFICE OF BICENTENNIAL PUBLICITY
UNIVERSITY 5-4000 EXT. 2428

August 24, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I know you'll be interested in knowing that I've been appointed Director of Radio and Television for the office of Bicentennial Publicity.

Enclosed is a preview "collector's item" booklet describing the basic theme of the Bicentennial. It is around this theme that many stimulating and challenging activities are planned that will be available to radio and television. Some will present unusual opportunities for you and I shall keep you informed about them.

Of course, I hope you will call upon me to discuss any ideas or special projects as they occur to you.

You'll be hearing from me soon.

Cordially,

Leon

Leon Levine

LL:mr

MAN'S RIGHT TO KNOWLEDGE AND THE FREE USE THEREOF

1754-COLUMBIA BICENTENNIAL-1954

Levitas, Louis

December 29, 1953

Dear Mr. Levitas:

Thank you for your letter of December 15th and your kind comments. Thank you also for the appointment book you enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis J. Levitas
New York Life Insurance Company
1001 Grant Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

rh

LOUIS J. LEVITAS
SENIOR NYLIC-NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD WINNER

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

1001 GRANT BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
WAlnut 5701
Residence - VErnon 1848

December 15. 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Newsweek of December 7 gives a comprehensive, interesting and informative schedule of your daily program. You have been a regular visitor in our home via radio and TV for a long time, and we look forward to your regular appearances with expectant pleasure.

To make certain that you continue to be on time, hourly or half-hourly, during 1954, please accept the enclosed appointment book. We shall look forward to your welcome visits.

Received
DM

All good wishes for the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

Louis J. Levitas

One Hundred Years of Service

Levy, Robert P.

October 23, 1952

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Robert P. Levy and his parents for fifteen years and have watched his development with a friendly interest which stems largely from my long friendship with his parents.

I regard him as a young man of imagination, ability and integrity. He makes friends easily and appears to be highly regarded by his contemporaries.

Bob Levy, in my opinion, has a very considerable potential for leadership - displays due deference towards his elders without sacrificing his own independence and is alert without being aggressive. He is good officer material and I am pleased to recommend him without qualification.

Sincerely yours,

School House Lane & Henry Ave
Germantown, Pa.

Lewis, Arthur H.

ARTHUR H. LEWIS
6605 NORTH 10th STREET
PHILADELPHIA 26, PA.

February 18, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your men came, saw and, we hope, gathered enough material to satisfy you and to help you maintain the high standard you have achieved in "See It Now". We enjoyed meeting Mr. Jack Segal and found him quite cooperative and helpful, and we will be glad to welcome him back any time he returns. His crew was most tolerant of our lack of histrionic ability.

The conversations you and I had make me feel sure you have sufficient background material to point out the tremendous potentials of The Aaronsburg Story. I'm certain, however, some of the members of our Board of Governors, unfamiliar with television technique, were a bit sceptical about the possibilities of making them look a little foolish before the cameras. But I assured them that not only the excellence of your program but your personal integrity would definitely prevent anything which might make them appear other than sincere men with a desire to contribute their bit to the preservation of our Democracy.

We all hope you'll be able to be with us during The Aaronsburg Assembly, June 19, 20 and 21, perhaps not as a working member of your profession but as our guest.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Lewis
Administrative Secretary
The Aaronsburg Story

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Lewis, Arthur H.

ARTHUR H. LEWIS
6605 NORTH 10TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 26, PA.

November 19, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm delighted with the outcome of our meeting yesterday. You were most kind to give me so much of your time, and I do hope the program itself will justify the effort you've put in.

As per our conversation I am to notify you just as soon as we've set the date for the January meeting of the Board of Directors. Although I haven't confirmed it, I think it will be January 6.

I'm looking forward to our next meeting.

Sincerely,

Arthur H. Lewis
Administrative Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Lewis, Arthur H.

ARTHUR H. LEWIS
6605 NORTH 10TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 26, PA.

May 16, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for the time you gave me to talk about the Aaronsburg Story.

I was very much disturbed by your statement that men in your position are constantly walking a tightrope, although I can't recall a single incident in which you lacked the courage to state your convictions. One of the basic purposes of the Aaronsburg Assembly, in fact the entire project, will be to give encouragement and moral support to those who are leading the fight to preserve our democratic way of life.

Governor Fine will be looking forward to receiving any suggestions you may have to improve our program.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Lewis

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Lewis, Charles

R.F.D.#1
Vergennes, Vt.
October 8, 1953

No ans

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Lest you think I was dreaming by the side of a Vermont road, the following is for your information on June 17 as I got it from Berlin:

June 15-- RIAS received word of construction workers' [illegible] the Stalin Allee project and broadcast the first news [illegible] strikes during the evening. Correspondents refused to [illegible] report, wo[illegible] [illegible]ve a strike possible in East [illegible]

[illegible] 16-- A[illegible] strike delegation visited RIAS [illegible] early afternoon [illegible] [illegible]tation to call for a general strike in East Berlin. [illegible] not do this for obvious reasons but could, with cour[illegible] [illegible]elegation's visit and demands, [illegible] [illegible]ceding to the plea. Throughout [illegible]ening and o[illegible]rly hours of the 17th, groups of people who had taken part in the June 15 demonstrations crowded the offices and corridors of RIAS imploring help in organizing for the 17th. RIAS met these pleas with a clever commentary encouraging the workers to demonstrate yet avoiding a direct strike appeal, [illegible] the news flowing fast, repeated the commentary, by midnight [illegible] a blow-by-blow account of action in the Soviet Sector where [illegible] crowds had gathered on the streets.

June 17-- RIAS special events teams reported from [illegible] the Soviet Sector boundary on futile efforts of Volkspolizei [illegible] disperse the crowds, the overturning of police cars, the fist fights. At 5 a.m. RIAS began putting out bulletins on movements of people and closing of various factories. This accurate, fast reporting was the decisive thing, for, as it was checked later, men were [illegible] all over the Soviet Sector and the Soviet Zone to hear whether others were in motion or at work. At 5:36 a.m., RIAS broadcast the appeal of the West German labor leader, Scharnowski, recorded at 3 a.m.: "Don't let the best of the workers' movement in East Berlin stand alone." It was repeated twice but it is the concensus at RIAS that it was the bulletins that counted, that snowballed the action. By the time of the 8:30 newscast Berlin and the Zone knew a major, dramatic event was building. Then came the report of the 10,000 Hennigsdorf workers marching across the Western sectors into the Soviet Sector, and the demonstration was in full swing. When Russian troops moved in, RIAS broadcast appeals to the people not to offer provocation to the Soviets. Then followed the Soviet declaration of military law which the station broadcast with the explanation that the East Berlin city government was stripped of its functions, all power residing in the Soviet military authorities. The rest of the demonstration was a straight reporting job. Even in that category for that kind of a day goes the RIAS interview with Nuschke, carried by all West German stations and featured in the German press.

That sequence of events plus an understanding of how RIAS works with labor in the Soviet Sector and Zone, advises and leads resistance of the workers there led me to dispute the on-the-scene observers. Mike and Dick to the contrary (and in the face of an obvious "Were you there, Charlie?") it was a demonstration, pure and simple. It was not aimed at overthrow of the Communist yoke because the Germans knew they could be crushed immediately by the Red Army. The first objective was to lodge a protest against the work norm increase. But by the time [illegible] had announced the increase would be restudied, the [illegible] were bound to display their long pent-up emotions. The [illegible] fine. Best of all was the guess at RIAS that the [illegible] avoid mass bloodshed at almost any cost for the [illegible] world-wide [illegible] offensive.

I was puzzled [illegible] down-play of RIAS in the press coverage of June 17 and [illegible] supposed there was reticence at [illegible] RIAS' role [illegible] support Communist charges of sabotage, espionage, terrorism.

Let's say I'm biased and can't conceive of June 17 without the leading role being played by RIAS.

Sincerely yours,

Charlie Lewis

Charles S. Lewis

Lewis, Chas. S

October 7, 1953

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of September 29. I did talk at length with Gordon Ewing, Dr. Conant, Mayor Reuter and Michael Fodor, as well as Dick Hottelet. Both Fodor and Hottelet were convinced that June 17 was leaderless and without clearcut objective. I have to figure that they know more about it than I do and perhaps as much as you.

Thank you again for writing. We get too few such communications in this business.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles S. Lewis
R.F.D.#1
Vergennes, Vermont

ERM:ml

R.F.D. #1
Vergennes, Vt.
Sept. 29, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may recall my efforts to see you early this year at the suggestion of C.D. Jackson. Unfortunately at those times when I was in New York you were either in Washington or poised for take-off out of town. I will try again sometime when I get down your way but that is not the purpose of this letter --only background.

Your commentaries from Berlin and on Eastern Germany [illegible] startled me. The impression I got from your [illegible] about the East-West struggle was a low-ebb estimate [illegible]. I can understand why you would have such a reaction upon re-visiting Berlin but it seemed to me to be out of character, lacking in your normal introspection.

Because your view of Berlin as a Sackgasse was so [illegible] I assume you did not have a chance to talk with Gordon [illegible] some of his German colleagues at RIAS. I think they would have been able to convince you that the Sovzone situation [illegible] would have told you we have already won the struggle for the minds of the 18,000,000 Soviet Zone Germans [illegible] essential tactical goal of the ideological war in that sector. If we were as successful in other sectors, we would be able to force a peaceful settlement with the Kremlin. At least, [illegible] because of conviction that our course of action aimed at winning the minds of enslaved peoples is sound.

Having accomplished that goal in Eastern Germany, it appears we became impatient with our inability to produce the physical liberation of the East Germans immediately. The boys at RIAS would have been able to tell you their faith in the ultimate liberation of these people, that it is a long process dependent upon the development of the winning combination of statesmanship and military power.

I thought last night while listening to your explanation of our military bases accord with Spain how RIAS will try to sell the deal to its listeners with the New York Times editorial, will encourage them to continue to hold hope-- if not for themselves then for their children. Fighting Communism is simple technically with readily recognizable contrast of good and evil. Explaining what we are doing in the name of the crusade for freedom at home and abroad is the real tough job. Every time we take a backward step, the explanatory task is tougher, the rationalization less credible but nevertheless acceptable to those who must hold hope, having nothing else.

Incidentally, the June 17 uprising was far from leaderless.

Sincerely yours,

Charlie Lewis

Charles S. Lewis

Lewis, Charlie

D. JACKSON
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

August 21, 1952

Dear Ed:

Some time ago I spoke to you about the availability of Charlie Lewis, the head of HIAS, and you were kind enough to ask me to let you know when he got back to this country.

He has not yet returned, but I have just received the attached from him and thought it might be useful in his dossier.

All the best,

C. D. Jackson

C. D. Jackson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Biographical Sketch of Charles S. Lewis

SUMMARY: Age 44. Twenty-five years of professional experience in press and radio, the major part in a supervisory capacity. As the U.S. radio chief in the occupation of Germany for the past seven years, founded and was responsible for the development of RIAS, the American radio station in Berlin; established the policy of free and independent radio broadcasting in Germany and created the public service stations in the U.S. occupation area accordingly; assisted in the establishment of the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Russia operations based in Germany. As a newspaperman, after about five years as reporter and rewrite man, served in various editorial managerial positions.

Born February 5, 1908 in Germiston, South Africa, of American parentage and hence a natural-born citizen of the United States. Reared and educated in Springfield, Mass. Following graduation from Central High School, received offers of athletic scholarships at Harvard and New York University as well as job offer as cub reporter on the Springfield Union in 1926. Accepted latter as opportunity to start newspaper career in preference to athletics. Left Springfield Union for reporter's job on Springfield Republican in 1927, was laid off in economy cutback in December, 1927, and month later joined staff of Nassau Daily Review on Long Island as district reporter. Resigned to join staff of Brooklyn Daily Eagle as district reporter in February, 1929, and remained with this New York newspaper until October, 1942.

Brooklyn Eagle — After about six months as a district reporter on Long Island, was promoted to special assignment reporter for Long Island, handling major news breaks, writing features, covering New York City Hall for Queens County developments, State Public Service Commission activities regarding Long Island, etc. Became successively Assistant Long Island Editor and Long Island Editor, then editor of a complete daily tabloid newspaper which the Eagle issued for Nassau County as an experiment while considering the possibility of changing the Eagle's format. The experiment while successful as a circulation builder and advertising medium was abandoned after about a year because of Eagle financial difficulties and I became Picture Editor, then Sunday Magazine Editor, then Night Editor, ultimately settling down as MX Editor, in charge of late editions of the paper as a combination of the positions of news and makeup editors.

In October, 1942, I was voluntarily inducted into the U.S. Army and served for 10 months with the Air Force at Miami Beach receiving an honorable discharge as a sergeant for disability (vision short of requirements). My wife having joined me in Miami Beach and having been ill at the time of my discharge, I sought and obtained a job as a copyreader on the Miami Herald. Following my wife's recovery we decided that since there was still a war to be won, we would go to Washington and see what we could do about it. In Washington I found that the Office of War Information was recruiting newspapermen for overseas service, that New York was the headquarters for the Overseas Division. We went to New York where I applied for a position and worked as a copyreader on the New York Daily News while awaiting appointment.

I began work in November, 1943 as a news editor in the Basic News Division of the OWI, within a few weeks becoming one of the several key central desk slot men, supervising the editing and selection of news to be used in OWI output abroad. In June 1944 I was promoted to the position of Central Control Shift Chief, in charge of policy for the New York Office, OWI, during an 8-hour tour of duty daily. The work entailed the supervision of the various language-control desks of the Voice of America, ruling on policy questions pertaining to overseas news files, conducting daily policy meetings at which the propaganda lines were explained and their handling discussed. From January until April, 1945 I served as acting chief of the Control Office, then became Special Assistant to the Chief of the New York Office, OWI. I was sent to the San Francisco Office of the OWI in April, 1945 to reorganize the policy and news operations there, completing the mission in two weeks.

While I had been promised an overseas assignment upon joining OWI, I was induced to remain in the New York Office by the valid argument of the dire need for key personnel at the home base. Finally I agreed to go to Europe on an inspection trip in which General McClure, the chief of Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF, could consider me for assignment to his staff and I could consider whatever he might offer, or return to OWI, New York. I flew to London, then to Frankfurt, Germany, in early July, 1945, toured the U.S. Zone and was offered the position of Deputy Chief of Radio in charge of U.S. Radio broadcasting interests in the then developing Allied Control Authority and the Allied Kommandantura in Berlin. I accepted and went to Berlin to join the small group of Americans opening negotiations with the Russians, British and French both on the Germany national and Berlin city levels. General Eisenhower was phasing out his SHAEF headquarters and General Clay was developing his Office of Military Government. In this interim period I served both.

After about two months of negotiations with the Russians, I concluded that they would not compromise on propaganda and would not therefore relinquish their unilateral control of Radio Berlin which they had captured in the fall of the city. I recommended that we establish our own station on a small scale to voice American views while fighting out the issue in the Allied Control Authority. I received authorization to proceed with my operational plan and organized the station and its staff in the Fall of 1945. Transmissions began on February 6, 1946 over the Drahtfunk (wired wireless) system with a seven-hour daily schedule. The station was known as Drahtfunk in the American Sector. Six months later it became known as Radio in the American Sector or RIAS, when an 800-watt mobile transmitter was placed into operation. Each expansion of RIAS was preceded by warnings to the Russians to accede to our demand for quadripartite control of Radio Berlin, until finally RIAS had seized the radio audience away from Radio Berlin and we were entering into the Cold War.

In the Fall of 1947 when Secretary of State Byrnes in his Stuttgart speech established our firm policy against Soviet imperialism the Russians began the Cold War with propaganda attacks against the United States. After the first of these attacks, I voiced a formal protest at an Allied Control Authority meeting and the Russians promised to investigate. At the next meeting I cited additional unfriendly propaganda items and warned that if they continued we would be forced to respond with material that would fall on fertile soil. A week later the Russian radio chief protested against anti-Soviet items broadcast by RIAS. The RIAS operation was further expanded and strengthened, and by the time the Berlin Blockade opened was a full-blown round-the-clock broadcasting station that had become a symbol of freedom to Eastern Germany.

In the Spring of 1946 with the consolidation of U.S. Military Government in Berlin, I became Chief of the Radio Branch and responsible for the development of radio broadcasting in the U.S. Zone in addition to Berlin. My functions and responsibilities could best be described as a combination of the Federal Communications Commission and the National Association of Broadcasters in the United States. Accordingly, I directed the development of the radio stations in the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden as German public service broadcasting organizations along purely idealistic lines in sharp contrast to the traditional German and European governmental stations. With this aim in mind, the U.S. operating personnel were sent back to the United States in June 1946 and small staffs of U.S. supervisory personnel retained at each station to maintain policy control over the output and train German personnel for ultimate take-over of all responsibilities. A speedy turnover of the stations to German management was dictated by the demobilization of our occupation forces and the sharp reduction of funds for the occupation. I established as conditions for the decontrol of the stations the enactment of state laws establishing public service stations free of domination by government, political parties or special interest groups

and imposing a code of ethics similar to that of the NAB. Acceptable laws were enacted in each of the states in 1948 and the stations then were transferred to German management. For the next two years close supervision was maintained over the output of the stations to assure their compliance with the laws and to protect them against undue governmental and political pressures.

In addition to guiding RIAS and the German stations in the performance of their missions, I have been serving as the U.S. broadcasting expert in Germany, assisting other U.S. official and unofficial broadcasting enterprises based in Germany. These include the American Forces Network (operated by the U.S. Army), the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and the new Radio Free Russia, sponsored by the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia. It has been my responsibility to assure the continuation of all these broadcasting operations following the coming into force of the General Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Three Allies. This has been accomplished by the General Convention and a bilateral radio treaty between the Federal Republic and the United States for the U.S. governmental operations and a licensing arrangement for the private U.S. operations. I have received commendations from the Department of State and High Commissioner John J. McCloy for my services in this respect.

My salary at present is $ 10,550 per year plus housing. For most of the past seven years it was the maximum $ 10,000 per year plus housing accorded top-grade government employees.

Married Virginia Kathleen Byers August 15, 1932. No children.

von Lilienfeld, Geo.

January 2, 1952

Dear vonLilienfeld:

I was delighted to receive your letter of November 2, but it missed me in Paris and finally turned up here in New York. I was unable to stay for the opening sessions of the U.N. and therefore missed the opportunity of meeting your friend, Diehl.

I shall hope to be in Bonn sometime in the course of the next six months and will give myself the pleasure of calling upon you. I am glad to know of your acquaintance with our representative there, Dick Hottelet. He is in my view a first class correspondent.

As ever yours,

Mr. George vonLilienfeld
Presse und Informationsamt
Der Bundesregierung
Bonn, Germany

RESSE- UND INFORMATIONSAMT
DER BUNDESREGIERUNG

BONN, DEN November 2nd, 1951
ERMEKEILSTRASSE 27
TELEFON 1921-1928

Tgb.-Nr.8744/51

Mr.Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Paris

Dear Mr.Murrow,

I have meant to write you for quite some time, but coming back to Europe and moving up to Germany has turned out to be quite a time-consuming job, both for my wife and myself. We have finally settled down in Bad Godesberg near Bonn a little while ago and I have taken over the USA (and also the South American incidentally, although I know nothing about that) desk in the Federal Press Office of the Bonn Government, which amounts, for all practical purposes, to the Press Division of the new Foreign Office. It is a very interesting and also fairly important job and I must say I am very pleased to be in a position again, where there is a chance to do a little bit for the betterment of relations between our two countries. I have found a great deal of encouragement on the American side of the High Commission here and a great deal of good will on part of my German colleagues in the Government and I think there is at least a good chance that a close co-operation can be established and maintained in reaching a goal which has become our common interest.

The immediate reason for this letter is to introduce one of my colleagues in the Federal Press Office, Mr.Günther Diehl, to you. Mr.Diehl is going to attend the United Nations assembly in Paris next week as an observer for our office and I would be very grateful if you could give him a little bit of your time. You will find him an extremely well informed and intelligent and also very likable fellow, whom you will enjoy meeting, I am sure. He has also always been very interested in international student work, and although he has never been in English speaking areas himself, he is fairly versed in the American situation - as far as that is possible from here at all.

I was very pleased that you have been successful in taking your usual junkets to the most important places in the world and that CBS has not succeeded in tying you down to a director's chair in New York too much.

If you shall ever get to Bonn or if there is anything we could do in order to be of any help to you here, I hope you will let me know. By the way, I think you have an excellent man here in the person of Dick Hottelet whom I have the pleasure of seeing fairly often and who enjoys a very respected position here amongst his colleagues and with the official Germans who have dealings with him.

Hoping that this letter will still reach you in Paris and that I may have the great pleasure of seeing you again some day in the none too distant future, I am with warmest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

Fritz Lilienfeld

(v.Lilienfeld)

EAST EUROPE & SOVIET RUSSIA
BULLETIN OF THE EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
16 CHESTER ROW, LONDON S.W.1.
TEL.: SLOANE 0904

Rec'd July 7.

Edward R. Murrow

P.S. Just before posting this letter I received a very nice one from Miss Chang. I am so glad you all liked my MS. Would you please tell her that I think she did admirable work in cutting because as she rightly said, my script was concise and consequently I know that it cannot have been easy to shorten it.

Now one more very important matter. I have just heard from the American Embassy that, although I have a visa valid until December 1954, I cannot embark on my lecture tour without a labour permit for which Miss Alma Savage, 108, East 37th Street, New York has to apply in New York. I presume that she will have to give some references and also that they may have to intervene on my behalf. I hope you will not mind that I am giving your name as one of the people who have known me and can vouch that I am "clean, honest and sober" and untainted by any communist bias. Could you get your secretary to ring up Miss Savage and find out whether she needs a written testimonial or whether the authorities concerned will get in touch with you direct. As you know, I bring up Tomi's two children on my earnings. That, plus the deficit on my little EAST EUROPE AND SOVIET RUSSIA, depend on the money I earn in the States so this lecture tour is really vital for me. Do you remember the last time you intervened for a very different type of visa for me?

Ever D.

See attached

Dear Ed,

My other letter to you was posted a moment ago – so this goes in a separate envelope.

Please help over labour permit –

Judith

Listowel, Judith G.

ALMA SAVAGE LECTURE SERVICE no ans.

108 EAST 37TH STREET, NEW YORK 16, N.Y. : OREGON 9-3469

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe that Lady Listowel has written you about the difficulties of the McCarren Act. I should be ever so grateful if you would write us a letter saying that you know her, thatshe is a speaker of great value, etc., and that she would be a good thing for the American audiences. And could I ask you to send the letter in duplicate: we have to make the presentation in duplicate. Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Alma Savage

June 30, 1953.

July 2, 1953

Dear Miss Savage:

This is merely a note to tell you that your letter of June 30 has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence from the office. I shall bring it to his attention when he returns in September.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Alma Savage
108 East 37th Street
New York 16, New York

Listowel, Judith

June 30, 1953

Dear Lady Listowel:

Mr. Murrow is presently on vacation and will be away from the office until September. In his absence, I am replying to your letter of June 25.

Reg. #132
6/30/53

I have today put through an order for payment of your invoice for Mr. Murrow's subscriptions to EE&SR. You should receive the check from CBS within the next few weeks.

We received your THIS I BELIEVE script just before Mr. Murrow left, and he asked Miss Gladys Chang to follow up with you. I assume that by now you have received a letter from her, since she tells me she wrote you early last week. Your letters probably crossed in the mails.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Viscountess Listowel
EAST EUROPE & SOVIET RUSSIA
16 Chester Row
London S.W.1, ENGLAND

EAST EUROPE & SOVIET RUSSIA
BULLETIN OF THE EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
16 CHESTER ROW, LONDON S.W.1.
TEL.: SLOANE 0904

25th June 1953.

Dear Ed,

Enclosed is the Invoice for the six copies of EAST EUROPE AND SOVIET RUSSIA sent to C.B.S. Could you please use your influence that we should be paid fairly quickly, in fact during July! As usual we need the money rather badly.

I was very sorry not to see you during your Coronation visit to London and not to have heard from you regarding the MS. I sent you some time ago as my contribution to the "This I Believe" series. I know you are very busy but if you cannot answer yourself do get your secretary to drop me a line as to whether you like it or not and whether you would like me to record it or not.

I hope you are well.

Yours ever,

Edith

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
U.S.A.

Little, Jas. T.

April 24, 1952

Dear Mr. Little:

Mr. Murrow is in Washington and has asked me to tell you that we have referred your inquiry of March 26 regarding CBS television receivers to Mr. David H. Cogan, President of CBS-Columbia, Inc. at 170 - 53 Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Murrow remembers well your meeting at Pinehurst last year and very much hopes that he will be able to visit North Carolina again in the not too distant future.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. James T. Little, President
Carolina Sales Corporation
Greenville, North Carolina

cc Cogan
with copy corres.

CAROLINA SALES CORPORATION

Distributors

GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

March 26, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C/O Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I had the pleasure of meeting you last year in Pinehurst, although you will probably remember us better by the fact that Mrs. Murrow was our guest immediately upon her return from England during the last war.

I wonder if I may impose upon you for certain information.

We have for the past twenty-three years been distributors of home appliances in Eastern North and South Carolina. It now appears that by next year we will have television broadcasting facilities in this area and have determined to enter this field of distribution.

In this connection we have become interested in CBS television receiver and knowing your connection with Columbia Broadcasting Company I wonder if it would be asking too much of you to direct us to the proper person in your organization who is responsible for distribution.

In the event that you and Mrs. Murrow are in North Carolina, it would indeed be a pleasure to have you as our guest. Mrs. Little and Jimmy join me in best regards to you both.

Cordially yours,

Jas. T. Little

Jas. T. Little,
President.

JTL:W

Livingston, Goodhue, Jr.

National Fund for Medical Education

475 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 4-5890

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JOHN S. ZINSSER

FUND OFFICE
CHASE MELLEN, JR. *Executive Director*
GOODHUE LIVINGSTON, JR.

May 9, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have just received from Paul Hoffman. I thought that you would be interested in seeing it.

I understand from your Secretary that you were to lunch with Mr. Conant Thursday, May 8th. I hope you were able to work out a mutually satisfactory arrangement. If so, I would appreciate having your Secretary let me know as to when this program would be done. We would like to let all of our trustees know, so that if they choose to listen in, they can do so.

— see attached

Sincerely,

Goodhue Livingston, Jr.

Goodhue Livingston, Jr.

Encl.

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

COPY

CITIZENS FOR EISENHOWER
51 East 47th St. New York 17, N.Y.

Advisory Committee
Paul G. Hoffman, Chrmn.

May 7, 1952

Mr. Goodhue Livingston, Jr.
National Fund for Medical Education
475 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Livingston:

This will acknowledge your further letter of April 29.

It is possible but not at all probable that General Eisenhower can find time for two or three non-political talks during the period between the time of his return and the time of the convention.

I will do my best to see that your request is brought to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Paul Hoffman

Paul Hoffman

File
No action
5/19/52

Mr. M,

RE: Goodhue Livingston and the American Brake Shoe Co. man.

Mr. Livingston was not in when I called on Monday, but my message rang a bell with his secretary who said we probably had reference to Mr. William B. Given, Jr, Chairman of the Board of American Brake Shoe, at 230 Park Aven., MU 6-8970.

On Tuesday morning we had a call from Chase Mellon, Mr. Livingston's superior. He said he knows Given—as a matter of fact, Given once made a sppech for the Fund back in its early days—and while he is experienced in the field of industrial medicine, they rather think of him as a layman on the subject.

He suggested that they consider the expert on industrial medicine to be Dr. Anthony J. Lanza, 325 East 38th Street, MU 9-1580.

dm

Livingston, Goodhue

Tues 4/29
3:00

April 28, 1952

Dear Belle:

This is merely to say my thanks for your note about Goodhue Livingston. He called today, and I have arranged to see him tomorrow.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt
Nine Sutton Place
New York, New York

Nine Sutton Place

Dear Ed,

A great friend of mine, Goodhue Livingston, whom you may have met here and elsewhere, is anxious to talk to you on your return regarding a possible broadcast with President Conant of Harvard,

Mr. Livingston asks if I will send an explanatory note so that when he telephones next week you will have some idea of the matter which he would like to discuss.

I thought you might really be interested in arranging a broadcast with Mr.Conant if his subject matter seems of sufficient importance - and you have available time. Mr. Conant will, I understand, be in New York again and at your disposal toward the end of May.

Hoping that I shall see you and Janet very soon, and that you have all had a good winter,

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Apr 25 '40

Lockhart, Dorothy

SEPTEMBER 8, 1953

MISS DOROTHY LOCKHART
TOWN HALL SERIES
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

THANKS YOUR WIRE. REGRET COMBINATION RADIO AND TELEVISION WILL PREVENT MY ACCEPTING ANY SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AT ALL THIS WINTER. THANKS AND BEST WISHES.

ED MURROW

1-43-7

Lockhart, Dorothy

HOLD UNTILL MORNING

DECEMBER 3, 1952

DOROTHY LOCKHART
TOWN HALL SERIES
WINTERPARK, FLORIDA

TERRIBLY SORRY WILL BE ON WEST COAST JANUARY 13. WARMEST REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-13-7

RECEIVED
1952 DEC -3 PM 3:06
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

NO

WU017 DL PD

WINTER PARK FLO DEC 3 200P

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

WOULD YOU POSSIBLE CONSIDER OPENING MY TOWN HALL JANUARY 13TH JUST HAD WORD LAUGHTON CANCELLED BECAUSE OF VIRUS YOUR ALWAYS DEVOTED PUBLIC AROUND HERE WOULD ROLL OUT THE RED CARPET AND RAISE THREE CHEERS AT THE THOUGHT OF YOUR RETURN TO WINTER PARK ONE THOUSAND IS IN THE KITTY FOR THIS DATE PLEASE WIRE REPLY ALL OUR BEST

DOROTHY Lockhart, Town H

241P..

Loesch, Rev. Russell

JANUARY 7, 1943

REV. RUSSELL T. LOESCH
MELROSE HIGHLANDS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
FRANKLIN AND ASHLAND STREETS
MELROSE, MASS.

SORRY THE MISSED YOUR CALLS AND SORRIER NOT TO BE ABLE ACCEPT YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION. I PICKED UP SMALL BUG AND DOCTORS HAVE FORBIDDEN ME UNDERTAKE ANY EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES. BEST REGARDS.

ED MURROW

1-43-7

Reverend Russell T. Loesch, Pastor

The
Melrose Highlands
Congregational Church

Franklin and Ashland Streets, Melrose 76, Massachusetts

January 5, 1953.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have been trying to get through to you on the phone but have been unsuccessful. It was good to know that you got back from Korea okeh. It certainly must have been a wonderful experience to see the conditions there first hand.

The Rotary Club here has asked me to get in touch with you to see if you could possibly fit into your schedule a speaking date here, at your convenience. The purpose of the meeting is to build up our Youth Activities Fund and they wanted the best person they could get to make that possible. Sometime ago you said that you thought that you could possibly make it and that you would like to do it for such a cause. Has that changed as far as you are concerned and is there any possiblity at all of your making a date with us in the relatively near future?

We want to make this an all-Melrose affair since you have an whole host of listeners here.

Thank you for the Christmas card and I trust that Janet and the young 'un are coming along well. Let me know as soon as possible if we will be able to look forward to your coming Boston way.

Cordially,

Russell

Russell T. Loesch

Low, James F.

BRYAN AIR FORCE BASE
Bryan, Texas

22 September 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% Radio City
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I certainly enjoyed meeting you at the Air Force Association Convention, and hope that I will have the opportunity of seeing you again in the near future.

I plan to return to Korea on the 15th of October, 1952, and during my stay there I will drop you a line and give you an 'on-the-line' description.

Once again, it was a great pleasure meeting you and with every best personal wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jim

JAMES F. LOW
1st Lt., USAF
151 Edward Avenue
Sausalito, California

Low, William F.

September 22, 1953

Dear Mr. Low:

Your letter of September 10 was received in Mr. Murrow's absence abroad.

At the present time I don't know of any openings, but Mr. Murrow will be back soon and I will tell him of your letter. If he has any suggestions, we will be more than happy to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Mr. William F. Low, Jr.
116 East 58th Street
New York 22, New York

116 E 58 St NYC 22
Sept. 10th, 1953.

KC

Mr. Edward R Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.,

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Talked to Guy Shipler, Editor of the Churchman, this morning and he said he had met you once in London several days after your return from a bombing flight over Berlin. Have known Ship for more years than I care to count.

What I need is advice on what one who has reached the age of 65 must do to get a job.

May I come in and talk to you some time soon at your convenience?

Thanking you

Sincerely,

William J. Low Jr.

Phone PLaza 9-4520 Ex 306

AC — Previous corres. E.W.

Roland Lowe

1095 North Chester Avenue,
Pasadena 6.,
California.

November 25,1952.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.,
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

attached Some time ago I took the liberty of sending you a note of introduction from Mr. Sidney L. Bernstein to gether with some suggestions I have put up to the Overseas Division of the Ford Foundation, with which, I understand, you are associated. You very kindly replied that you would try to look at these suggestions as soon as you could find the time.

Meanwhile I have been watching and enjoying your own admirable TV-documentary series on CBS and wonder if there are any openings for scriptwriters or research workers in connection with the program? I have had ten years experience in this type of work for documentary motion pictures, beginning with Paul Rotha in London, working at the British Ministry of Information Film Division during the war as well as with the Central Office of Information afterwards and, latterly, writing scripts for the Australian Government. Among the projects with which I have been associated are:- pictures on Anglo-American relations during the war; three five-reel newsreel histories made for the Psychological Warfare Branch of SHAEF and covering the war in Europe from D-Day till the surrender of Germany; industrial reconstruction problems in the coal fields of South Wales; Educational guidance for young people; reconstruction plans for the British Cotton Industry; Australian expeditions to Arnhem Land and to the Antarctic; immigration affairs in Australia; the work of UNESCO; the Snowy River Hydro Electric schemes as well as many other subjects.

Apart from this fairly extensive practical experience,

I received a good education in England where I won a scholarship to Christ's College, Cambridge and gained both B.A. and M.A. degrees in Modern Languages and Economics.

I am currently under contract for magazine stories with the William Morris Agency and am also assembling material for a biography of my father-in-law, the late Ford Madox Ford, the author.

I would be extremely grateful to you for any advice or assistance you may be willing to give me and look forward to hearing from you very much indeed.

Yours sincerely,

Roland Loewe

Roland Loewe.

August 7, 1952

Dear Mr. Loewe:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 15.

I have just returned from Chicago and am now taking off for a month's holiday and shall write you in greater detail when I return in the fall.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roland Loewe
1095 North Chester Avenue
Pasadena 6, California

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Barrow)

nie

1095 North Chester Avenue,
Pasadena 6.,
California.

July 15th, 1952.

Will write in detail in the Fall

Mr. E.R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City,
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Sidney L. Bernstein, who is at present in the United States, was kind enough to give me a note of introduction to you, which I enclose.

My reason for approaching you is that I understand you are associated with the Division of Overseas Activities of the Ford Foundation. I have for some time now been trying to interest that Division in the production of educational motion pictures and, recalling your own work in films during your war-time stay in London, I thought you might care to have a look at some suggestions I put up to Mr. Carl Spaeth, of the Ford Foundation. I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the letter I originally wrote to him, outlining my ideas.

At the present time, with the Presidential Elections in full swing, you must be busier than ever, but I would appreciate it very much indeed if you could find a few moments to look over my proposition and let me know your reactions to it. The Ford Foundation has full details of my qualifications and experience as well as a file of some scripts and reports that I have written over a period of nearly ten years, during which I was associated with Paul Rotha, the M.O.I. and later the C.O.I. in London, the Canadian National Film Board, and more recently, for a period of two and a half years, the Australian National Film Board, in Sydney. My educational qualifications in clude both B.A. and M.A. degrees in languages (French and German) as well as economics, from Cambridge University, England.

I very much look forward to hearing from you in the near future and hope that my proposals will prove to be of interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

Roland Loewe.

Roland Loewe.

Enclosures:

1. Note of introduction from Mr. Sidney L. Bernstein.
2. Copy of my letter to Mr. Carl Spaeth, of the Ford Foundation.

Alfred Hitchcock · Sidney L. Bernstein

Transatlantic Pictures Corporation

4000 WEST OLIVE AVE., BURBANK, CALIF.

Cablegrams: Tranpictur

Telephone: HOllywood 9-1251

LONDON OFFICE
36 Golden Square
London W1 England
Cablegrams:
Transpic London

June 30th,
1952

Dear Ed:

This note is to introduce Roland Loewe, who worked at the Film Division of the M.O.I. during the war and is now living in Pasadena, California. He is trying to get on the staff of the Ford Foundation and has ideas for work there which I know would appeal to you - possibly the production of films to further the Foundation's aims, either here, or abroad.

I can recommend Roland Loewe as an unusually talented person whose years in the documentary field have not soured him.

You may remember he drafted the commentary for 'Fire of London' which you recorded for European countries.

As ever
Yours sincerely
Sidney

Mr. E. R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

C O P Y

Mr. Carl Spaeth,
The Ford Foundation,
914, East Green Street,
Pasadena 1.,
California.

1095 North Chester Avenue,
Pasadena 6.,
California.

March 19th, 1952.

Dear Mr. Spaeth:

I understand from Mr. Nimms that you were kind enough recently to look at some examples of my work in the field of educational films and economic research.

As I have strong hopes of being able to contribute something to the work of the Ford Foundation, I wonder if you will permit me to add to my file one or two ideas on the subject of educational film production, in which, as I have already stated, I have had nearly ten years' experience with various Government and private organisations.

You will appreciate that I am not in a position to judge to what extent you have already considered how far and in what way educational films could further the aims of the Foundation and I hope you will forgive me if some of the points I wish to make have long since been fully examined by yourself and others.

S U G G E S T I O N S

1. There is hardly any need to stress the importance of educational films in the province of adult education, but I wonder if their value in the overseas work of the Foundation has as yet been completely reviewed?

2. Educational films - and here I include technical and instructional films - are able to explain ideas and techniques to backward and illiterate peoples simply and effectively. The important thing is that the whole of an agricultural process, say, which would normally take a season, or in some cases years, to show results, can be

telescoped into a film lasting no more than ten minutes or so, by showing, in stages, how in other parts of the world, that particular method has proved successful.

3. The same is true of almost any other purpose, technical or general, which the Ford Foundation may wish to further in the future. Seeing is believing and many things can be readily understood by the eye where the ear is unable, for lack of formal education, to comprehend.

4. Once the image of a film has been completed, it is a simple and inexpensive matter to record a commentary track in any language. In other words, the same film can easily be made in a dozen different language or dialect versions andthe power of the visual impact for any particular audience tremendously increased. I had considerable experience of this process during the war while working for the Psychological Warfare Branch of SHAEF, as a member of the Films Division of the Ministry of Information in London. Many of the films we produced were made in 17 different language versions.

5. Field teams maintained by the Foundation could be supplied with mobile 16mm projection equipment which has been used with great success in many parts of the world. (I refer particularely to the work of the British Colonial Film Unit and also of private companies such as, for example, the Shell Company.)

6. Although a large number of films already exist which would have some direct relationship to your work, I think the Ford Foundation should itself go actively into the field of motion picture production.

7. By setting up your own Motion Picture Production Department, you would not only be able to produce films exactly suited to your purpose, but you would also avoid most of the difficulties which arise from the showing of films made by commercial organisations for their own use. I refer to advertising matter etc.

8. Naturally the work of such a Motion Picture Production Department would not exclude the acquisition of suitable films from other sources and in this connexion I would mention that I was for a period in charge of just

this type of selection for the British Central Office of Information, London.

9. The Foundation's own Motion Picture Department could operate in a number of ways. You could either produce all the films you wanted yourselves by engaging a small staff of writers, directors, editors, camera and sound men, under the control of an executive producer, or else you could with the aid of two or three people with experience in this field, commission commercial companies, both American and foreign, to produce films to your own specifications. In practise, both methods could be employed concurrently and supplemented by the acquisition of already existing material. Again, I could assist you here, because I have already worked for many years in just this type of organisation and am familiar with many of the difficulties involved.

10. The scope of such a Motion Picture Production Department need not, of course, be limited to technical and educational films intended for your overseas work. Films could also be done of the actual work done by your field teams, which would not only provide a satisfying and valuable record of things accomplished, but could also form the basis of some of the Foundation's adult education discussions in this country. Outstanding productions could also be released commercially, both in the theaters and on TV, and gain for the Foundation support and sympathy among many people who would not normally come into direct contact with its work.

11. A Motion Picture Production Department could also serve as a training ground for technical studies for educational motion picture technicians from underdeveloped countries. After having received their training, such people would return to their own countries and go into film production in fields enjoying the general approval of the Ford Foundation. The effect of your efforts would thus be multiplied all over the world. (During my stay in Australia I had some opportunity to talk with officials of the Department of External Affairs concerning the operations of the Colombo Plan, which has certain aims that are similar to those of the Ford Foundation, and provides for the training of students in many professions, including motion picture production.)

12. In a similar way a Motion Picture Production Department could undertake a research project to study the production and use of educational films and perfect methods

and applications. Much valuable work has already been done in this field, but it might be of value to approach the subject from the angle of people living in backward areas of the world.

13. From my own experience of educational film production, I take the liberty of sketching out a suggested structure for a Motion Picture Production Department. An organisation of the kind and size that I have in mind, should be able to produce 30 reels or more of films per year, depending on the nature of the subjects to be produced. Films could be made either direct in 16mm or else reduced from 35mm, but for exhibition purposes in backward areas 16mm is the only practical medium.

POLICY-MAKING COMMITTEE

(Four or five members, one of whom should be the executive producer. Ideas are initiated and selected at this point.)

EXECUTIVE PRODUCER

(A technically qualified motion picture producer, with the widest possible background in education, responsible for all matters related to the actual work of production.)

DISTRIBUTION MANAGER

PRODUCTION MANAGER

(Controlling financial matters, production facilities and all technical equipment.)

2 DIRECTORS | 2 WRITERS | CHIEF CAMERAMAN | 2 EDITORS | SOUND MAN

Assistant | Assistant

5 General Assistants.

In addition there would have to be a small clerical staff and two or three people to handle general duties, such as despatch, storage, transportation etc.

If additional duties, such as outlined in my points 8, 11, and 12 were required, the organisation would have, of course, to be larger.

It would be most desirable for such an organisation to have its own offices, cutting rooms, sound recording facilities and camera equipment, but this would not be absolutely essential at first. But it has been my experience that organisations which rely mainly on rented equipment usually lack cohesion and the quality of the eventual product depends to a very large extent on a certain feeling of unity and permanence.

- - - - -

In conclusion I would like to say that I would very much welcome an opportunity of talking with you in the near future. I find myself so much in sympathy with the objectives of the Ford Foundation, both by training and personal outlook, that I would appreciate a chance to be associated with its work in any capacity for which, judging by the examples of my work at present in your possession and the suggestions I am herewith submitting, you may feel me to be best qualified.

Yours sincerely,

R.L.

Roland Loewe.

Lowenstein, Karl

November 20, 1952

Dear Karl:

Here's a copy of the piece you requested.

For the first time I find you too optimistic. I think the Taft crowd will ambush Eisenhower within a year. I hope I'm wrong.

As ever yours,

Professor Karl Lowenstein
Department of Political Science
Amherst College
Amherst, Massachusetts

dm

AMHERST COLLEGE
Amherst, Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

43 Sunset Avenue
Amherst, Mass.
November 13, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corp.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Your broadcast on Armistice Day was one of your masterpieces. If available I would like to have perhaps three or four copies, one for keeps, the others to send to friends. Thanking you in advance.

The election outcome has not disturbed me though my candidate lost. The access to power of the Republicans will, it is hoped, take off some of the tension that has beset this nation now for more than a decade and the new team will have to show its ability to handle the problems. Nothing will be changed in foreign policy and, if the new administration is well advised, relatively little on the domestic scene.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Karl

Karl Loewenstein

KL:LBR

Lowenstein, Karl

AMHERST COLLEGE
Amherst, Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

43 Sunset Avenue
April 9, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

I hope you had a good vacation. Some of your faithful listeners missed you.

This is a bit of information you might be interested in: In January of this year I published an article on "Communism and the American Constitution" in the leading law journal of Western Germany. Recently I received a letter from a German lawyer in Dusseldorf (written in English) with the polite inquiry if I could obtain for him copies of the recent Supreme Court decisions in the Dennis Case and on the Feinberg Law both of which I had discussed in the article. Though he did not tell me in his letter I take it that he is acting as counsel for the German Communist Party which as you may know is at the present time arraigned before the German Federal Constitutional Tribunal, the Bonn Government claiming that the Party is unconstitutional.

The interesting part is that the official lawyer of the CP feels compelled to approach a stranger for obtaining the basic material for the defense of his client. We are generally under the impression that the Communist Parties in all countries are a closely knit and integrated body, following a common strategy under directions of the Kremlin. If this were the case the lawyer acting for the German KP could probably obtain all he wanted quite easily through his contacts abroad or from the central agency. One should think that the prohibition of the KP in Germany (where it had polled millions of votes before) is a matter of some importance to the central directorate of the Party provided it exists.

Without jumping at conclusions is it permissable to assume that we are misinformed on this point and that each national party is left to its own devices in both strategy and tactics? The item I described above may seem to affirm the latter view.

This is a confidential information for whatever it may be worth.

I was amused hearing you quote Tuesday evening William the Silent's words. It is the conclusion of two articles on Western European Union I am publishing right now in the Columbia Law Review. With best regards,

Sincerely yours

Karl

Karl Loewenstein

KL:hs

Lowenstein, Karl

MXX MARCH 5, 1952

PROF. KARL LOWENSTEIN
AMHERST COLLEGE
AMHERST, MASS.

MOST DISTRESSED I SHALL MISS YOU NEXT WEEK. I SHALL BE IN CALIFORNIA.

PLEASE DO LET ME KNOW WHEN YOU WILL BE HERE AGAIN. REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-13-7

AMHERST COLLEGE
Amherst, Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

43 Sunset Avenue
February 27, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Professor Ruth Lawson of Mount Holyoke College and the undersigned are taking a mixed group of female and male students to New York on March 11th and 12th in order to see the United Nations in action. I don't know how much they will get out of it, but it occurs to me that it would be of real value to them to meet face to face one of our leading radio commentators on foreign affairs. Would you be willing to receive us and tell us something about your news gathering technique and the art of interpretation? Would it be possible to be present when you broadcast and look at you through the window? This I am sure will thrill at least the girls and, after all, we should please them first.

I am not familiar with the precedure, but there may be precedent by which to go. Would you let me know? May I add (what probably is known to you already) that you married a Mount Holyoke girl and that she is at present a trustee of the college. Would this be sufficient moral inducement to you and Mrs. Murrow to have dinner with Miss Lawson and myself afterwards?

Looking forward to your answer and with warmest regards,

Sincerely yours

Karl

Karl Loewenstein

KL:hs

Lowenwarter, Paul

September 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Loewenwarter:

Your letter of September 22 has been turned over to me for reply.

I am sorry to have to tell you that there are no openings available at the present time on the Murrow staff with no prospects of a turnover in the foreseeable future.

About the only suggestion I can make is that you get in touch with Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio here in New York.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Mr. Paul L. Loewenwarter
765 East 18th Street
Brooklyn 30, New York

R. C.

765 East 18th Street
Brooklyn 30, New York
September 22, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The emphasis in your news coverage for the Columbia Broadcasting System rests upon the idea of "news in depth". With this in mind, I believe that I might be of value as an addition to your staff in writing and producing capacities.

Just a month ago I returned to the United States from a six-month trip through the Far East, Middle East, Near East, and Europe, reporting for radio upon the conditions in each area. These reports, recorded abroad and aired in New York City over station WEVD, added to my personal knowledge of the Far East gained in eighteen months in news work with the Armed Forces Radio Service in Japan. This background in news and world events, and my familiarity with many of the places in which news is made, could prove to be assets to your organization.

Prior to my term of selective service, my experience included three years of writing and announcing duties with stations in Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton, Pennsylvania, and the completion of four years of work at Lehigh University leading to a degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration. A complete review of my experience, and an explanation of the work mentioned above, are included in the accompanying resume.

I would appreciate an opportunity to talk with you about the possibility of working with your organization. Within the next few days, I will telephone your office in the hope that you may find some time that will be most convenient for an interview.

Very truly yours,

Paul L. Loewenwarter

Paul L. Loewenwarter

Paul L. Loewenwarter
765 East 18th Street
Brooklyn 30, New York

GEdney 4-0182

RADIO EXPERIENCE

Correspondent

Reports from Tokyo, Hang Kong, Bangkok, Rangoon, Darjeeling, New Delhi, Harachi, Damascus, Beirut and Istanbul, describing foreign cities, personalities, customs, and politics for New York audience aired on "Manhattan Moods" Program, WEVD, New York.

Radio Roma

Writing and broadcasting of short sketches for international short-wave transmission to North America from Rome.

Armed Forces Radio Service

Writer-producer of "Around Your Town" for Far East Network Tokyo. News of Tokyo and Japan presented five nights weekly at 5:45. Gathered news, wrote all copy for quarter-hour show, arranged nightly interviews with personalities in Tokyo.

Interviewees:

James Michener; Dr. Selman Wakeman - Nobel Prize-winner for Medicine
General Sir Ouvry L. Roberts, British Military Council;
Dwight Cook, C.B.S.: Bill Traum, moderator of "Town Meeting of the Air";
Francis Cardinal Spellman; Mickey Rooney; William Holden; Margaret O'Brien;
Tony Lavelli; Joe Binks, of News of the World in London; Ballerina
Sonia Arova; United Nations and American Department of State visitors or
residents in Tokyo; E. O. Cooke, vice-president of Trans-World Airways;
Japanase Theatre, Government and Industry Figures; plus other personalities
in all fields.

Staff announcing duties, including presentation of popular, semi-popular and classical music; dramatic roles; news, sports and commercial announcements.

Additional writing of spot announcements, personality shows, plus network promotional and publicity material.

Personally broadcast sole radio coverage of Tokyo ceremonies following proclamation of Crown Prince Akihito as heir apparent to the throne of Japan.

WGPA, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Auxiliary announcer, 1947 to 1949, handling news writing, music shows, interviews, forums, remote special events.

WKAP, Allentown, Pennsylvania

Staff announcer in Spring of 1948, handling news and music programs.

WEEX, Easton, Pennsylvania

Full time staff member during Summer of 1948, part time during Fall of 1948 and Spring of 1949, handling classical and popular music shows, news (with writing of local news), interviews, and special events.

WLRN, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

A founder of station in Fall of 1946, Director of News and special events, Program Director, Assistant Station Manager, Station Manager, drama staff as director and producer, sports staff as play-by-play announcer for baseball and wrestling business staff as advertising solicitor and advisor to the accounting staff.

FILM DOCUMENTARY

Writer of promotional film for the Japanese National Railways.

Narrator for promotional documentary for the Japanese Tobacco Industry.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Eighteen months in Southern and Central Japan while serving with the Far East Network.

Return from Tokyo to New York via Hong Kong, Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Austria Italy, Switzerland, and France. Duration: six Months. Talks en route with local government press officials, economic and political authorities, and American and Foreign Embassy sources. Particular attention to agricultural affairs in India, and Prime Minister Nehru's five-year plan, Yugoslav communism, general American aid programs, and the work of the International Information Agency of the United States Department of State. Brief study of history, culture, and attitudes of peoples in each country.

Languages

Good comprehension of spoken and written French. Fair speaking ability.

Knowledge of Japanese pronunciation and simple grammar, with comprehension or ordinary words and phrases.

EDUCATION:

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration, June 1950. Courses concentrated in finance, accounting, business law, statistics, labor relations, industrial engineering economic theory, and international trade. Elective study in history, international relations, journalism, radio, dramatics and production, english, psychology, and French.

EDUCATION (Continued)

University Activities

Member of Student Government (elected by student body at large)
Board of Publications
National Students' Association--Delegate to 1949 national convention at University of Illinois
Inter-fraternity council
University Meeting Committee
Mustard and Cheese Dramatic Society
Brown and White Newspaper
Junior Honorary Society
Lehigh University Business Honorary Society
Foregn Policy Association
Citizens' Committee for the Hoover Report

MILITARY RECORD

Selective Service

Inducted February 5th, 1951. Assigned to Fort Totten, New York 526th AAA Battalion for basic training, Withdrawn from training in April 1951, for assignment as Information and Education specialist. Ordered to Far East Command in August 1951. Service with Far East Network in Kokura and Tokyo, Japan, until release from active duty on February 4, 1953, in Tokyo, with rank of Corporal/

Reserve Obligation

Member of unorganized reserve, Military District of New York, until February 4, 1958, as required by Selective Service Act.

Lowrie, Donald A.

September 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Lowrie:

I have your letter of June 2, enclosing your resume.

I regret to have to tell you that I have no post to offer you at the moment, but shall be glad to keep your application on hand for future reference.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donald A. Lowrie
1215 Fifth Avenue
New York 29, N. Y.

EBN:ml

DONALD A. LOWRIE
1215 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 29, NEW YORK

June 2, 1953.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Murrow:

As you may have heard, I returned last autumn from my European service and plan to enjoy living in my own country from now on. But this involves finding the right place to use my accumulated experience, which is outlined in the attached resumé.

I write to place my name on your list for eventual employment. Perhaps I should say that I do not expect to be asked to become co-director right off the bat, but in some other administrative post, on the research end, or in consultation about eastern Europe, I think I might be useful. Please ask for any further data you may desire in this connection.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Donald A. Lowrie

Donald A. Lowrie

Enclosure

...5 Fifth Avenue
New York 29, N.Y.

RESUME OF EXPERIENCE
of
DONALD A. LOWRIE

Tel: Enright 9-8447

SUMMARY

Over twenty-five years work in the United States and Europe (Russia, the Baltic States, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France) in responsible executive positions for the International Committee, YMCA, and the University of Paris. Thorough knowledge of European peoples, their attitudes and situations.

RECENT FUNCTIONS IN EUROPE

Senior Secretary for France - International Committee, YMCA, New York.

a. Director Russian Superior Technical Institute;
b. Director YMCA Press (largest European publishers of Russian books outside Russia);
c. Counsellor to Orthodox Theological Academy and liaison with Eastern Churches;

President of aid committees for Yugoslav students, for Czech and Rumanian refugees.

Chairman, Advisory Committee to the World Council of Churches on assistance to the Orthodox.

Chairman, Commission for a Modern Russian Translation of the New Testament.

Vice-president, "TICER" (organization of non-governmental agencies having consultative status with UNESCO).

FURTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE

Director United States House, Cité Universitaire, University of Paris.
A student center of 250 rooms with a program like that of International House in New York. Organized an annual American Prep-school "Month in Paris." 1933-40 and 1945-47

Wartime Service - 1939-47

a. Service to Czech and Polish armies in France;
b. Organizer and permanent Chairman of "Nimes Committee" co-ordinating work of 27 agencies in internment camps in Southern France.
c. Director, service to civilian internees in France and Switzerland. Complete cultural service (schools, orchestras, theatricals, libraries) for more than 60,000 internees and refugees. 3 colleges organized in Switzerland: 2 for American flyers, 1 for Soviet Russians.
d. Director of War Prisoners' Branch, U.S. Armed Forces Institute.
e. Co-director War Prisoners' Aid, Geneva, Switzerland.
f. President, American Relief for Czechoslovaks, in France, involving organizing farms to support 1500 refugees, and a children's home for 100 orphans.

Director "Studentsky Domov", Prague, Czechoslovakia. The largest international club for students in Europe at the time (1922-30) with 3000 members of 26 nationalities. Organized and managed frequent international conferences.

RESIDENCE AND TRAVEL ABROAD

Residence: France 1932-42 and 1945-52
Switzerland 1942-45
Yugoslavia 1930-32
Czechoslovakia 1922-30
Russia and the Baltic States 1916-22

Professional Travel: Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, Poland.

LANGUAGES

English, French, Russian, German - fluent use;
Czech and Serbo-Croat - reading knowledge, once spoken;
Reading knowledge of Bulgarian, Ukrainian, Slovene, Ruthenian, Polish.

WRITINGS AND TRANSLATIONS

"The Light of Russia" 1923
"Masaryk - Nation-Builder" 1930 (American, British, French, Swedish editions)
"United States House: The First Decade" 1950
Various articles for the religious press.

Translations: From the Russian - Berdyaev, "The Fate of Man in the Modern World," "The Realm of Spirit and the Realm of Caesar;" Bulgakoff, "The Orthodox Church."
From the German - Zankov, "The Eastern Orthodox Church."

EDUCATION

ScB. MusB. Phi Beta Kappa, Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio;
PhD. University of Prague;
Honorary Degrees: LL.D., ThD.;
Member, Orthodox Theological Academy, Paris.

PERSONAL DATA

Born Chatham, Ohio 1889. Married. No children.

PROFESSIONAL RECORD RECAPITULATED

Executive Representative for International Committee, YMCA, New York 1916-33 and 1939-52
General Secretary, Moscow, Odessa, Archangel, Russia - 1916-19
Baltic States, Poland, Germany. Two missions to USSR: Nansen Commission and American Relief Administration. 1919-22
Director "Studentsky Domov", Prague, Czechoslovakia. 1922-30
Director Student Section, YMCA, Belgrad, Yugoslavia. 1930-32
Service with Czech and Polish armies in France. War Prisoners' Aid and Refugee Service in France and Switzerland. 1939-46
Representative in France. 1946-52

Director United States House, Cité Universitaire of the University of Paris, whose Rector is President of the Board.

Lucas, Scott W.

April 9, 1952

Dear Scott:

Please forgive this belated reply to yours of February 12. I have been buried and things got lost in the shuffle.

You are a most thoughtful guy; I do indeed appreciate your sending me the booklet in memory of Steve.

I hope we can get that game of golf soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Scott W. Lucas
LUCAS and THOMAS
605 Southern Building
Washington 5, D.C.

mic

LAW OFFICES
LUCAS AND THOMAS
605 SOUTHERN BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
STERLING 3411

SCOTT W. LUCAS
CHARLES A. THOMAS
DONALD H. SANBORN
KENNETH H. LEMMER
ALLEN T. LUCAS
JACK ARNOLD WELFELD
MORRIS MILLER

ILLINOIS OFFICES:
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 4
MYERS BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD

February 12, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

At the 38th Semi-Annual Meeting of the Homer Cummings Golf Tournament held at the Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, North Carolina, in October last, special tributes were paid to the memory of Stephen T. Early.

Thereafter it was unanimously decided by those in attendance that a booklet containing the tributes and various photographs should be prepared as a memorial to Steve.

Because of your friendship for Steve, I thought you would like to have a copy of same.

With every good wish, I am

Yours very sincerely,

SCOTT W. LUCAS

SWL:bjd

As Commentator, enjoy your down to earth broadcasts — How about a game of golf the next time you are in the City?

McCann, K.

JANUARY 17, 1952

PRESIDENT KEVIN MCCANN
DEFIANCE COLLEGE
DEFIANCE, OHIO

EXPLORING FURTHER. WILL ADVISE. REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-28-09

DEFIANCE COLLEGE
DEFIANCE, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

no a

January 14, 1952

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note which arrived while I was in Washington for the Association of American Colleges meeting and was relayed to me by my wife over the phone.

Is there any chance that an Eisenhower motif might be a gimmick to get us a TV spot? Washington phoned me this morning that the General wants me to fly over January 23rd and will hold a plane for me if I can make it by that date. I would return here in time to start the Choir tour on February 6th, returning to France when the tour is ended. On a TV spot, with the Choir, I could do an Eisenhower impression from the standpoint of the former assistant turned college president in the heart of Taftland. The Choir, of course, could do Eisenhower's favorite hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light".

Is there anything to this idea?

Sincerely,

Kevin McCann

Kevin McCann

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

McCann, Kevin

January 11, 1952

Dear Kevin:

I regret to report that I struck out in my own shop on the choir. Enclosed is a memo from our vice president in charge of television programs. I am now pursuing the matter elsewhere and will communicate with you further.

As ever yours,

President Kevin McCann
Defiance College
Defiance, Ohio

McCann, Kevin

January 2, 1952

Dear Kevin:

Thanks for the dope on the choir. I am beating the bushes and will make you a signal soonest.

As ever,

President Kevin McCann
Defiance College
Defiance, Ohio

Sent memo to H. Robinson with the letter from McCann.

F. 565

System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: H. ROBINSON

FROM: E. R. MURROW

January 2, 1952

Attached from Ewvin McCann who used to be Eisenhower's right hand and probably will be again. I thought some of your boys might be able to find a sustaining spot for a grass roots choir. Could you have someone let me know so I can inform McCann.

E.R.M.

DEFIANCE COLLEGE
DEFIANCE, OHIO
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 27, 1951

Dear Ed:

On Monday when I was to write you about the Defiance College Choir I had to be in Michigan where our younger son is seriously ill in the Dearborn Veterans' Hospital. We return there tomorrow to talk with the medics and I shall mail this letter from Detroit.

The choir leaves here February 6, sings in Toledo that evening; in Conneaut, Ohio, the next; Baldwinsville, New York, the 8th, and Bronxville, the 10th. Thereafter, it will be in New England, winding up outside Boston on February 18. According to present plans, the stay in the New York City area will run from Saturday evening, the 9th, through Monday, the 11th. I will be along on the tour for a short talk during the intermissions -- on the shape of Defiance, America and Eisenhower. So that I may have up-to-date material, I'll probably fly to France some time in the next two weeks.

There are forty-four in the choir, all of them photogenic in a clean-cut country way, particularly in their crimson robes with cream-colored stoles. The director, George Arkebauer, is a TV find so far as face, hair-do and manner are concerned. Into the bargain, he is a perfectionist about music and the choir will be as close to perfect as he can make it. I enclose the repertoire they will use on the tour.

If you can land them a TV spot at any time, but especially during the two days in New York, I will be very grateful and the tour, I am sure, will be a success in every way.

Sincerely,

Kevin McCann

Kevin McCann

DEFIANCE COLLEGE
DEFIANCE, OHIO
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Defiance College Choir Concert Numbers

O Sing Unto the Lord - Hassler
Adoramus te, Christe - Rosselli
Bless the Lord - Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
A Joyous Christmas Song - Gevaert
O Sacred Head - Christiansen
I Wonder As I Wander - Niles
O Jesus, Grant Me Hope - Franck-Stein
The First Christmas Candle - Olds
Tantum Ergo, No. 10 - Gluck (Humming)
How They So Softly Rest - Willan
Hospodi Pomilui - Lvovsky-Lamont
The Vesper Hymn - Stevenson
Beautiful Savior - Christiansen
The Holly and the Ivy - Boughton
Carol of the Bells - Leontovich-Wilhousky

Hymns

Faith of Our Fathers - Walton
Now the Day is Over - Barnby
Dear Lord and Father - Maker

Secular

We All Have Colds - Strickling
Cindy - Old Dance Tune - Wilson
Peter, Peter - Nursery Rhyme

Defiance Alma Mater

NO. WDS.	CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
				CBS WASHINGTON	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

McCarthy, Rhea

Main 465

19091
0292.

COMMEMORATIVE TELEGRAPH BLANK
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES
WASHINGTON D.C.

APRIL 17, 1953

MISS RHEA MCCARTY
DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLICITY COMMISSION
21 WEST BROAD STREET
COLUMBUS 15, OHIO

TERRIBLY SORRY BUT FULL SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS WILL PREVENT ME FROM SEEING YOU

APRIL 24.

E.R.MURTOW

D:

There is really little, or nothing, I can add to the attached. When she called I listened for a while then told her it would probably be best to write, and I wouldn't tell Murrow until we heard from her. She rambled on & on & it was really too much for my feeble brain. Actually after reading her letter she said exactly the same thing - I'm really not sure how she wants Murrow to be involved except perhaps a special broadcast as she mentions. The only thing I can add is that Ed Sullivan (a very "dear" friend of hers) suggested she contact Murrow.

N.

STATE OF OHIO
DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLICITY COMMISSION

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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JAMES W. ROGERS
HAMERSVILLE, OHIO

EMERSON V. WOOD
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO

April 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Our dear Ed Murrow:

Last week while I was in New York I called for a personal conference with you. However, since you were out of the city your secretary, Nancy Cemmarota, was most gracious in taking my message for you by noting highlights regarding the matter which I would like the opportunity of discussing with you personally.

rec'd.

Under separate cover, we are sending you copies of our current brochures and would like to call your attention especially to "This is Ohio", pages 11-19, which emphasize Ohio's contribution to the people throughout the World and Nation.

In my experience of network broadcasting at home and abroad, I realize how carefully you must select your semi-documentary subject material in order to maintain good public relations across the Nation. Therefore, before I talk with you concerning the very unusual and pertinent material available for a special broadcast on Ohio this year, I would like to point out to you these significant facts, namely: following Ohio's Sesquicentennial Year in 1953 there will be no other Sesquicentennials in the United States for approximately ten years; furthermore, Ohio, as the gateway to the Northwest Territory, is geographically located at the hub of the wheel--more than 75% of the Nation's population live within a radius of 500 miles from Ohio's Capital which means more personal interest to a large percentage of your broadcast audience; what's more, Ohio's impressive parade of notable native sons and daughters (including such leaders as Kettering,

Wilson, Rickenbacher, Thurber and many other famous persons now in theatrical, broadcasting, literary and art fields as well as outstanding industrialists, etc.) afford a wealth of human interest material for semi-documentary broadcasts.

On Friday of this week I will be at Louis Bromfield's Malabar Farm to make definite plans for some very special Sesquicentennial events of nation-wide interest. Immediately following this, I shall fly to Washington, Boston, arriving New York Thursday evening, April 23. Will you please confirm by wire or phone to my office, before April 18, an appointment for me to see you personally in New York at your convenience Thursday evening, April 23, or Friday, April 24? Within 20 minutes we can discuss the highlights most pertinent to our mutual interest.

May we anticipate hearing from you soon?

Our best wishes to you for success in 1953--Ohio's Sesquicentennial Year.

Sincerely,

Rhea McCarty

Rhea McCarty
Executive Secretary

RM:je

McDonald Wally

August 6, 1952

Dear Wally:

Many thanks for your note. It was good to hear from you again.

I am about to take off for a month's holiday and at the moment do not know whether I will make it out to the West Coast.

I don't know of a thing that is available but will keep my ears to the ground and give you a shout should something turn up.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Wally MacDonald
301 University Building
Seattle 1, Washington

mic

Wally MacDONALD ..... Theatrical Agency

AFFILIATES: HOLLYWOOD - CHICAGO - NEW YORK - SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONE MUtual 0390
301 UNIVERSITY BUILDING
SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

Thanks

Edward R. Murrow
CBS New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Can book you for two weeks on this western salmon circuit, currently playing one-nighters in all of the better-known cities such as Clallam, Pysht, Tyee, Sequim and Hoh. Talent not a necessary factor, but must have tux and be willing to travel....

Now that you have turned me down, I will sell my agency and therefore here I am available. Qualifications? Nothing!!! Six years University of Washington Radio and Television, 2½ years show business production and willing to change name to Max. I can get personal references from a Lapush Indian if they are required. Am 30 years old now, and you should know it; I have the grey hairs to prove it.

I have been watching your TV show lately, and because I am such an ardent fan of yours, I must tell you this---and it hurts me very much to do so---but one of those camera men must go!!! I don't know what it is exactly, but there is something wrong; maybe it's just that he is working.

Seriously, though, Ed, if you ever hear of something that would be interesting to a guy with no talent, I would appreciate it no end. I hope that you and your family are all in the best of health. My father and mother send their best to you and wish that you would spend a fishing week-end on the Soleduck with them sometime in the future.

With kindest regards,

Wally

P.S. If you don't answer me, I'll tell Art Baker you used to be my baby-sitter.

McMahon, B.
Fan

April 12, 1949

Senator Brien McMahon
Chairman
Joint Committee on Atomic
Energy
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator McMahon:

I am deeply grateful for your thoughtfulness in writing me. Your comments on the March 30th script are more helpful than you can know.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon at Burning Tree. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

C O P Y

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

April 1, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have before me a transcript of your remarks over the CBS Network at 7:45 p.m. on March 30, regarding my position on the subject of atomic secrecy.

I would just like you to know that since I first brought up the subject in a speech in Detroit on January 31, I have not seen a clearer or more accurate explanation of my position than yours. Many commentators and editorial writers immediately jumped to the conclusion that I was advocating disclosure of the size of our atomic bomb stockpile. Of course, what I have been urging is that the whole subject be studied so that the American people can make a wise decision with their eyes open.

Thank you for your fairness and please let me know if I can ever be of any help to you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Brien McMahon

Chairman

(original to Wheelock 4/12/49)

McMahon, Brien

N, CONN.
SSELL, GA.
SON, COLO.
Y, TEX.
DINGS, MD.
KENLOOPER, IOWA
NDENBERG, MICH.
LLIKIN, COLO.
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Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

(CREATED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 585, 79TH CONGRESS)

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APR 13 1949
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485 Madison Avenue
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Sincerely yours,

Brien McMahon

Chairman

NOTED

APR 26 1949

H. F. J.

McPhee, Hunt

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TELEPHONE ANgelus 1-0338

3-8-53

Dear Ed:

After everything else - now News Week, a copy of which will become part of my permanent records. My God, if only you could play golf.

Congratulations - all I could possibly add would be, continued good health and good luck.

Best personal regards to you, Janet and Casey.

Sincerely

Hunt McPhee

McPhee H

SPRING PACKING CORPORATION Industrial Division
332 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS
Phone: WEBster 9-0470

4-19-52

Dear Ed-

Since you are getting requests to feature your "commercials," the program must be going swell.

This piece is prompted by the fact that tonight, we caught your show, broadcast, piece or whatever you call it, at the new time, 8:30 p.m. here on the coast. Previously we "gathered" from your letter and we certainly feared the worst. However I must report that this show was excellent, astonishingly so, if it was part of film.

You do get around - It goes a mile from Sam Goldwyn's to Shape and back to Omaha, and as viewed tonight, considerable water has gone over the dam since I last saw you. Somewhere it says I am now Western Sales Manager,

headquarters Los Angeles, residence
2315 East Mountain, Pasadena
California. More important is that
I finally made it back to God's
country, the west coast. So if you
come out again, the latch is open
and a 'noggin' is on the hob hearth.
In matching you may recall shows
I recognize the manner of
your acquaintance that you
have met most of them. One name
is missing unlikely, [illegible]
what has happened to Harry?
When and if you have time, drop me
a note and please let me know
if you are coming this way.
Best personal regards

Sincerely

McPhee

2315 E. Mountain
Pasadena 7 California

McPhee

Masden, Cecil

October 2, 1953

Dear Cecil:

Many thanks for sending me the photographs taken in the studio on June 1. I am delighted to have a souvenir of so pleasant an occasion.

I have no idea when I am likely to be in London again, but look forward to seeing you when I will get there.

Best regards.

As ever,

Mr. Cecil Madden
Television Service
Lime Grove Studios
Shepherds Bush
London, W. 12, England

EEN:ml

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Head Office: Broadcasting House, London, W.1
Television Service, Lime Grove Studios, Shepherds Bush,
London, W.12
TELEPHONE: SHEPHERDS BUSH 1244 TELEGRAMS & CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

Hd

(MADDEN)

2. SALUTE FROM THE NEW WORLD.
Monday, 1st June, 1953. 8.45-9
Producer Andrew Miller Jones.

Edward R. Murrow with General
for a few minutes on America's

.45-9.15p.m.

3.

leur Cowles, one of Eisenhower'
nation, speaks about America's

B B C
COPYR

Malin, Patrick M

January 30, 1951

Dear Mr. Malin:

Thank you for your letter of the 17th. I am flattered to be asked to serve as a judge for the college radio programs contest and sincerely regret that I am unable to do it. The fact of the matter is that since coming back from Korea, I have been under doctor's orders not to undertake any extra-curricular activities and I just have no choice.

I have been laid low with a particularly stubborn cold for the last few weeks and must now take a week off. I'm sorry I have been unable to return your telephone call before leaving; perhaps we can talk when I return.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Patrick Murphy Malin
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

(Dictated by Mr. Murrow, 1/26, and signed in his absence)

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Alan Reitman, *Public Relations Director*
Jeffrey E. Fuller, *Membership Director*

January 17, 1951

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. ~~Murrow:~~

One phase of the American Civil Liberties Union's recent celebration of Bill of Rights Day was a contest of radio programs prepared on civil liberties themes by college radio groups. The contest was conducted in cooperation with the ~~National Association~~ of Education Broadcasters, through the assistance of Seymour Seigel, head of the Municipal Broadcasting System here in New York. We have received five programs from colleges in various parts of the country, and are now planning to judge them.

Because of your eminent position in the radio field and your interest in civil liberties, I am writing to ask whether you would be one of the judges in this contest. The programs would be played at an hour convenient to all the judges, who would choose the winning program. I think that not more than two and one-half hours of your time would be involved.

I realize how pressed you are for time, but earnestly hope that you will be able to accept this invitation. If you agree to be a judge, would you let me know what time of day, and which day of the week, would be most convenient for you to meet with the other judges?

Sincerely yours,

Patrick M. Malin

Patrick Murphy Malin
Executive Director

Incorporated — Founded 1920

Malsin, Raphael

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Malsin:

Thank you for your letter inviting me to serve as one of the judges on the Lane Bryant Award Committee for 1953.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I cannot accept, because it is impossible at this time for me to predict where I shall be or what I shall be doing in July 1954, which apparently is the time at which my attention would be required. I usually spend the summer traveling and could not guarantee that the summaries you propose to mail would reach me.

Thank you again for your invitation. I am sorry I cannot do as you ask.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raphael Malsin
President
Lane Bryant Annual Award
465 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

ERM:ml

LANE BRYANT ANNUAL AWARD

For Volunteer Service to the Community

465 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

September 22, 1953

The 1952 Award Committee

l S. Buck
thor

y Ellen Chase
fessor of English
ith College

ge V. Denny, Jr.
nder of America's
wn Meeting of the Air

n Edman
nsonian Professor of
ilosophy of Columbia University

s Kefauver
mber of the United States
nate

Committee Advisor

Robert K. Merton
sociate Director
reau of Applied Social Research
lumbia University, New York City

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Five years ago, Lane Bryant instituted an Annual Award of One Thousand Dollars to be given to a person and an organization which, on a volunteer basis, rendered an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the home and the community. The judges who selected the recipient of the 1952 Annual Award are listed on the left.

The 1951 Award Committee consisted of the Following people:

Oveta Culp Hobby, Walter H. Annenberg,
Emanuel Celler, William O. Douglas,
Joseph C. Grew, Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd
Thomas J. Watson Jr.

The Award Committee for 1950 was:

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Paul H. Douglas,
Mrs. Hiram Cole H oughton,
Dr. Mary Fisher Langmuir,
Honorable Ruth Bryan Rohde.

On Thursday, November 12, 1953, the Fifth Lane Bryant Annual Award will be presented at a luncheon at the Hotel Plaza in New York. The recipient of the award will be the Citizens of the Village of Brookfield, Brookfield Illinois. The individual recipient of the award will be Henry Clinton Eva, of the Bronx, New York.

THE 1951 AWARD COMMITTEE

Walter H. Annenberg
Editor and Publisher
The Philadelphia Inquirer

Joseph C. Grew
Former *Ambassador* to Turkey and to Japan, Twice Former *Under Secretary of State*

Emanuel Celler
Member of the United States House of Representatives and *Chairman* of the Judiciary Committee

Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd
Lyricist and Producer

William O. Douglas
Associate Justice,
Supreme Court of the United States

Oveta Culp Hobby
Executive Vice President,
The Houston Post

Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Executive Vice President
International Business Machines Corp.

RECIPIENT OF 1951 AWARD

The Association for the Education of the Mentally Handicapped Child, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Baker's Dozen, Inc., Washington, D. C.
The Coconut Grove Citizens' Committee, Miami, Florida

THE 1950 AWARD COMMITTEE

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Director, Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, United Nations, New York

Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs
Red Oak, Iowa

Paul H. Douglas
United States Senator of Illinois
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Mary Fisher Langmuir
President, Child Study Association of America
Poughkeepsie, New York

Honorable Ruth Bryan Rohde, New York City

RECIPIENT OF 1950 AWARD

The Catholic Interracial Council, Wilmington, Delaware

HONORABLE MENTIONS

The Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference
Chicago, Illinois

Reverend R. Norman Hughes
Bay City, Michigan

The Citizens' Committee on Children of N.Y.C., Inc.
New York City

The Fountain House Foundation, Inc.
New York City

THE 1949 AWARD COMMITTEE

Miss Margaret Clapp
President, Wellesley College
Wellesley, Massachusetts

Mark A. McCloskey
Director, Division of Communit
Education, Board of Education,

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy
President, National Conference of Christians and Jews, N.Y.C.

Dr. Karl Menninger
General Director, Education De
Menninger Foundation, Topeka,

Dr. John A. Lapp
President, Citizens Schools Committee
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Ogden Reid
President, New York Herald Trib
New York City

Dr. Harold Taylor
President, Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville, New York

RECIPIENT OF 1949 AWARD

The League of Woman Voters, Des Moines, Iowa

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Greater Washington AVC Clubhouse, Washington, D.C.
Community Welfare Council of Huntington, Inc., Huntington, West Vir

THE 1948 AWARD COMMITTEE

Dr. Carl Binger
Psychiatrist and Author
New York

Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D.C.

Miss Sarah G. Blanding
President, Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. Bryn Hovde
President, New School for Social Research, New York

Dr. Daniel E. Poling
Chaplain of the Chapel of the Four Chaplains, Philadelphia

RECIPIENT OF 1948 AWARD

Citizens Schools Committee
Chicago, Illinois

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Karamu House
Cleveland, Ohio

American Veterans Committee
Montclair, New Jersey

Students of Wilmington College
Wilmington, Ohio

Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards
Denver, Colorado

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465 Fifth Avenue
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Robert K. Merton
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reau of Applied Social Research
lumbia University, New York City

The enclosed booklet will inform you of the recipient of the Award for 1951 and those who received honorable mention.

This Award is presented by Lane Bryant in the belief that it will encourage volunteer participation in community life, and focus public interest on the constructive aspects of volunteer efforts among our citizens.

We are now in the process of inviting five progressive minded, distinguished citizens to serve as the Award Committee for 1953. We hope that you will consent to be one of these judges.

The work does not require your presence at any time. The screening of nominees will be done this year, as was done in previous years under the direction of Dr. Merton of the Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research. Brief summeries will be sent to you in the early part of July 1954, and your ballot will be submitted by mail to Dr. Merton.

We would be honored if you would be a member of our Award Committee. Because I know of your interest in the purposes behind our Award, I feel that your judgment will be of inestimable assistance in the selection of the proper recipient.

May we have the privilege of your acceptance?

Very truly yours,

Raphael Malsin

Raphael Malsin
President
Lane Bryant

THE 1951 AWARD COMMITTEE

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Poughkeepsie, New York

Honorable Ruth Bryan Rohde, New York City

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HONORABLE MENTIONS

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Chicago, Illinois

Reverend R. Norman Hughes
Bay City, Michigan

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New York City

The Fountain House Foundation, Inc.
New York City

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Wellesley, Massachusetts

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Director, Division of Community Education, Board of Education,

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy
President, National Conference of Christians and Jews, N.Y.C.

Dr. Karl Menninger
General Director, Education Dep
Menninger Foundation, Topeka,

Dr. John A. Lapp
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RECIPIENT OF 1948 AWARD

Citizens Schools Committee
Chicago, Illinois

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Karamu House
Cleveland, Ohio

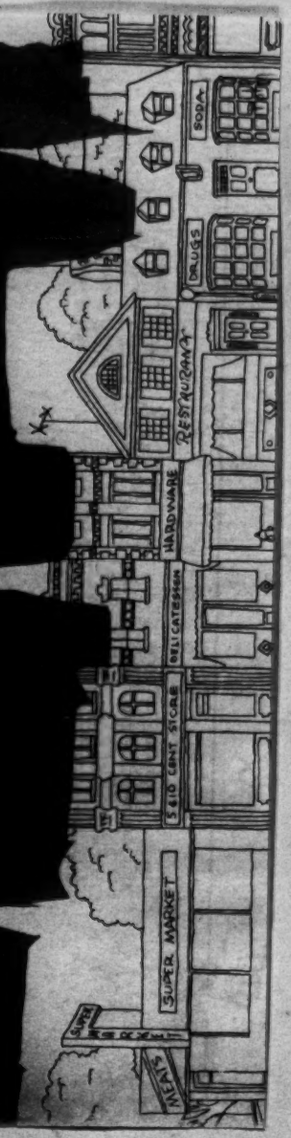
American Veterans Committee
Montclair, New Jersey

Students of Wilmington College
Wilmington, Ohio

Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards
Denver, Colorado

for 1951

presenting the



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Chicago, Illinois

Mark A. McCloskey
Director, Division of Community
Education, Board of Education, N.Y.C.

Dr. Karl Menninger
General Director, Education Dept.
Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas

Mrs. Ogden Reid
President, New York Herald Tribune
New York City

Dr. Harold Taylor
President, Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville, New York

RECIPIENT OF 1949 AWARD

The League of Woman Voters, Des Moines, Iowa

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Greater Washington AVC Clubhouse, Washington, D.C.

Community Welfare Council of Huntington, Inc., Huntington, West Virginia

THE 1948 AWARD COMMITTEE

Dr. Carl Binger
Psychiatrist and Author
New York

Miss Sarah G. Blanding
President, Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
President, General Federation
of Women's Clubs, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Bryn Hovde
President, New School for
Social Research, New York

Dr. Daniel E. Poling
Chaplain of the Chapel of
the Four Chaplains, Philadelphia

RECIPIENT OF 1948 AWARD

Citizens Schools Committee
Chicago, Illinois

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Karamu House
Cleveland, Ohio

Students of Wilmington College
Wilmington, Ohio

American Veterans Committee
Montclair, New Jersey

Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards
Denver, Colorado

THE FOURTH LANE BRYANT ANNUAL AWARD

Presented at the
HOTEL PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY
NOVEMBER 17th, 1952

Established in 1948

To inspire and encourage voluntary participation in efforts that benefit the American home and community life.

As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, the world is no more secure than the communities that compose it.

Communities, we take it, are the basis of our society. Individuals may achieve position of power, but their real greatness—as the world measures it—is not the dollars they accumulate, the factories they build, the institutions they head . . . but in the good they do for the communities they serve.

In this belief, the Lane Bryant Annual Award for outstanding service to the community was founded in 1948.

Lane Bryant believes that any individual or organization whose efforts have contributed significantly to the strength of the community and the collective happiness and health of its families—has by the same token added to the security of America and the welfare of the world.

THE 195

Walter H. Annenberg
Editor and Publisher, The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Emanuel Celler
Member of the United States House of Representatives and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

William O. Douglas
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States.

Joseph
Former Am
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Twice For
Secretary o

SELEC

THE ASSOCIATION FO
OF THE MENTALLY H
Milwaukee,
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LANE BRYANT ANNU
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Association For The Education Of The Mentally Handicapped Child officers for 1951-52. Left to right: Seated—Hilbert A. Andres, treasurer, Mrs. William F. King, president, Fred J. Ehrlichman, vice-president. Standing—Mrs. Richard J. Metrey, director, Philip Rogers, director, Fillmore C. Laun, director, George F. Wax, director.

The problem of the mentally retarded child is one of considerable magnitude throughout the nation, both from the standpoint of the large number of children who, in some respect, have less than normal mental ability and from the standpoint of the general lack of facilities for the care and training of these children—a deficiency which has been noted by numerous experts in this field.

The Association For The Education Of The Mentally Handicapped Child of Milwaukee, Wisconsin is a group of parents who organized an effective program to do for their own children—and for others—what none of them would have been able to do singly, and what no agency, public or private, was doing in their area.

Grew
ador to
Japan,
Under
te.

Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd
Lyricist and Producer

Oveta Culp Hobby
Executive Vice President, The Houston Post.

Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Executive Vice President, International Business Machines Corp.

...S...

THE EDUCATION
...NDICAPPED CHILD
...sconsin
...*the*
...AWARD FOR 1951
...*d Dollars*

This organization launched a successful threefold attack upon the problem. Their first concern was to secure proper education for these children, primarily those in the range of IQ's between 35 and 50.* The education of the child was broadly conceived, covering his social as well as intellectual development, and to this end they organized and maintained a school financed by themselves and charging only minimal fees. This school, staffed by personnel specially trained for work with handicapped children and utilizing the services of an advisory committee composed of professional men and women from the fields of education and psychology, not only offered standard educational opportunities for mentally retarded children but developed new methods and procedures of their own. It also established a successful program of recreation and social development for these heretofore neglected children. Children attending this school have made significant advances in developing a measure of self-sufficiency not usually present in those of less than average mental ability. The success of this pioneering gave visible proof that these children needed education and could be educated. The Association was thus able to convince the school board in their community to inaugurate special classes for retarded children in the public schools and to convince the state legislature that the financial support of public education should include provision for these children.

Apart from what it has done directly for the children themselves, this organization has helped parents to understand their children, the problem of the relation of these children to themselves and to other children in the family, and the necessity for a healthier attitude of acceptance of the child's condition. They have also accomplished much in leading the community to an understanding of the children and their needs. They have, finally, taken active part in helping to found a national group with the same aims and have been of assistance to similar groups in other communities.

The efforts of the Association For The Education Of The Mentally Handicapped Child have been original, effective and have filled a definite community need by utilizing local resources and achieving actual "grass roots" participation.

**The average I. Q. is 100. These children rank in the lowest 3%*

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Members of Baker's Dozen, Inc. receive citation as the "Women of the Year" presented to them by Zeta Phi Beta Sorority. Left to right standing: Miss Edith Lyons makes presentation to Mrs. Ruth Spencer, president of the group. Others are Mesdames Beatrice Johnson, Mignon Johnson, Irma Smith, Flaxie Brooks, Dorthea Stewart and Lucille Roberts. Seated left to right: Miss Sarah Irving, Miss Beatrice Black, Mesdames Carol Parris, Hazel Adams and June Hackney.

The efforts of Baker's Dozen, Inc., a group of thirteen Negro women are directed toward providing a healthy and constructive recreational and social program for the youth of a large area in mid-city Washington. This section has poor housing, families of low-income, severely limited play area for younger children and virtually no facilities for teen-agers. At first, Baker's Dozen sponsored activities such as dances, coed teen canteens, community sings, choral groups, teen-age clubs, etc. Later, a Youth Center was opened complete with a library, a crafts room. a lounge, separate rooms for small group activities, a snack bar and a large yard for outdoor activities. The funds for this entire program were contributed or raised by members of Baker's Dozen whose work has secured the approval and support of a large number of people, both white and Negro. The group gives help to the young people in matters ranging from school work and vocational guidance to advice about personal grooming. Emphasis has been placed on giving the teen-agers a sense of participation and fostering the development of self-sufficiency rather than directing things from the top. The young people are given a chance to learn new and constructive outlets for their leisure time activity.

Members of Board of Coconut Grove Citizens' Committee: Left to right: Preston Cole, Arthur Baker, Mrs. Edwin J. Mairs, William Gibbs, Melvin Jackson, Marshall Pollard, Mrs. Leland Baldwin, Mrs. William Halstead, Mrs. Vladimir Virrick. Foreground: Father Theo. B. Gibson.

The Coconut Grove Citizens' Committee is made up of both white and Negro residents of that area in Miami, Florida. These citizens banded together and persuaded city officials to investigate the deteriorated conditions in the Coconut Grove community. As a result of such investigation the municipal authorities introduced many changes including: A public water system, an efficient system of refuse disposal, improved police protection, repair of school buildings, Health Department action to supervise installation of proper sanitation equipment and the eradication of pests, passage of a new sanitation ordinance and a rezoning ordinance that would protect these gains. All this met with great resistance, but the committee carried the fight directly to the voters by placing the rezoning ordinance on the ballot when the council refused to pass it. The committee also set in operation other voluntary services such as a free legal assistance division, a non-profit day nursery for working Negro mothers, a private loan fund for low-income residents to enable them to install sanitary facilities in their houses and a number of recreation programs for children. This committee has activated enthusiastic bi-racial participation by people of many socal and economic levels. Also, together with the material improvement of their living area the morale and political participation of Negro citizens of the Coconut Grove section of Miami have greatly improved.

"I like the whole idea of this Lane Bryant Annual Award for volunteer service to the Community . . . Let me tell you why . . . The Award Committee has gone beyond social work and here is what I like to see . . . The work of the winner here today is especially pleasing to hear about and honor . . . It is entirely appropriate that the award in this field of religion should be won, in the opinion of this distinguished jury, by a religious group whose motive is the application of the principles in which it believes to the puzzling problems of every day life. Surely this is a fertile field in which to turn loose the love of God and its healing powers."

(Excerpt from the address made by Charles P. Taft at the Third Lane Bryant Annual Award Luncheon, December 17, 1951.)

Charles P. Taft
Leading tax and trial lawyer, labor consultant and housing expert.

Raphael Malsin, President of Lane Bryant, Inc. presents 1950 Lane Bryant Annual Award plaque to representative of the Catholic Interracial Council of Delaware, Major William Duffy, Jr. who was first president of this group. Watching the presentation are Miss Mary Elizabeth Power, president of the Council during 1950 and Charles P. Taft, guest speaker.

Over 300 leaders in social welfare, civic, educational, business and publishing fields attended the Third Lane Bryant Annual Award luncheon held at the Hotel Plaza on December 17, 1951.

Lane Bryant receives hundreds of nominations for its Annual Award from people throughout the United States. In the early spring of each year, nominations received for recognition of work performed the previous year are turned over to the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University. Here, Dr. Robert K. Merton, Associate Director, supervises an extensive investigation and screening of all nominations,—a time consuming project of about five months. Upon completion of screening procedures, a group of finalists considered most worthy of the Award are selected from the original nominees. Acting as the Award Committee Advisor, Dr. Merton sends each member of the current committee a detailed report on these candidates for the Award. The final choice of the winner of the One Thousand Dollar Award and the selection of those deserving honorable mention rests entirely upon the decision of these contest judges, who are prominent citizens invited to participate because of their interest in furthering community progress.

Candidates for the Lane Bryant Annual Award are nominated by friends or others in the community who know of their activities. The rules of the contest require that the nominations be submitted on official nomination forms and that the summary of the candidate's activities and contributions not exceed 200 words. However, additional supporting materials such as editorials, pamphlets, brochures, etc. are not prohibited. The initial evaluation of nominees is based primarily on the evidence supplied in the nominations. The Award is given to the individual or the organization judged to have made the most significant contribution to community living.

Someone is working to make your community a better place in which to live . . . to make the families in it happier and healthier. . . . Any individual or organization whose non-remunerated efforts have been of outstanding civic usefulness, is eligible to be nominated for the Lane Bryant Annual Award for work performed during the year 1952.

Write for information and nomination blanks to:
Lane Bryant Annual Award, 465 Fifth Avenue, New York City 17, N. Y.

The 1952 Award Committee Will Include:
PEARL S. BUCK, MARY ELLEN CHASE, GEORGE V. DENNY, JR.
DR. IRWIN EDMAN, SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER

Mandell, Danny

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WUX LOS ANGELES CALIF DEC 3 331P

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR NICE WIRE. YOU ARE MORE THAN KIND.

BEST REGARDS

DANNY MANDELL

711P..

DECEMBER 3, 1952

N.C.A. Cutter

DANNY MANDELL
SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRODUCTIONS
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

I HAVE SEE IT. IT'S MAGNIFICENT. YOU'RE A GENIUS REPEAT GENIUS.

KINDEST REGARDS

ED MURROW

2-43-7

Manning, Eleanor

October 7, 1953

Dear Miss Manning:

Many thanks for your letter of October 6 and the copy of the October 5 issue of BROADCASTING-TELECASTING, which I am glad to have. I also liked that interesting little brochure with its "word for the day".

I am glad that in addition to SEE IT NOW, you also liked the first PERSON TO PERSON. It's an intriguing show to do and I hope you will continue to enjoy it.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Eleanor R. Manning
Sales Service Manager
BROADCASTING-TELECASTING
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

ERM:ml

BROADCASTING
TELECASTING
The Newsweekly of Radio and Television

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS:
WASHINGTON, D. C.

444 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLaza 5-8354

ELEANOR MANNING

October 6, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A couple of weeks ago I was in Pittsburgh, calling on the steel and oil executives there. Needless to say, your Alcoa program, "See it Now" was proudly mentioned at Alcoa and, in fact, all of the executives with whom I talked were most enthusiastic about the outstanding job you are doing.

During my four and a half years with BROADCASTING-TELECASTING, I have been specializing in the public relations and institutional accounts, which use our magazine to reach the radio and television stations throughout the country.

One of my clients is the Oil Industry Information Committee of the American Petroleum Institute. Yesterday morning, when I opened our October 5th issue, I was perfectly delighted with their current ad, "They Even Put Waste to Work..." featuring your interview with five well-known oilmen. Enclosed is an extra copy of this October 5th issue of BROADCASTING-TELECASTING for your personal files. The API ad is on Pages 54-55. Although we have had many excellent public relations messages throughout the years, I am inclined to feel this is one of the best to date.

KC
Please save for me Dm.

I think you may be interested in seeing the enclosed brochure, "A good reputation is more valuable than money" which lists the 34 companies and associations who are using BROADCASTING-TELECASTING with their institutional space.

Your "See it Now" program is a must for me. I caught your first "Person to Person" show last Friday evening, which I also enjoyed. (During my Kudner Agency days I worked with Leopold Stokowski on the GM Symphony of the Air.)

This note is really a "thank you" letter to tell you again you are a credit to the radio-television profession. As a matter of fact, your fine work helps me do a better job of selling the leading companies and associations of this country on the value of radio-television news.

Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

Eleanor R. Manning

Eleanor R. Manning
Sales Service Manager

Marffy, Thomas

October 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Marffy:

I am sorry to have missed your calls this afternoon; the day has been more than hectic.

In any case, I have gone over Mr. Murrow's calendar with him, and he asks whether it would be convenient for you to come in to see him on ~~Wednesday, November 11, at 3:15~~. He is sorry not to be able to make it sooner, but he will be out of town the better part of next week working on a television story.

Please call me if this is not convenient and we shall arrange another time.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Thomas Marffy
c/o Alma Savage
108 East 37th Street
New York, New York

October 21, 1953

Dear Tomi:

I am sorry that I was not available when you came in the other evening and also that it was not possible for us to arrange a meeting before you left for the Middle West. You happened to catch us in the middle of one of our worst rush periods. I would like very much to see you and hear about your experiences on your lecture tour. Do call me when you get back to New York.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tomi Marffy
c/o Alma Savage
108 East 37 Street
New York, New York

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E.-
4-82-Schell

Hungarian Gypsy Band

The Date November 13.

The time 6 - 9

The name Thomas de Márffy

Address 28 East 83 Street
Apt. AA.

Cocktails

c/o Alma Savage
108 East 37th Str
OMegon 9-3469

20th October 1953

Dear Ed,

Though I am convinced that you secretary interpreted faithfully your message, I can hardly believe that you should have not even a minute for me till the 18th of November.

I wanted to shake hands with you and tell you about my American experiences. Just a few seconds. Also, I shall never forget what you did for me...

I wish we could meet. Am off to the Middle West today but will be back in town on the 29th. The above adress will reach me. Included my publicity leaflet.

Yours

Tomi Márffy

Tomi Márffy

P.S. Judith will be over here in January - February

Listowel, Judith

EAST EUROPE & SOVIET RUSSIA
BULLETIN OF THE EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
16 CHESTER ROW, LONDON S.W.1.
TEL: SLOANE 0904

7th October 1953.

My dear Ed,

This is to re-introduce my brother to you whom you may remember years ago you helped me to keep alive.

I am glad to say that Tomi has found his feet in this country. It is only a matter of weeks before he will become a British subject. He has got a job in which he is doing nicely and he is now going to the United States on a short lecture tour. It has been one of the wishes of his life to get to see America and he is very thrilled about it. I will be grateful to you for any advice or help you may give him.

Looking forward to seeing you some time in February during my own lecture tour,

Ever,

Judith.

Ed. R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.

Has my "this I believe" talk been broadcast? How did you like it?

FROM THE INNERMOST CIRCLES OF THE EXPLOSIVE CAPITALS OF EUROPE COMES A DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMAT, SPORTSMAN, AND EYE-WITNESS OF CRUCIAL EVENTS TO SPEAK TO AMERICAN AUDIENCES

*CONCERNING THE DIPLOMAT'S LIFE, MR. de MARFFY SAYS:

"Many people think that diplomats are lazy individuals who wear striped trousers and lounge in armchairs at cocktail parties. I entered Hungary's diplomatic service only after a stiff competitive examination. Within a year I was appointed attache of the Hungarian legation in Belgrade—where my first task was to write a comprehensive report on economic conditions in Yugoslavia!"

CONCERNING MR. de MARFFY, PETER S. STEPHAICK OF RADIO FREE EUROPE SAYS:

"For the past 25 years Mr. de Marffy has been my friend and colleague. We were together during the siege of Budapest. For two months we lived in cellars, without electricity and running water, and with very little food. In 1945, amid the ruins of Budapest and in an apartment without windows, he organized the Hungarian Foreign Office. Shortly afterwards he left for Debrecen, the seat of the temporary Hungarian government. There he did a magnificent job, until, under the most incredible circumstances, he had to flee."

*CONCERNING SPORTSMANSHIP IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES, MR. de MARFFY SAYS:

"As Captain of the Hungarian Hockey Team I first saw the fine spirit of the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936. Twelve years later, as a newly arrived refugee in London at the time of the Games, I was a spectator. It was at the 1948 competitions that the problem of participation by refugee sportsmen arose. By 1952 the matter was much more serious, for many more exiles were affected. Some honorable solution will have to be found before the next Olympic Games in Australia in 1956: Will all sportsmen of the world, regardless of race, religion, or politics, be allowed to take part (as provided for by Baron de Caubertin's original rules for the Games?). Or will the most recent (and valid) administrative ruling stand—which permits no one to compete in the Games who has not been entered through one of the National Olympic Committees? It is vital that the youth of the world should not feel that the principles of true sportsmanship are being violated in connection with this great event."

THOMAS de MARFFY-MANTUANO

Thomas de Marffy-Mantuano, an engaging personality, is an authority on the heroic struggles of the free peoples of Europe. Himself a victim of Nazi and Communist persecution, he understands the events and knows the personages who have played a part in this drama. He brings to his lectures a keen and sparkling sense of humor that is always in proper proportion. His zest for his subject matter is communicated to his audience, and he gives his hearers insight into this most disastrous period in modern Europe.

Born in Rome, where his father was a member of The Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Thomas de Marffy was brought up in an international atmosphere. He received the degree of Doctor of Law in 1928 at the University of Budapest, and studied international relations at Trinity College, Cambridge, England; he speaks five languages.

In Belgrade in 1930 Mr. de Marffy began his brilliant and dramatic career in the diplomatic service. Later appointments took him to Rome, Warsaw, Ankara, and Bucharest. In 1944, while Councillor of the Legation in Budapest, he was arrested by the Nazis for preventing the evacuation of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry to Germany. After the siege of Budapest he was arrested and beaten but finally escaped.

Besides carrying on the career of a distinguished diplomat, he has found time to become an internationally known sportsman, having represented his country in the Olympic Games.

His wealth of background in sports, languages, international relations and diplomacy have made Mr. de Marffy a natural choice for a host of distinctive appointments: in 1952 he was selected to broadcast the Olympic Winter Games from Oslo in English and Hungarian; he spoke in English, French, and German on behalf of the International Federation of Free Journalists at the UNESCO in Paris; at the Plenary Meeting of the International Olympic Committee at Helsinki he pleaded for the admission of refugee athletes to the Olympic Games; and he later appeared before the U.N. Forced Labor Committee in Geneva.

LECTURES

1. CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

Drawing upon a close personal association with Cardinal Mindszenty, Thomas de Marffy is equipped as few others are to interpret the character and extraordinary career of this great leader of the Hungarian people. Because the Cardinal was the great spiritual force standing in the way of their aims, the Communists determined not only to destroy him but to force him to take part in his own annihilation. Thus his influence over the people, his embodiment of the virtues of the old regime, would be totally obliterated. The motives behind the infamous trial, the fate of twenty-four of the men who took part in the Cardinal's persecution and torture are included in this dramatic and revealing lecture.

2. MALENKOV AND THE CROSS

How is the Malenkov regime in Moscow affecting the Catholic Church behind the Iron Curtain? Mr. de Marffy has been in a position to collect all the available evidence showing how the Church has fared and will fare with the turnover in administration. His is the latest factual information also as to the fate of the Orthodox Church of Russia under the man who regards religion as a tool in his plans to rule "all the Russias."

3. THE OLYMPIC GAMES AND THE REFUGEES

The heartbreaking result of World War II which has made millions of men exiles from home and country has also brought about a unique problem vitally affecting participation in the Olympic Games. Should refugees be allowed to take part in the Games? Or should competition be limited to those who are entered by the National Olympic Committees of the various participating countries? No solution has yet been found to this dilemma. As a participant in the Olympic Games for his own country, and later as an exiled athlete himself, Mr. de Marffy spoke on behalf of the rights of refugee sportsmen at the Plenary Meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Helsinki in 1952. His lecture on a significant ethical problem in sportsmanship not only suggests a solution but is also enriched by his genial personal narrative of exciting experiences among the participants in the great Olympic Games.

4. PARTY DIPLOMATS AND DIPLOMATIC PARTIES

Mr. de Marffy has seen an entirely new concept of diplomacy introduced in countries under Communist domination. The West, he believes, must realize what kind of individuals now act as opposite numbers to Western diplomats. His lecture not only covers the serious sociological and psychological aspects of diplomacy in this critical decade but also dwells entertainingly on his own unparalleled experiences in the pre-war social life of diplomatic circles. From the commanding issues of foreign affairs to the more trifling crisis of spilling gravy on the Royal Master of Ceremonies, this talk leaves no consequential part of diplomatic life unexplored.

ALMA SAVAGE LECTURE SERVICE

108 EAST 37TH ST., N.Y. 16, N.Y. ORegon 9-3469

"I Shall Tell This Story"

"I had the privilege of close acquaintance with Cardinal Mindszenty and of studying him during Hungary's critical hours. It is thanks to his warning that I escaped from Hungary when not only my freedom but my life was endangered. . . . Within five years of the Mindszenty trial twenty-four of the Cardinal's torturers died a violent death—killed by the same Communists who had ordered them to torture the Cardinal...

I SHALL TELL THIS STORY."

Marg, Felicia

October 21, 1953

Dear Miss Marg:

Thank you very much for your nice letter. What you say about listening to the war-time broadcasts from London arouses, as you can imagine, a great many memories. I wish that it were possible for me to invite you to come in so that we could talk for a while. Unfortunately, I have to spend most of my time these days in studios or viewing and cutting rooms. Five radio and two television programs every week take an awful lot of preparing. However, the next time I am in San Francisco, if I find myself in the St. Francis Hotel, I shall certainly stop by the Head Cashier's desk and say hello.

Many thanks again for writing to me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Felicia Marg
Franconia Hotel
20 West 72 Street
San Francisco, California

rh

Statler NEW YORK

Oct. 19 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow! –

Generally speaking letter-writing is such a task, however this one – my first experience of its kind – is rather a pleasant undertaking.

I have been a follower – or a fan if you please, of yours for a long time. In fact ever since the war when C.B.S. and their very able staff of correspondents broadcasted their news reports from all parts of the world. The one outstanding voice always began with "This is London" and his humor, your factual reports as well as your sometimes sentimental deliverances were most impressive. I shall never forget when in 1944 you broadcasted from a former luxury-liner that had been converted into a troop-transport. Your

Hotels STATLER in Boston . Buffalo . Cleveland . Detroit . St. Louis . Washington
New York . Los Angeles . Hartford (Opening Summer 1956)

description of former passenger on ship in relation with their travelers compared to the thoughts and words of these passengers was outstanding.

When it was first announced you were returning to this country I felt that we were losing an effective "public-relation" man abroad, however I since believe that we, in this country, need not only more intelligent approaches but also more informative programs. This we get from your Radio and T.V. shows.

My home is San Francisco and I am employed at the St. Francis Hotel as head porter. Since I am only a visitor to your city I wonder if it were possible that I could meet you briefly before I return home. You visited San Francisco a little over 2 years ago since you were not a guest in our hotel, I didn't have the opportunity to say "hello". Even if I don't hear from you, I hope you will continue your productive work which will show results in the future.

Sincerely yours,
Felipa Marg

Franconia Hotel, 20-W-72nd St.

Martin, Erik

June 3, 1952

Dear Mr. Martin:

I am returning herewith your script which you sent me on April 17. Thanks for letting me see it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Erik Martin
c/ Mr. Robert Christopher
23 West 68 Street
New York, New York

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

ERIK MARTIN

(4)

7 April 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks to you, I believe I have written something interesting for the medium of television. Because of the format I have 'borrowed' I thought you might be interested to look it over.

As an ardent fan I dedicate the story to you, for surely I know you well enough to know you feel as strongly on the subject as I do.

Most sincerely,

Erik Martin

enc: "The School"

Martin, Pepper

March 31, 1952
(Dictated March 21)

Dear Pepper:

I am embarrassed and distressed.

I am embarrassed not to have answered your letter of January 30 in time for the forum and hope you will forgive me. I am discovering that the combination of radio and television requires me to work an eight-day week and this is literally my first opportunity in months to attend to correspondence.

The doctors have given me orders to take some time off and I'm leaving this weekend for two weeks in Florida.

Sincerely,

Mr. Pepper Martin
1 Stone Road
Belmont, Massachusetts

(Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow)

nic

Jan. 30, 1952

Dear Ed:

A week or so ago I was invited to moderate a panel on "Freedom of the Press" during the New England Editors meeting here in mid-February. I declined, John Crider accepted, and then I was asked to participate in the panel. Like a fool, I accepted, and then I was advised yesterday that my contribution was to cover the field of radio. That leaves me floundering a bit, primarily because I haven't been close enough to radio during my career, and because I have spent most of the last 13 years overseas, where the problem was censorship and official hindrance.

I would tremendously appreciate any guidance you can give me on the subject, and naturally I will not quote you or make any part of the discussion applicable to CBS, alone. These problems, in particular, bother me: Does radio have any peculiar problems that are not generally applicable to, or derived from, the broader problem of freedom of the press? Are commentators subject to scrutiny, advice or conference, as are editorial writers? A newspaper owner, editor or publisher, for instance, is responsible for what appears in his paper; personally I think radio correspondents (but not all commentators) are more mature and better balanced than most newspaper correspondents, and for that reason, and also because of the media in which radio operates, radio correspondents are given greater leeway; but how and where is control exercised? Are there sacred cows in radio, or do sponsors attempt to exert pressure? Does Counter-Attack exert any pressure on the news end, as it does on show programming, etc? Finally, has radio felt acutely the impact of increasing government secrecy, or security-consciousness?

Even if you have time to give only a few lines of guidance, it would be of immense help to me.

The family is fine, and I feel better now that I've finished the mid-year exams. It will be interesting to see how a non-academician stacks up against youth in three-hour tests.

All the best,

Stephen

P.S.: Please let me have your comments soonest, as the forum is only two weeks away.

(c - d d.

Jan. 15, 1952

Dear Ed:

Just a short note inspired by the Sunday Alcoa show and last night's broadcast report on Indo-China. You did a lovely job of covering the snafu on the films, but it must have been heart-breaking to see the show explode in your face that way. It was fascinating up to the point where the synchronization went to hell.

I'm as worried about Indo-China as you are, but for somewhat different reasons. In the first place, I don't think Greece and Indo-China should be compared. The British economic stake in Greece was very minor; her interest was p rimarily strategic. The French still have an enormous, and not unprofitable, economic stake in Indo-China. I suggest you get hold of the latest report from the Banque d' Indo-Chine. It will show a continuous rise in rubber exports since 1948, while coal exports (most of which went to Japan, and was paid for in dollars) doubled. Tin, tea and pepper exports all increased, and a large part of these exports brought in dollars. So Indo-China isn't a total loss to the French. My point is, the French aren't ready to cut their losses in Indo-China, and they aren't willing to turn it over to us, as our baby, as the British did Greece. Talk to Bob Blum (who has handled ECA there) sometime and ask him how de Lattre and the French resisted a large part of the ECA p rogram because they were convinced the U.S. was using ECA as the wedge to take over Indo-China economically. We wanted to work directly with the three states; the French wanted us to work only through them. We finally won out, but the French still exert considerable control.

I don't think there's a chance in hell of the French inviting the U.S. to move in on Indo-China as we did in Greece. What they want is much more American aid, mostly military, including air, and they want it on the basis of a definite commitment. But they do not want American economic and political control. Judging from the French I've talked to, they would rather lose Indo-China entirely than see American control established.

Obviously this puts us in an extremely vulnerable position. I don't see how we can afford to lose Indo-China; in a way, it is much more strategic than Korea, and, economically, far more valuable to the Chinese than Korea is. Indo-China's rice production would be an enormous boost to the Chinese. But I wonder if the Chinese would be as willing to intervene openly in Indo-China as they were in Korea. I think the Russians would undoubtedly like us to get involved in Indo-China; that could be propagandized as a purely colonial war, and it would be believed in the rest of Asia. We have a moral position in Korea that has been more or less accepted in Asia; we'd have a hard time justifying an American military position in Indo-China, and I doubt if we could get UN backing against the opposition of both Asian and Middle East countries.

I don't pretend to know how the Chinese Communists will react in a given situation, except that I am certain they do not follow Moscow's dictates unless a policy propounded by the Kremlin suits Peking's interests. I think if the Chinese believed, or could be made to believe, that intervention in Indo-China would bring a total naval blockade and air attacks (not, I hope, by our very vulnerable B-29's) on their railroad communications in south and central China, they would be reluctant to intervene openly. A summary of all economic reports from China in the past six months indicates increasing strain on their small industrial establishment; food production apparently has been increasing, but Peking is really feeling the economic and financial pinch of the Korean war. Finally, the Chinese can be hurt much more in south and central China than in the north; Russia is the source of their logistical supply, and Manchuria their own industrial base. If we knocked out the Manchurian supply system, or at least kept it in a state of chaos, they could still get supplies into Korea. But the r.r. and highway system to South China is highly channelized and very vulnerable. Supplying an army and especially an air force far from the Russian borders would be extremely difficult.

I may be very wrong on this, but I can't see the Chinese using the truce talks as a period in which to build up their strength for an attack into Indo-China. I don't think they want all-out war any more than we do. And if the Russians were ready for war, they wouldn't need the excuse of a Sino-American war to start their part of the conflict. Personally, I think the Russians are much more devious. I think they are trying to force the west into an economic collapse, first through excessive rearmament, and then leading to a stage where the U.S., carrying too great a burden, will begin to withdraw economic aid from the rest of the world, undermining their and our economies. I think, and again I can be wrong, that if western Europe ever goes Communist it will be because of a failure of capitalism (or even modified Socialism) rather than because of military pressure. You will recall the Russian boasting in the '30s that they had no unemployment. All we need is one more depression, which would be disastrous to Britain, France and Italy, and I think western Europe would be completely lost to the Reds. We have to make capitalism work, as well as democracy, if we want to keep friends and allies, and continue existing. You remember Varga, the only Russian economist who predicted the U.S. would not have an economic collapse immediately after 1945; he predicted a stable and expanding economy for a number of years, after which the U.S., to maintain prosperity, would begin a rearmament program. The other Russian economists said the U.S. would have a depression within three or four years from the end of the war. I'm very hazy about this, because I read the stories in the Times three or four years ago, or it might even have been in 1945. But as I recall it Varga predicted a collapse about 1954 or 1955. He was forced to retract his predictions. It seems possible the Russians now realize Varga was more right than the others; while publicly opposing western rearmament, they may really want it, believing that the economies of the western European countries can't stand up under a long and expensive rearmament program. And if the U.S., under the pressures at home, should begin to withdraw economic support, the depression cycle could really get under way. The Russians probably don't fear that a rearmed western Europe would ever attack them. But they might well fear that an economically sound western Europe, allied with a strong U.S., would effectively halt the spread of communism and inevitably react against Russian control of the satellite countries.

I suppose I've bored hell out of you, and said nothing that you didn't already know or at least disagree with. But I felt like writing a letter, and you're the one to suffer.

Incidentally, I have material on two subjects which you might be interested in. First, is a survey of the Russian economy made by the Russian research center here; it's very generalized, and based only on talks with men in the center, rather than specific publications. I was fascinated by one item. Russia's greatest strategic weakness, they say, is in production of radios, both military and commercial. There are few telephone lines in Russia; most communications are by wireless, and production is bogged down.

The second is a fascinating lecture by Barrington Moore on "The Military Mind," which might provide some material for a talk on Eisenhower at some future date. If you're interested in either, just drop me a note and I'll send you what I have.

All the best.

Peter

P.S. Question for today: what do we do if the Chinese don't intervene directly in Indo-China, but step up their military supply and training program to the point where the French can be forced out of Tonkin?

Mary, David

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PARIS, FRANCE

September 17, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, NY.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is the first opportunity I have had to write to you and tell you how pleased I was to have luncheon with you. When this hustle-bustle dies down a little, I would like to have luncheon again with you, and perhaps at some new show, Mrs. Murrow and you can join Mrs. Marx and myself for a night at the theatre.

The main purpose of this letter is to advise that I have sent a few items up to your youngster so he can annoy you "in a noisy fashion", and we will remember to take care of his Christmas requirements some time in December, including a very wonderful new Train we have out for this year.

Incidentally, the thought occurs to me while writing this that it might be an effective Television show to show your son at play with some of the new items, not necessarily ours - any of the new toys - during the Christmas holidays. I think it has a "homey" feeling, and it is just a thought of mine. You perhaps can elaborate on it. You do not necessarily have to have your own child - any group of children with any toys would be effective.

At any rate, I was delighted to have lunch with you, and will be in touch with you again shortly and perhaps we can make it together for an evening, as above suggested.

Cordially yours,

David H Marx

DavidHMarx/r

WIN WITH IKE

Maurer, Wesley

November 27, 1953

Dear Mr. King:

I have had a quick look at Wesley Maurer's proposal and find myself in complete agreement with Bill Costello's comments. So much so, in fact, that I feel there is nothing left for me to add.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jonathon King
Staff Assistant
The Ford Foundation
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

r. M

ROM dmed

November 25

The Ford Foundation called today to remind me of the attached which they sent over ages ago and which has been buried in the debris on the shelf behind you.

If you could look through it and put a few comments on paper they would appreciate it; if it's immpossible they will understand.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
BOARD ON OVERSEAS TRAINING AND RESEARCH
575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: FORDBORD

August 27, 1953

Miss Dorothy McDonough
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss McDonough:

Here is the proposal from Wesley Maurer at the University of Michigan which Miss Coughlin discussed with you over the phone the other day. I hope that Mr. Murrow will have an opportunity to look through it and give us his views on it sometime after his return.

I am enclosing Bill Costello's comment which he sent along after studying the proposal. Thanks very much for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Jonathan King

Jonathan King
Staff Assistant

Enclosure

Mayer Harold S.

February 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Mayer:

I hope you will forgive me for not having said my thanks long before this. Things have been rather hectic here and this is literally my first opportunity to tell you that the Pralines arrived in fine shape and we did indeed enjoy them.

Thank you again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold S. Mayer
Godchaux & Mayer Ltd.
817 Union Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

nic

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January 27, 1953
Our Thirty-Ninth Year

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At Christmas time I sent you some Louisiana Pralines, and I am writing this letter to find out if you received them. Possibly my card was not in it and that is why I haven't heard from you. If you did not receive them please let me know.

I still enjoy your program very much and listen to you every night.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely

Harold S. Mayer

HSM:rm

Mayers, Henry

October 7, 1953

Dear Mr. Mayers:

Many thanks for your letter of October 1 and your kind comment concerning the broadcast about Mayor Reuter of Berlin.

I am returning your check, value $25.00 herewith. I regret to say that I am in no position to undertake to start the memorial fund you suggest. Should I hear in the future of any such fund being started, I shall, of course, be glad to let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry Mayers
2444 Silver Ridge Avenue
Los Angeles 26, California

ERM:ml

HENRY MAYERS
2444 Silver Ridge Avenue • Los Angeles 26, California

October 1, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Deep thanks for last Tuesday's tribute to Mayor Reuter of Berlin. The loss to the west might be slightly ameliorated if we Americans created a memorial to Reuter, Germany's ideal post-war Citizen of the World.

I enclose a check $25, which I trust you will accept to start such a memorial fund. There is no more fitting American to lead such a project than Edward Murrow.

Cordially,

Henry Mayers

HM:jc

Henry Mayers

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 2, N. Y.

Mead, C. R.

November 28, 1952

Dear Mr. Mead:

I hope you will forgive this belated thanks for your letter.

We are most grateful for your suggestion, but I'm sorry to say that the zoo program we had been considering is now being held in abeyance and it will probably be sometime until we are able to give renewed consideration to it.

Thank you for taking the time to write as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. C. R. Mead
831 2nd Street
Santa Monica, California

nie

831 2nd Street,
Santa Monica,
California.

Mr Ed. Murrow,

Dear Sir,

I note you are producing a new show for children,

If, some time, you should need something new on an oldtheme for children I have what I believe to be the only serial extant of life, adventure and fun in Neptune's kingdom under the sea.

The story was suggested by the marine gardens at Catalina Island and has been published in the Vancouver Daily Province in Canada .

I will be glad to submit the script to you if desired.

I am surprised, seeing how children love stories of mermaids etc, and the undersea Lord, Neptune, that nothing to date has been shwon on any television show. Such a show would be a real departure from the somewhat drab 'norm' in puppet shows, I believe.

Yours very truly,

C. R. Mead

Meik, Vivian

May 2, 1952

Dear Mr. Meik:

I am enclosing your ticket for the BREAK THE BANK program for Sunday, May 4.

Upon arrival at the theatre, go directly to the door (do not stand in line) where there will be a pass in your name. If you will ask for either Mr. Robert Reid or Miss Clayton Shields, they will arrange for you to meet Mr. Parks.

Mr. Murrow hopes to see you while you are in town.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Vivian Meik
Astor Hotel
Times Square
New York, New York

Lewis Cowan -
PL 9-3700

Meik, V

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.
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passes at door

April 23rd 1952

Yes
Call for Bob Reid.
Miss Clayton Shields

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting Co,
New York.

Dear Ed Murrow:

It has been a long time since I have seen you - though I have always followed you closely over the radio.

I am writing to ask if, on my forthcoming trip to the east, I may come in and pay my respects some time during the week of May the 4th.

I also ask if I can again involve you in a little trouble. On my last visit you were kind enough to get me a ticket to one of the CBS shows. This time - if my application is not too late - I should like very much not only to see Bert Parks' TV 'Break the Bank' show but to meet him. All my family are his devoted fans, as are most of us in the intermountain area. The only snag is this - I shall be in N.Y. at the Astor hotel from Sat 3rd to the 10th, which means that the single show possible for me will be that of Sunday night, the 4th. But even if I cannot have a ticket for that, perhaps I could meet him before he begins work. Do you think you could help me in this? I'd appreciate it a lot.

My address from the 26th will be the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, till May 3rd. After that the Astor in Times Square.

Thanks a-many for your kindness and I do hope I haven't put you to any inconvenience.

Yours very sincerely

Vivian Meik

Vivian Meik

Melia, Wm. F.

February 7, 1952

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending me the article by Gertrude Ramsey. It was good of you to take the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. William F. Melia
Radio Station WWNC
Asheville, North Carolina

School Echoes

W. H. G. H. D.

[illegible] loved his reckless young brother better, but now and the madness of too many internees in Japanese prison camps.

Mostly About People

Women Express Opinions On Radio News Broadcasts

By Gertrude Ramsey

Women have often been accused of thinking with their emotions, and being absolutely lacking in objective reasoning, and being unable to accept a fact from the rarified air of cold reason.

This may be so, but, according to a group of Asheville women, when it comes to knowing what's going on in the world, women want the "straight dope."

Radio news broadcasts, now so much a part of American methods of distribution of news as to be taken for granted, have been under a careful, critical, study by members of the Asheville Business and Professional Women's Club.

This particular study is part of a year-long survey of types of radio broadcasts and programs offered through the four Asheville stations, WWNC, WISE, WLOS and WSKY.

The first study, given two months' time, was on news broadcasts and commentators.

By far the majority of listeners who took part in the survey preferred Edward R. Murrow and his program, "This Is the News," and also listed him as the most unbiased commentator.

Second choice in programs of news was World News Round-Up and Elmer Davis, both rating equal, with Walter Winchell, Esso Reporter, Richard Harkness, Henry J. Taylor, Kaltenborn, Eric Severeid, Edwin C. Hill and Morgan Beatty each being listed in the favorites.

Elmer Davis was also the second in the list of favorite announcers, rating equally with Edwin C. Hill. Other announcers in the category were Kaltenborn, Bill Scheidell, Upton Close, Morgan Beatty, Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson and Harkness.

Murrow's preferred rating was based on his listeners' belief that be was fair and unbiased in his comments, not sensational, specific and definite, presenting facts and was concise and informative.

Elmer Davis rated next to Murrow as being unbiased, with Taylor, Hill, Kaltenborn and John T. Flynn also listed.

One listener penciled a marginal note to the unbiased commentator query—"Is there one?"

Exactly half those taking part felt that Fulton Lewis Jr. was biased in his presentation of [illegible] as to be objectionable. Drew Pearson and Kaltenborn, Taylor and Robert Hurley were also listed in this, the last two in a "second place" rating. Six listeners did not listen to commentators they felt were too biased, or did not feel that any were too biased.

This survey was not a brief hurry-through matter.

Those who took part were members who normally listen to at least one news cast daily, and most listen to anywhere from "several" daily to six to eight broadcasts daily.

All club members are asked to participate in these surveys, but some do not because business or other duties give them too little listening time to be able to judge as carefully as they'd like.

Twenty-nine of the 38 participants in the survey believed Asheville had a satisfactory number of newscasts. There were three who thought there were too few, and several felt there was too much duplication.

Many felt that it was a mistake for news broadcasts to be scheduled at the same time as other stations. Many hoped for more and more straight news broadcasts and fewer distorted commentaries.

Some felt that news should be presented in such a manner that the different aspects would be plain to all listeners.

More news programs on Saturday evenings was another suggestion, and most of the participants felt there were too many commercials and, or, that the type of commercial message used could well be improved.

Many of the questioned club members, with an eye on the world situation, wanted correct pronunciation of place names and individual names, and improvement in diction.

The next radio survey is for music programs. A similar questionnaire will be prepared for those taking part.

Some slight evidence of opinion has already been voiced: a number of persons turning in the radio commentators and news broadcasts questionnaires urges less "hillbilly" music.

Of course, this radio-consciousness didn't, like Topsy, just grow. It is a definite part of the Business and Professional Women's Club year-round program, and more specifically the survey is the work of the particular committee.

Miss Elizabeth McCutchen, administrative assistant of the Buncombe County Red Cross Chapter, is chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Crystal Sorrells, secretary-manager of the Asheville Merchants' Association; Miss Patsy Wogan, real estate saleswoman; Mrs. Edith Chiperfield, dental hygienist and Mrs. Mariella Taylor, decorator, are members of the committee.

When the group completes its music and dramatic program surveys, reports will be issued.

[illegible] Derby is a find—and so is "Afraid in the Dark."

is just a little brown beetle, and we might better call it simply the Watch Beetle, leaving off the death part of the name. It has nothing to do with death, yet

Books

'Lord Lollyp

LORD LOLLYPOP: A Timely Allegory Writen and Illustrated by Hope Robertson Norburn. Foreward by Archibald Rutledge, New York: Exposition Press. 36 pages; $2.

* * *

Ridicule is often more effective than outright condemnation, especially if ridicule is allied with wit of the daughter-provoking kind. The author of this poetic allegory has cleverly employed satirical humor to lay bare the absurdities and stupidities of totalitarian rule in any form.

In Lollypop Land the common people (the proletariat) were apparently in control. But they were in fact regimented and oppressed by the Lollies (the intelligentsia), the Pops (the privileged workers) and the Pollies (the party-line politicians.)

But at last the inhabitants of this heralded Utopia discover that they had been duped. They learn

New Books At P

Some new books on the shelves of Pack Memorial Public Library:

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ASHEVILLE, N. C., by George W. McCoy: For use in the Pack reference department and for circulation, this book traces the history of the church from the coming of the Scotch-Irish across the Blue Ridge to the recent completion of the remodeled sanctuary.

WEEK-END AT DUNKIRK, by Robert Merle: Awarded the Prix Goncourt in France, this novel tells graphically of the last days along coastal France before the entry of the Nazis.

THE FACE OF WAR, by Charles and Eugene Jones: Photographs and texts of action and tragedies

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE **WWNC** ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES COMPANY

ASHEVILLE, N.C.

Ed this pg

January 21, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Just thought you would be interested in the enclosed and give you an idea of what the gals think of you in this neck of the woods.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Bill Melia

William F. Melia
fb

Program Manager

enclosure

Melton, C R

July 29, 1952

Dear Mr. Melton:

Thank you for sending me your recorded address, "The Truth As I See It". I have listened to the recording and I'm sorry to say that at the moment I do not know where we can find a spot for it.

At your suggestion, I'm forwarding it to Mr. Harold Lynch.

Again my thanks for letting me hear it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. C. R. Melton
Robins Tabernacle
Augusta, Georgia

nic

"The Truth As I See It."

C.R. Melton

We the people of the United States placed here by the hand of almighty god and exhalted to the humble and contrite hearts of our forefathers under God can be but traitors fail we to give our all for the cause of peace and goodwill among all mankind. I come to you not with excellency of speech but with ~~im~~ rightful thoughts and with the that unless someone speaks, unless someone acts, the freedoms of this great nation and its zeal to see all other nations free will but gradually fade away. Again we have mobilized our industries and armed forces that we might preserve our god-given heritage. This we are forced to do because of the grave ~~xxxxx~~ mistake we made of mistaking oppression for peace. In speaking of peace there is but one, it has no fear . This must be our ultimate goal. To achieve this now we have but two ways from which to choose. The first is by the internal revolutionizing of all ~~xxx~~ communist dominated countries. The second is by all-out war. The first of which I ~~speak~~ spoke must be our choice and I speak with deep convication to say that only love will remove the barriers of hate, It will take much patience, we must seek much widdom. Many organizations have already been formed for this great cause. I but only remind you that this ideal must be accepted universally. We must face this great task with much enthusiasm because I say again to fail this means only all-out war. To hasten success for this great crusade ~~x~~ for freedom we must as individuals, in love and in all humility accept the world as our country and all mankind in Christ as our ~~xxxxxxxx~~ bretheren. I thank you.

WESTERN UNION

W. F. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

...ERVICE
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AB791 A.AZA863 NL PD=AUGUSTA GA 28=
EDWARD R MURROW. CARE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO=
MADISON AVE NYK=

DEAR ED. IF FOR SOME REASON YOU CANNOT USE MY RECORDED ADDRESS THE TRUTH AS I SEE IT ON YOUR PROGRAM THIS I BELIEVE OR IF YOU HAVE NO OTHER PLACE TO USE IT WOULD YOU DO GOD A FAVOR AND FORWARD IT TO HAROLD LYNCH CARE READERS DIGEST PLEASANTVILLE NEW YORK. I REALIZE THAT THIS IS AN AWKWARD WAY TO DO BUSINESS BUT I BELIEVE YOU WILL AGREE WITH ME THAT THE WHOLE WORLD IS IN AN AWKWARD POSITION LETS DO OUR PART TO MAKE IT BETTER WHAT DO YOU SAY YOUR FRIEND=

...PRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

C R MELTON=..

RECEIVED
1952 JUN 30 PM 8:33
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

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R39-41CBS

WU042 RX PD

AUGUSTA GA JUN 30 614P

EDWARD R MURROW,CBS

FRIEND, HAVE YOU AS YET HEARD MY RECORDED ADDRESS THE TRUTH AS I SEE IT, PLEASE ADVISE YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE. RESPECTFULLY YOURS

C R MELTON ROBINS TRAILOR CITY

731P..

Robins Trailer City
Augusta Georgia
June 17, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a recording of my address, The Truth As I See It, which I promised you in our phone conversation of June 13, 1952.

I was inspired to write this message when McArthur was ousted from his far eastern command. Through love and concern for the welfare of all humanity I offer it, which then stood, and shall forever stand, as the basis for accomplishing world peace.

Sincerely yours,

C.R. Melton

C.R. Melton

Menken, Jules

October 6, 1953

Dear Jules:

Many thanks for your letter of September 30. I am sorry I did not see you before you left for home.

I have read your outline, which I think is extremely good and shall be delighted to support with all the enthusiasm at my command your application to the Ford Foundation. Please let me know to whom the letter should be addressed.

Good luck and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jules Menken
10 Thurlow Road
London, N.W.3, England

ERM:ml

10 THURLOW ROAD.
LONDON. N.W.3.
HAMPSTEAD 6760

20th September 1953

My dear Ed,

About ten days ago I wrote to Miss McDonough to enquire about your health and movements, and I am very glad to hear that you are quite well again -- and are back in New York.

First, let me tell you what I hoped to say personally had the fates been kinder: how immensely grateful I am for all your most generous help. Your introductions were "Open, Sesames!" and made all the difference to my trip. Thanks to them I was able to see people I could never have met otherwise; and since they are largely the people who are making, and running, the United States today, and directing its policy, the importance of all this needs no telling. I only hope that the results which will appear in writing will make your help seem worth-while; it was certainly worth-while in its contribution to my own understanding.

And now may I ask, with great diffidence, whether you will perhaps help me in one further respect? I want to write a book about the theme of my trip -- "The United States and the Problem of World Power" -- but cannot do this job properly while free-lancing. I therefore enquired tentatively whether the Ford Foundation would be disposed to finance such a project, and found that they were interested in principle. Professor Edward Mead Earle, of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and Professor Malcolm P. McNair, of the Harvard Business School, have both most kindly said that they would support a formal application. Do you think that you could see your way to do this also?

A draft of my statement to the Ford Foundation, and a draft outline of the projected book, are enclosed in case you want to look at them. In any case I should appreciate comments, if you have the time.

Please believe that I shall really not be surprised if you say, "No," to this -- and will be even more deeply your debtor if you are generous enough to say, "Yes."

My warm greetings to Janet and Casey (who certainly won't remember me!) and to you once more most grateful thanks.

In friendship,

Jules

ANNEX 1. GENERAL STATEMENT

The importance of the theme, "The United States and the Problem of World Power," is obvious, for upon the answers the whole future of our civilisation largely depends. The right answers will of course not come from any single mind or pen; but in approaching them contributions may well be made by students and writers who view the problem from outside the American scene. It would be my endeavour, if this project is approved, to make such a contribution from a British standpoint.

The qualifications which lead me to put forward this project include a life-long interest in politics and international affairs, and studies in many of the fields from which the materials for an answer must be drawn. What may be called a professional concern with international affairs began when I was a member of Mr. Lloyd George's personal secretariat, and had to brief him on various international subjects. After a partial break in the 1930's, I returned to this field in 1938-39, and have worked in it continuously (and to a large extent full-time) from 1940 onwards. As an economist and consultant, I made many economic and industrial studies relevant to the budgetary, man-power, and industrial sides of the military strength of the leading powers. As organiser of a post-graduate course in business administration and teacher of marketing, I found that much sociological background was needed in order to give students proper understanding of the real forces affecting business in the modern world. A sociological or quasi-sociological approach was also required when I came after the Second World War to study Communism seriously. In the military field, although not well informed about tactics or military organisation, I have been studying strategy, military geography, and the history of war increasingly from about 1939

onwards. Since about 1945 I have concentrated expecially on the theory, technique, and strategy of World Communism.

The extent to which my work in these fields has led to serious results is evidenced largely by my published writings, of which a selected and annotated list is given on pp. below. Here it may be mentioned that I am the only free-lance journalist in London who is accredited by the War Office as a military correspondent; that for the past four years I have contributed to Brassey's Annual, the leading unofficial yearbook of the fighting services, which is used in the Imperial Defence College in London and in the National War College in Washington; that I am one of the very few outside commentators who contribute regularly to the European Service of the B.B.C.; and that my writings in recent years led to an invitation, wholly unsolicited on my part, to visit the United States as a guest of the State Department under the Smith-Mundt Leader-Specialist Programme.

On the American side this visit is also an important qualification. My theme of study was the theme of this project -- "The United States and the Problem of World Power." During the visit, which lasted from March to August, 1953, I travelled 12,500 miles in the United States (about 2,000 miles by air, and the rest on land). Thanks to the great kindness of friends and sponsors, I was able to meet a considerable number of the leaders of American life. During my last week I had the honour of addressing the conference on "The Problem of Soviet Imperialism" organised by the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies on "The Role of Force in Soviet Policy." A list of some of the places visited and people seen is given on pp. below. Although much work must still be done on many aspects of American life and policy, I think that this visit laid the foundation of knowledge and understanding which the present project requires.

To write the book outlined in this project a concentrated effort of about two years is required. Such concentration is impossible while earning my living as a free-lance journalist. The essential purpose of a grant would be to free me from current financial pressure and to provide funds for travel. Apart from my B.B.C. commentaries (at present one a fortnight), which are blows in the Cold War, and a limited amount of current writing bearing on the theme, I would propose to devote my full energies and time to the project.

A full draft outline of the projected book forms Annex 2 of this application. As regards length, I envisage a work as much under, say, 200,000 words as the ground to be covered will permit. As regards audience, the book would be addressed primarily to serious readers and students, but would otherwise be as popularly written as possible.

A good deal of the ground in the draft outline has already been more or less thoroughly covered, and is now ready -- or with a little more research and tidying can fairly quickly be made ready -- for immediate writing; other parts will require more extensive study. Because of their political and strategic importance and the need to collect current and authoritative material on the spot, visits to France, Germany, and Scandinavia would appear highly desirable. In the case of France and Germany, I envisage one visit to each of about two months' duration (or, if it should appear more advisable, two visits of about a month each); in the case of Scandinavia, a single visit of a month to six weeks would appear sufficient. Another fairly long visit to the United States would appear essential.

AMERICAN TOUR, MARCH - AUGUST, 1953

Main Centres Visited

Boston	Los Angeles	Kansas City, Mo.
New York	San Francisco	Chicago
Washington	Portland, Oregon	Detroit
New Orleans	Seattle	Pittsburgh
Dallas, Texas	Denver	

Certain Other Places

New Brunswick, N.J.
Upperville, Va.
Santa Fe
Grand Canyon of Arizona
Yosemite National Park
The Mariposa and other Giant Sequoia groves
Sacremento
Scotia, California) The "Red wood Empire," and
Eureka, ") lumbering
Eugene, Oregon
Salem, "
Spokane
Great Snake Valley, Idaho
Davenport, Iowa
Saranac, N.Y.

Universities and Places of Learning

Harvard
M.I.T.
Yale
Columbia
Princeton
California Institute of Technology
UCLA
Berkeley
Hoover Library
Stanford
Institute of Forest Genetics, Placerville, California
University of Oregon, Eugene
University of Washington, Seattle
University of Chicago
Northwestern University
School of Advanced International Studies,
Johns Hopkins University
Council on Foreign Relations

Dams and Power Installations

Folsom, California
Shasta, "
Bonneville, Washington
Grand Coulee, "

Industrial Plants and Organisations

Harvey Aluminum, Torrance, California
North American Aviation, Los Angeles
Lockheed Aviation, Glenwood, California
Boeing Aviation, Seattle
Pacific Lumber Company, Scotia, California
Alcoa Works, Vancouver, Washington
Kaiser Aluminum words, Trentwood, Washington
Nichols Wire and Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa
General Motors, Detroit
U.S.Steel, Pittsburgh
  Homestead Works
  Irvin Works

Newspapers

New Orleans Times-Picayune
New Orleans Item
Dallas Morning News
Dallas Times-Herald
Eugene Register-Guard
Denver Post
Kansas City Star
Davenport Times
Davenport Democrat
Chicago Daily News
Chicago Sun-Times

Museums

Metropolitan Museaum, New York
Frick Collection
Morgan Library
National Gallery of Art, Washington
Freer Gallery
The Cabildo, New Orleans
Hall of Ethnology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe
La Brea Pit, Los Angeles
Los Angeles County Museum
Seattle Art Museum
William Rockhill Nelson Gallery, Kansas City
Dumbarton Oaks

SOME PEOPLE SEEN

Senators

Thomas H. Kuchel
Joseph R. McCarthy
Richard B. Russell
Stuart Symington

Members of Congress

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Sam Rayburn
John Taber
Dewey Short
Robert B. Chiperfield
Harold H. Velde

White House

Sherman Adams
C.D. Jackson

Supreme Court

Felix Frankfurter
William O. Douglas

Penatgon

General Omar N. Bradley
Admiral William M. Fechteler
General Hoyt S. Vandenberg

State

W. Park Armstrong
George Kennan (since retired)

A.E.C.

Eugene M. Zuckert

Members of President Truman's Administration, etc.

Robert A. Lovett
W. Averill Harriman
Thomas K. Finletter
Charles Brannan
Lewis Douglas
Paul Hoffman
William Locke.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROBLEM OF WORLD POWER

By JULES MENKEN

D R A F T O U T L I N E

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem stated: In the present polarised world situation, the problem before the United States and the rest of the non-Communist world is to ensure their own survival; if possible, to do so without major war; but in any case to make survival and ultimate victory certain.

2. Fundamental Factors

A sound policy requires understanding of the main psychological, social, economic, and political factors at work, and of the impact of modern technology upon them. Certain of these factors analysed, and the view of them taken in this study stated.

3. The Communist Theory and Strategy of World Revolution

Certain aspects of the Communist theory and strategy of world revolution described with reference both to the principal instruments of Communist aggression -- armed force, infiltration, espionage, propaganda, etc. -- and to their application to industrial and "colonial" countries. The outstanding importance of organised force (in various forms) and of fear emphasised. It is above all the marshalling of major armed force and the fears and dangers to which this threat gives rise that set the immediate

-- and some of the most difficult -- problems before the free world at the present time.

4. The American Theory of Defence

Since the immediate danger between, say, 1947 and 1952 was the overwhelming of fresh areas by Communist armed force and their incorporation into the Communist empire, the American policy of containment was correct at the time it was formulated. Containment with relatively modest armed forces is however by its nature a wasting asset unless the relative balance of opposing strengths is maintained. Moreover, the American theory of political warfare -- that accounts of the evil of totalitarianism and demonstration of the superiority of a free society would ultimately sap Communism and lead to its internal collapse -- is inadequate on any profound view of the forces at work.

5. Key Elements in the Actual Situation

Since for the free world military weakness can result in crucial points being overrun, the immediately vital factor is sufficient overall military strength, and sufficient strength available for use in key places. But since the creation and maintenance of such strength imposes heavy burdens, economic and political and spiritual strength is no less essential.

Defensively, the crucial questions for the West are therefore (1) what are the critical points, and (2) what forces are required to safeguard them? The answer lies in Communist world strategy, which must follow the twofold line of (a) striking sooner or later at the main enemy, and meanwhile (b) securing if possible the major centres of population, industry, raw materials, strategic areas, and military potential generally which will

decisively weaken the main enemy. The main Communist enemy is, of course, the United States; the strategically critical areas (viewed counter-clockwise from Moscow) are Scandinavia, Britain, Germany, France, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the Indian sub-continent, South-east Asia, and Japan.

Western -- and especially United States -- strategy in relation to this pattern of Communist pressure reviewed in the light of published sources. The forces available to support this strategy similarly surveyed. The adequacy of the underlying assumptions, the strategy, and the forces appraised.

The economic, political, and spiritual problems further examined, especially in relation to the European (? and Mediterranean) sector. The dangers of Anglo-American-French cleavage, and Soviet policies directed to this end. Some problems of Eastern nationalism and independence in relation to military strength and the cohesion of the free world considered.

A sustained strategic defensive can succeed only by exhausting the enemy through attrition. Victory can be hastened by appropriate political means. The crucial weak points of the Communist world are: (1) general discontent with a totalitarian regime; (2) hatred in Eastern Europe of Russian overlordship; (3) tension between the dominant Great Russians and other Soviet nationalities; (4) China. Western methods of attacking these weaknesses and the implications and problems of such attack examined. Can the steel framework of Communist Party organisation and control be broken by such means, and if not what methods short of major war are available?

6. Implications for the United States

In the past American policy and politics have been determined mainly by domestic considerations. This proposition exemplified. The main implication of the present world situation

is that

is that in future American policy must be determined mainly by external considerations.

The main problems fall into five groups: (1) The determination of strategy and policy at the technical level; (2) The determination and apportionment of economic and other military burdens; (3) Relations between the United States and its allies; (4) The instruction and guidance of (American) public opinion, including problems of leadership and authority generally; (5) The implementation of policy, including relations between the President and the Congress. These problems discussed, and their implications considered.

7. Conclusion

There are wars for domination and wars for life. On the Communist side the present conflict is a war for domination; for the free world it is a fight for life. For this and other reasons it follows that we are engaged in one of the supreme secular struggles between good and evil. Both the stars in their courses and the angels in their spheres -- in other words, the great permanencies of life and nature, and the great spiritual forces of light and faith and hope and love -- are fighting on our side. However dark at times the way, however difficult the journey, we may therefore be heartened.

NOTE: The ground which the foregoing outline requires to be covered is already so wide that it would be unwise to extend it by including further major topics. Nevertheless, the studies and analyses which must be made for certain parts of this projected book may well yield important material which with little further effort will throw light on other problems. If and in so far as they do, I would propose to insert one or both of the following sections before the final section:-

6A. Certain Problems of a Major War

Problems of Western defence: what are the vital areas? A secure base vital. Meeting the first shock. Hydrogen and atomic bombs, the air arm, and "balanced forces". Strategic implications of the naval train. The minimising of destruction. Subversion in the Communist empire. Political aims.

6B. After A Major War

The problem of atomic weapons. The size of political units. World organisation and a true balance of power. The importance of modest peace aims. The importance of realism.

Menken, Jules

September 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Menken:

I have just received your letter of September 15. Mr. Murrow is presently in Berlin filming a story for the opening SEE IT NOW program tomorrow night. He will return on Thursday of this week, and I don't think he has any other extensive travel plans for the near future. All of his programs are now back on the air, and that keeps him pretty well tied to New York.

As to his health, he is quite well and enjoyed his month on the West Coast even though he had to accomplish a lot of hectic television work. He left for Berlin on September 9, just two days after his return from the Coast, so I didn't really have the chance to catch up on how he made out or what his plans are after this trip.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Jules Menken
10 Thurlow Road
London, N.W.3, England

10, Thurlow Road,
London, N.W.3,
England.

15th September 1953

Dear Miss McDonough,

If you know, I wonder whether you could very kindly let me have a line to say how Mr. Murrow is, and also when he will be back, if this date is yet fixed?

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

Jules Menken

Jules Menken

Miss McDonough,
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Menken, Jules.

March 18, 1953

Dear Jules:

I am distressed. I shall be in Washington when you arrive on March 23. I must return to New York on the weekend for my Sunday television broadcast, but will be in Washington again for the week beginning Monday, March 30. Please do call me there and we shall arrange a rendezvous. Janet and I will be staying at the Wardman Park Hotel, or I can be reached through the CBS station, WTOP.

It will indeed be good to see you again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jules Menken
c/o Kidder, Peabody & Co.
17 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

10, Thurloe Place,
London, S.W.7.
14th March 1939

Dear Ed,

My long postponed trip is due to start on Sunday week, March22nd. I expect to be in New York on Monday morning, March 23rd, and will stay until Thursday, March 26th, when I must go to Princeton, going on to Washington on the Friday (the 27th). I will of course be back in New York later for a much longer time; but these three days will be spent in planning the programme of a four months' tour.

I greatly hope that you will not be too swamped by your heavy schedule for me at least to see your and get your advice about some of the people I ought to see during my tour. The sthems of study I have chosen is "The United States and the Problem of World Power"; and your views and help on many aspects of this will be most valuable and welcome.

Will you please greet Janet and tell her that I have a message which I think will please her?

Yours,

Julian Huxley

P.S. If you should want to send me a line to reach me before I get in touch with your office, please send it to me c/

c/o Kidder, Peabody & Co.,
17 Wall Street,
New York 5.

I do look forward to seeing you both, my dear Ed.

Menken, Jules

MARCH 3, 1952

JULES MENKEN
HAMPSTEAD 6760
LONDON

VERY MUCH HOPING YOU COME BUT CAN'T HONESTLY ANTICIPATE ANY SUBSTANTIAL RADIO FEES ALTHOUGH OF COURSE I WILL DO MY UTMOST

REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43-7

PLEASE SEND REPLIES
THROUGH
BRANCH OFFICE
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
Circle 6-1515

1952 MAR 1 AM 10 37

Via All America
Via Commercial
Via Mackay Radio

ACR22/CAML889/EK399/

LONDON 61 FEB 29/52 1430

LT MURROW COLUMBIA

NY (MURROW C/O COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM 485 MADAVE

EMBASSY HAVE ASKED WHETHER I WILL PAY TWO MONTH VISIT
TO AMERICA ON LEADER WRITER SPECIALIST BASIS RECEIVING
TRAVEL AND TEN DOLLAR PER DIEM LIVING ALLOWANCE STOP
CAN I COUNT ON SUPPLEMENTING ALLOWANCE BY SOME BROADCASTS
AND IF SO ABOUT HOW MUCH COULD I BE SURE OF EARNING
QUERY PLEASE CABLE REPLY HAMPSTEAD 6760 BEST REGARDS

JULES

American Cable & Radio System
67 BROAD ST N.Y. BOWLING GREEN 9-3800

Meyer, Eugene.

JANUARY 12, 1952

MR. EUGENE MEYER
1624 CRESCENT PLACE NW
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MRS. MURROW AND I SINCERELY REGRET UNABLE ACCEPT YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION JANUARY 18, REGARDS.

E.R.MURROW

1-43-7

RECEIVED
1953 JAN -8 PM 6:47
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Regrets

WU 032 DL PD WASHINGTON DC JAN 8 354P

MR AND MRS EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

WE HOPE YOU CAN COME TO A SMALL RECEPTION FOR OUT OF TOWN GUESTS ON SUNDAY JANUARY 18 FROM FIVE TO EIGHT O'CLOCK AT OUR HOME 1624 CRESCENT PLACE NORTHWEST

EUGENE AND AGENXXX AGNES MEYER

18 1624

602P..

Meyer, Stanley

mark vii ltd.

Motion Pictures/2400 West Alameda Avenue/Burbank/Calif.

December 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a privilege and a pleasure meeting you during my recent trip to New York. I have always admired and respected you for the excellent and intelligent work you perform.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Stanley Meyer

Stanley Meyer

SM:ml

Jack Webb's associate

1ka

Mich, Daniel

November 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Mich:

Very many thanks for your nice note of November 10th. I am sorry that I have been too rushed to write to you before. I hardly think you want to send a telegram to my sponsor at this late date, but just for general information it is the American Oil Company.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Daniel D. Mich
Editorial Director
McCall's
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 539

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Paley

Station

November 11, 1953

The following are the contents of a telegram which I received yesterday. I thought you would like to have them.

"EDWARD R. MURROW'S PIECE ON HIS RADIO PROGRAM TONIGHT ONE OF GREATEST BROADCASTS EVER MADE ANYWHERE. YOU COULD DO WHOLE COUNTRY BIG FAVOR BY REBROADCASTING, REPRINTING AND OTHERWISE DISSEMINATING IT BY EVERY MEANS AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

DANIEL D. MICH.
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR
MCCALLS MAGAZINE"

EP

McCall's

OFFICE OF THE
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR

November 10, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last night, after listening to your radio broadcast, I sent identical telegrams to William S. Paley and Frank Stanton, saying the following:

"Edward R. Murrow's piece on his radio program tonight one of greatest broadcasts ever made anywhere. You could do whole country big favor by rebroadcasting, reprinting and otherwise disseminating it by every means at your disposal."

I should like to send a similar message to your sponsor, but I do not know to whom it should be addressed. Could you have your secretary let me know?

Thank you -- and thanks for making the kind of broadcasts you do.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel D. Mich

Daniel D. Mich
Editorial Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

TWO HUNDRED THIRTY PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 6-4600

Michanowsky, Geo.

GEORGE MICHANOWSKY

July 1, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is just to let you know how greatly I appreciate your kind and friendly interest in the film project.

I should only like to repeat, perhaps more emphatically, that if it proves too difficult to finance our program as an independent effort, I should be extremely happy to work it in with some activity of your own designation.

As you were good enough to suggest, I shall phone you on Thursday.

With many heartfelt thanks, I am

Very sincerely yours,

George Michanowsky

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Eml 2-3700
Ext 504

Newsweek

NEWSWEEK BUILDING • BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18

June 19,1952.

Mr.Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City.

Dear Ed:

I think George Michanowsky has a sound idea and I shall very much appreciate anything you can do to help him put it into effect.

Sincerely,

Ken Crawford

Home: EN 2-3700
EN 5-04

Tues. 3/18
12:00

HISTORIC FILMS FOUNDATION, INC.

119 West 63rd Street • New York 23, N. Y.

Telephone: ENdicott 2-4950

National Committee
Henry Steele Commager
Kenneth G. Crawford
R. L. Duffus
Fred M. Hechinger
Rev. Vincent C. Hopkins, S.J.
Malcolm M. Johnson
Allan Nevins
John J. O'Neill
A. H. Raskin
G. A. Rubissow
Ivan Veit

George Michanowsky,
Executive Secretary

February 26, 1952

Yes - return
Broadcasting
~~Wed 5/11~~
~~3:00~~
Tues. 4/7
12:00

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of sending you the enclosed information about Historic Films Foundation, Inc. - a newly created non-profit cultural and research organization. Our aim is to study and improve methods of selecting motion pictures of historical value and preserving them for time-resisting storage. The purpose is to give this and future generations a better understanding of past and current events by enabling them to relive the vital developments in man's history through the audio-visual treasure thus assembled.

This is indeed a project of great educational importance. We sincerely hope that we can count on your advice and support to help us with the necessary preliminary work in the field of research and public relations. May I come to see you to discuss this matter?

Very sincerely yours,

George Michanowsky

George Michanowsky
Executive Secretary

Home:
EN 2-3700
EN 5-04

Historic Films Foundation, Inc. is a non-profit cultural and historical organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

-of-

HISTORIC FILMS FOUNDATION, INC.

Pursuant to the Membership Corporations Law

We, the undersigned, for the purpose of forming a membership corporation pursuant t

2. The purposes for which it is to be formed are to conduct, promote and encourage historical research and in connection therewith to engage in research into scientific methods and means of accomplishing the selection, preservation and condensation of sound-track motion pictures of historical value, and properly to prepare and treat such material for time-resisting storage and in connection therewith to assemble and preserve documents and historical records pertaining thereto; to establish a continuing historical record of the notable achievements and accomplishments in our civilization, embracing industry, the arts and sciences, agriculture, transportation and other phases of human activity; to depict and preserve in visual and audible forms the flora and fauna of the world in which we live for the information of this and future generations; to develop and inculcate general interest in the cultural and social values of such documentary records; to provide and preserve authentic scources of information through the assembly of such documentary evidence, and in general to record in audio-visual forms the developement and march of civilization, all of these purposes being directed toward the benefit of humanity and the progress of mankind. The activites of the corporation shall be conducted and carried on without profit.

BERNARD BOTEIN

I, , a Justice of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, do hereby approve the foregoing certificate of incorporation of Historic Films Foundation Inc. and consent that the same be filed.

Dated: January 29, 1952.

Bernard Botein

Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

HISTORIC FILMS FOUNDATION, INC.
119 West 63rd Street New York 23, N. Y.
ENdicott 2-4950

MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.
28 WEST 44TH STREET,
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT

April 4, 1952

COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
ARTHUR H. DEBRA, DIRECTOR

Mr. George Michanowsky
Historic Films Foundation, Inc.
119 West 63rd Street
New York 23, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Michanowsky:

I enjoyed visiting with you about your purpose to preserve the important events of the present as recorded on film for posterity. I hope that the flashback I gave you of early efforts to accomplish this was helpful.

There are mechanical reasons for optimism. In the first place, so long as the industry was using film with a nitro-cellulose base, there was always the great fire hazard and the requirement of heavily constructed storage vaults which made the cost of storing film almost prohibitively expensive. Also, the chemical nature of nitro-cellulose film was such that it deteriorated rather rapidly, quickly in fact, unless it was kept in constantly cooled and moist temperatures and humidity.

As you doubtless know, the Eastman Company worked for years on a tough film base of acetate. They began making it available to the industry about two years ago and at the present time, about three-fourths of all our prints are on safety stock. By so much, the problem of storage is simplified. Beyond that, the loss from explosions and fire of valuable film has been minimized. If you knew how much material you would like to have preserved has been lost forever in film vault explosions and fires, you would be as grieved about it as we are.

On a visit to the DuPont headquarters a week or so ago, I learned about a new film stock they have just developed which is also safety film and almost immune to moisture. That will be coming along presently. I suppose we can't know for certain how long these new film bases will survive in time until we have had years of experience with them; the experimental evidence gives cause, as I said above, for optimism. I presume that you understand that the reason the nitro-cellulose base was used for so long was because it was tougher than the earlier safety film and permitted of many more screenings.

As I explained to you, despite this hopeful development, there are still problems in the way of developing a completely detached selection of the motion pictures to be saved and the facilities for keeping them over a long period of time.

Insofar as the maintenance of a library of significant dramatic pictures is concerned, that is now quite well resolved. The Museum of Modern Art Film Library selects these pictures, and the Eastman Museum at Rochester recently agreed to store and restore from time to time the negatives of these pictures to insure against deterioration.

Neither of these museums is very much concerned with the matter of most interest to you, history. We are not now preserving important newsreel subjects except as they are temporarily held by the newsreel companies if it is thought likely by the newsreel editors that they would be using the subjects, or parts of them, in the next two or three years.

Similarly, there is much material designed for theatrical exhibition of a documentary character, and an even greater amount of historical material that finds its way into feature pictures - sometimes Westerns - that you would be interested in preserving which from the strictly "art point of view" isn't significant.

Some fifteen years ago we made a brave beginning. We interested the Federal Government in preserving important historical film subjects. The Copyright Bureau, in collaboration with the Library of Congress, put many of the earlier silent pictures on paper prints. This was not because of their historical interest but rather to have a record of copyrights. Some of this early subject-matter has been transferred from paper prints to 16mm film and is now in the Museum's collection; it is not exactly Modern Art but, of course, is of great interest to students of the history of the film itself.

Finally, the Federal Government got interested to the point where Congress appropriated money, in the legislation which provided for the Archives Building in Washington, for film storage vaults in the Archives Building and for a small staff to collect, catalog and preserve pictures of historic value. Some of these are photoplays, some documentaries, shorts of various characters, and many newsreel subjects.

The Archives Building was not big enough for everything that had been planned for storage in it. Conflicts of interest developed. The appropriation for the motion picture service ran out. And this is what makes your immediate concern not only opportune but of urgent interest to us. All those films need immediate attention. Many need to be reprinted before it is too late. Those of us in the industry cannot bring pressure to bear on Congress to take care of this without seeming to be asking special privileges.

You can approach the subject with complete detachment. Precedent for the Government's interest and responsibility is well established. You can be assured of the Association's support. Success, however, will depend upon the potency of your committee. You will keep in mind some of the names I suggested to you. Meantime I am looking forward to joining you Monday as a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur H. DeBra

ARTHUR H. DeBRA

Middleton, Drew

December 15, 1953

Dear Drew:

Enclosed is my check for the gift for Ride.

I'm most grateful to you for letting me know about it and am sorry that I shall not be there for the luncheon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Drew Middleton
THE NEW YORK TIMES
The Adelphi, Strand
London, W.C.2, England

dm

The New York Times
THE ADELPHI, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2.
TELEPHONE: TRAFALGAR 5655.

$25

W MIDDLETON,
CORRESPONDENT.

December 1st, 1953.

Dear Ed:

As you probably know, our old friend Rids is retiring on January 1st.

To you, and to all of us, this is a sad occasion. Most of us who were here during the war have reason to be grateful to Rids for his unceasing kindness, consideration and friendship.

The Association of American Correspondents in London intends to give a special luncheon for Rids on Monday, January 18th. Mr. Anthony Eden and a number of other dignitaries of the Foreign Office will be invited to do honor to Rids.

We also want to present Rids with a gift symbolizing our gratitude to him for his help over the years. I know you will want to participate in this gift and so, leaving the bite to the last, I am asking you to send me a check for five or ten dollars, preferably the latter, to put towards the cost of the gift.

I am writing everyone I can think of who knew Rids before, during or after the war, but if you should meet anyone I have missed, please ask them to contribute too.

Yours sincerely,

Drew Middleton.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
The Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

DM:jk

CBS RADI

Office Communicat

MISS SIOUSSAT

Mr. Murrow

February 13, 1953

This guy is, if anything, a little to the left of Nye Bevan, but he is a damned good speaker.

E.R.M.

Mihardo, Ian

EDWARD R. MURROW

February 12, 1953

Dear Kim:

This is a hasty note merely to say that I shall of course be glad to see what can be done for Mr. Mihardo.

It was good to hear from you and I look forward to seeing you at the Coronation.

As ever yours,

Mr. R. W. G. Mackay
No. 1, Golden Square
London W.1, England

cc: Miss Siouzzat
With correspondence

MS.
NDON.

R. W. G. MACKAY, M.A., LL.B.,
SOLICITOR.
2ND. FLOOR, No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE,
LONDON, W. 1.

TELEPHONE,
GERRARD 0241/2.

23rd January, 1953.

My dear Ed.,

Mr. Ian Mikardo, a Labour Member of Parliament and Mr. Bevan's assistant in the Bevan Group is visiting America and will be there from the 1st to the 18th March next. He is a first-class speaker and has a great reputation in this country, and I am sure that if you could use him on a programme it would be of great interest to the general public, and also a great draw. His address in New York will be:

c/o Mr. Julius Mueller,
Cosa Corporation,
Chrysler Building,
405, Lexington Avenue,
New York, 17.

Mr. Mikardo is a great friend of mine, and when I was in Parliament he was my colleague in Reading, as he represents the South Division, while I used to represent the North. He has had a good experience in industry and a long experience of politics, and I am sure you will not regret in any way any assistance which you can give him in arranging a programme for him.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ken Mackay

R.W.G. MACKAY.

Ed. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, 22.

Miller, John

November 13, 1953

Dear John:

Many thanks for your letter. I am deeply grateful to your for writing. I value your judgement more than that of your editor!

As ever,

Mr. John Miller
The London Times
National Press Building
Washington, D.C.

rh

THE TIMES
LONDON
OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.
TELEPHONE, DISTRICT 1967

November 10th.

Dear Ed,

Madeline and I are agreed that we have never read or listened to a greater piece of journalism than you gave us last night.

My editor being willing, I hope many of your words will be read in England. In our job, quotation, I hope, is an even sincerer form of flattery than imitation.

Yours ever
John Shaller.

Miller, Justin

June 6, 1952

Dear Mr. Miller:

I am attaching a copy of my letter to John Empfner.

I was indeed sorry not to be able to accept his invitation and am most grateful to you for writing me about it as graciously as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Justin Miller
National Association of Radio
and Television Broadcasters
1771 N Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D.C.

mms

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTERS
1771 N STREET, NORTHWEST WASHINGTON 6, D.C. DECATUR 9300

USTIN MILLER
RMAN OF THE BOARD
GENERAL COUNSEL

April 18, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System - Radio Division,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I am sending to John H. Haefner, Vice President of the National Council for the Social Studies, in reply to one of his in which he asks me to exercise my influence in securing you as a speaker for his annual meeting.

I have disillusioned him — I hope — as to the possibility of such influence being used upon you. For him, let me say that John Haefner is a very sincere, earnest young man, with a fine spirit of idealism, genuinely desirous of securing the best understanding and cooperation between educators and broadcasters. In his letter to me he says, "Mr. Murrow is so well known and so highly respected by teachers for his fine programs that he would be a tremendous attraction." If by chance your schedule should permit, and your "boy-scout mood" should persuade you to accept his invitation, I would be happy to see you do so.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Justin Miller

Justin Miller.

JM/hf
enc.

Miller, Justin

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTERS
1771 N STREET, NORTHWEST WASHINGTON 6, D.C. DECATUR 9300

April [illegible], 1952

Mr. John H. Haefner,
First Vice President,
The National Council for the Social Studies,
University High School,
Iowa City, Iowa.

Dear John:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 14, 1952. Your responsibility in planning the annual meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies is certainly a very important one, and I sympathize with you in your desire to secure the best possible speaking talent, to address the "top-level people in social studies ... from the forty-eight states" who will be in attendance at the meeting.

I can well understand your desire to obtain Edward R. Murrow as a key speaker. Of course, you know without me telling you that Mr. Murrow has many more invitations of this kind than he can possibly accept, and that his duties at CBS headquarters make it necessary for him to cut down his traveling schedule to meetings of the greatest importance — frequently of an international character.

However, Edward R. Murrow is a very forthright person; one who likes the direct approach. In my opinion, he would be much more apt to respond directly to an invitation from you, if it were possible for him to do so, than in response to any intermediary. I suggest that you write directly to him at his office, Columbia Broadcasting System-Radio Division, 485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York; tell him exactly what you have in mind; what you hope to accomplish, etc. etc., and hope for the best.

In the meantime, I will send to him a copy of this letter in reply to yours, for whatever it may be worth.

Incidentally, I do remember you very well as a member of the committee on the National Conference on Citizenship, and am looking forward with pleasure to seeing you at the meeting of the committee next month.

Sincerely yours,

Justin Miller.

JM/hf

Milner, Victor

AMERICAN SOCIETY of CINEMATOGRAPHERS
INCORPORATED
1782 NORTH ORANGE DRIVE TELEPHONE GRANITE 2135
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA
CABLE ADDRESS
AMSOCIN

May 14, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You must forgive me for not answering your letter of April 16th sooner. My reason was that I wanted to read your communication to the Board of Governors of the A.S.C. last Monday night.

I naturally must agree with you, that coverage by you of "Men Behind The Cameras" would make a subject that would be of interest to millions. In our Society we have a number of outstanding cinematographers whose background and achievements in the development of the technique of motion picture photography have won recognition the world over.

I hope that sometime in the future you can be the guest of the A.S.C., and will avail yourself of our Clubhouse, at any time that you may be in Hollywood.

Now, if you will allow me, I would like to make a personal observation on your last Sunday's "See It Now" program. It seems to me that CBS and yourself would find a way of giving the viewers on the West Coast a kinescope recording of much better quality than the ones we have seen so far. It seems unfortunate that more pains are not taken in the quality of the kinescope of your show: chalky faces, distortion and lack of photographic quality, and to me it is as vital as your program.

If I am speaking out of turn, please forgive me.

I shall again look forward to a letter from you.

Sincerely yours,

Victor Milner

Victor Milner
Program Director A.S.C.

VM MD

Miyakawa - T. Scott

London, October 4, 1951

Dear Ed,

I still do not have a real address yet since I am trying to move out of the hotel to a small serviced apartment (one room - kitchenette) or a more attractive room in a suitable place. Rather than to delay any longer, however, I think you had better send those letters of introduction to me c/o American Express.

Introductions are certainly necessary in this city. Yours will help a lot. I certainly appreciate your suggestions. As mentioned before, because of the general nature of the fellowship, I would appreciate leads to journalists, academicians, literary and artistic people, political figures, and others.

With best regards to Janet & Casey.

Hastily,

Scotty

Please send the letters to me:

T. Scott Miyakawa
c/o American Express
6 Haymarket
London, S.W.1, England

& preferably registered.

Butters for —

Scotty — R.T. — x Kingsley Martin x —

Michael Foot. —

Pontrac — Salsby — R.A. Butler —

Mitrany x — Howard K. Smith x —

John Strachey — Aneurin Bevin x —

Harold Wilson x — Sam Brook —

Italy — France x — John Cotman x

academics. —

T. Scott Miyakawa
c/o Roger Butters
Kintbury, Berks.
England

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
725 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

September 5, 1951

Dear Ed,

Sorry to have missed you since I did want to have a chance to talk personally with you and get your suggestions.

I am assuming first of all that you have had a chance to read my long letter of June 19 and the follow-up of July 18. As mentioned before, if you have no leads or possibilities, it makes no difference; I am just as interested in hearing from you.

First, as hinted in my July 18 note, I find that I actually do have a Ford Foundation grant, much to my surprise and in reality completely out of the blue. Monday I discovered that it can be used for travel overseas even though the Foundation will not give travel allowances for such trips as it does for travel within the country. I am looking forward to some time in England, Italy, perhaps France, and Sweden, and would appreciate some introductions.

My interests are quite general, as you know, and consequently the leads can be quite varied. My specific areas of supposed competence in recent years have been the social aspects of industrial and labor relations and the role or influence of the more abstract aspects of a culture on the nature of modern society—for example, I am supposed to be fairly well informed on the influence of various religious organizations on the arts, literature, recreation, and political outlook of the Middle Western society. This is an illusion, but such people as MacIver at Columbia think I do know something about the role of the arts and literature in the development of American society and Niebuhr flatters me with the same remarks about the social and disciplinary function of religion in American history.

Now, in England and elsewhere, I would like to see something of the labor relations, managerial practices, and the educational and recreational role of labor organizations—the "practical subjects" (I give a seminar in the field which amusingly enough has been written up in a number of the daily papers for some strange reason when actually others give much more effective courses and never get any attention). I am also very concerned about meeting some of the writers, art critics and artists, and so-called intellectuals, both academic and free lance. These wide topics are suggetive rather than really specific, but perhaps will give you some idea. This situation is in a sense almost endemic with sociologists—our specialization comes not from the subject but the treatment. I shall appreciate some introductions. Incidentally, for your information to be incorporated in the letter, perhaps, my undergraduate work was in industrial engineering at Cornell University, my Ph. D. in sociology, philosophy, and statistics at Columbia. I have taught at or have been with Missouri, Michigan, and Boston U. Previously, I was in foreign trade and Far Eastern investments fields as you already know.

Second, I might add that Professor Morris (chairman of our department)

and I are still eager for any suggestions as to possible aid for Miss Ware. We have found enough small scholarships to warrant her sailing and going to London University ~~for her~~ to begin her graduate work in English Literature and writing, but frankly we are concerned because the total still falls several hundred short of the minimum safety. Any leads or suggestions you have will be gratefully appreciated. The student is really unusually worthy, and as mentioned before, not only earned all her way through the university but established an outstanding record as a leader and has unusual personal assets. It is incredible to us in the department how she has managed to retain her sanity and good disposition and outright cheerfulness despite the constant opposition and ~~[illegible]~~ nagging of her family who are definitely opposed to her literary and artistic interests. It is hard enough to work one's way through an eastern school, and even harder when the parents not only have no interest but are positively antagonistic to it. Please do not hesitate about writing me, however, just because you cannot think of possible leads.

Perhaps you or Janet can give her several helpful introductions too. In case you can see her, I think she will be in New York on Friday the 14th since she plans to meet several others that day. She sails on the morning of the 15th. It is barely possible that I may be there myself since my agent tells me that he thinks he can pick up a passage on the 21st for me. In that case, I would like to spend a few days with my mother before I leave and I could perhaps arrange my business here to leave about the 14th too. If you or Janet think it worth meeting her and suggesting some ideas or to get acquainted before you decide whether or not to ~~[illegible]~~ Morris and me possible scholarship sources, I could perhaps pass on the word to her and see if she can get to New York early enough to do this. inform

Whatever you can suggest in the way of introductions or people to see or sources of scholarship aid will be appreciated.

Hastily,

Scotty

T. Scott Miyakawa

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

P.S. Possible contributors may give through the university and see that she get it this way. This may help substantially in relation to income tax.

Monell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: R.S. Salant

from: E.R. Murrow

June 4, 1953

In regard to the attached Monell letter:

(1) My information came from the Air Force.

(2) The "witness" in this, Major George Racey Jordan, was not testifying on this matter under oath before a Congressional Committee, but before reporters at a news conference here in New York.

(3) For your information, the Monell letter duplicates in tone a series of attacks made on me in late 1949 by Fulton Lewis, Jr.

(4) As to your request for my "comments on how to reply" I would suggest that we called no one "a liar" but merely presented the Air Force's side of the story.

E.R.M.

Monnet, Jan

MAY 1, 1953

M. JAN MONNET
HAUTE AUTORITE
LUXEMBOURG

IN ADVANCE TOMORROW'S CEREMONIES I DESIRE SEND MY SALUTE TO EUROPE'S PROPHET AND STATESMAN STOP YOUR TELEVISION INTERVIEW WITH SCHOENBRUN MAGNIFICENT TERMS CONTENT AND PICTURE MANY THANKS REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43-7

RECEIVED
1953 APR 30 PM 8:09
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

F3 N95 PARIS VIA PREWI 35 RTP 30 2358

SPECIAL COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NYK

PROCHURCH FOR FRIENDLY DELIGHTED IOURE MESSAGE STOP INCIDENTALLY MONNETS BIG MOMENT COMES TOMORROW OEPNING STEEL MARKET COULD ED SEND SIMILAR MESSAGE TO MONNET WHOSE ADDRESS QUOTE HAUTE AUTORITE LUXEMBOURG UNQUOTE

SCHOENBRUN

TAPE 807P ACK PLS

SR3 OK

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Paley

from: Mr. Murrow

April 15, 1952

I am leaving for Omaha on Wednesday night to cover the floods and won't be getting back until Saturday night. I understand that Monnet will be in Washington next week, so shall I. If you are to be there I shall try to set something up down there.

F. 559

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Paley

Station

April 14, 1952

I will be in Washington until Friday.
Would you and Janet like to bring
Monnet to Kiluna for Saturday lunch?

P

Calling Seydoux in Wash. on Monday Jean Monnet

RECEIVED
1952 APR 11 PM 12 26
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

OW4 N81 PARIS 56 RTP

PW4

N81 PARIS 56 RTP VIAPREWI 11 1613

SPECIAL COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

PROCHESTER PROMURROW INFORMATIVELY JEAN MONNET ARRIVING NEW YORK APRIL 17 FOR FEW DAYS THEN PROCEDING WASHINGTON FOR ABOUT WEEK OR SO SAID WOULD VERY MUCH WANT SEE YOU

DURING HIS TRIP YOU CAN CONTACT HIM THROUGH FRENCH AMBASSADOR WASHINGTON STOP WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE IT IF YOU INFORMED PAILY SAME MESSAGE REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN

1225P

~~ACK DLS~~

Copy sent to Paley
4/11 - Dm.

Moore, Charles

December 9, 1952

Dear Charlie:

Here's the dope. Many thanks for your interest. Hope to see you when next you are in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles F. Moore, Jr.
Ford Motor Company
3000 Schaefer Road
Dearborn, Michigan

JPC Pamphlet
Stock letter

Moritt, Fred

December 24, 1953
(Dictated 12/18)

Dear Mr. Moritt:

Please forgive me for the delay in replying to your letter of November 25.

I am about to take off for ten days in Korea, but will be happy to see you after the first of the year. Perhaps you would call my secretary then to set a convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred Moritt
280 Broadway
New York 7, New York

dm

Personal and Unofficial

THE SENATE
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY, 7

November 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a member of the Interstate Cooperation Committee which met at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in December of last year, I was one of those extremely fortunate enough to listen to your stirring address at the Committee's dinner.

This is a rather provocative request:- May I have 2 minutes and 35 seconds of your time?

I would appreciate it very much.

With best wishes for your continued good health and success,

Yours sincerely,

Fred Moritt

FGM:BW

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Eng' ee
n 120 2
2 0 0

Moseley, Mrs. Robert

December 11, 1953

Dear Mrs. Moseley:

Many thanks for your letter of December 1st enclosing your very fine program idea. I am sorry to say that I cannot use it on any of my own broadcasts, but I am passing it along to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Robert F. Moseley
2425 Camden Road
Greensboro, North Carolina

rh

cc: Mr. Sig Mickelson

Mullen, Robert

September 28, 1953

Dear Bob:

I have just returned from Berlin to find your note of September 3, with television script attached. I regret to say that I cannot myself be helpful in this matter, but I have passed the script along to Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television.

I hope you will get some favorable reaction from him.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:ml
cc: Mr. Mickelson

Mr. Robert R. Mullen
602 Ring Building
Washington, D. C.

Septer

Ed,

Would you gi
look at this prop
a television show
ambitious gentlem
see whether you h
bright ideas how
market it?

b

eptember 3, 1953

u give a quick
proposal for
show from two
tlemen, and
ou have any
how they might

bob...

Mulqueen James.

October 28, 1952

Dear Mr. Drinnin:

It is a privilege to respond to your letter of October 16.

As you know, I spent a few days and nights watching Council Bluffs battle against the Missouri and I had an opportunity to observe firsthand the bearing, efficiency, and leadership of your mayor, James Mulqueen. It is not often that a reporter sees a young man--or an older one for that matter, conduct himself with such a combination of patience, steadiness, and fortitude. I was much impressed by not only his stamina, but the high regard in which he is held by the citizens of Council Bluffs who did such a magnificent job under his direction.

I wander about this and other countries frequently in areas where there is trouble of one sort or another, and I have not encountered a municipal official more worthy of the honor you propose for Mayor Mulqueen. I would deem it a privilege to further your project in any way possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Andrew V. Drinnin, Jr.
Junior Chamber of Commerce of Council Bluffs
19 North Main Street
Council Bluffs, Iowa

dm

Junior Chamber of Commerce of Council Bluffs

19 NORTH MAIN STREET
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA
October 16, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter pertains to a battle -- a successful battle to save the existence of a city with a population of over 40,000. You know of our fight against the raging Missouri River as well as we. Your genuine interest and assistance helped us to accomplish what appeared to be a hopeless task.

To evacuate two-thirds of the population of a city as large as ours was a Herculean task. Adequate housing was the first necessity. Facilities to move and store many families' complete belongings safely and in an orderly manner with the minimum of panic was of equal importance. Dispersing manpower and equipment to protect the dikes around three sides of our city was a most difficult task in itself.

Such a job couldn't have been performed without your support and others like you. But, the most important factor in any battle -- whether in war against human enemies or nature's forces -- is leadership. We had such a leader in our young mayor, James F. Mulqueen. His tireless efforts on a job he had held for only one week prior to our emergency brought pride to all of us and recognition from the greatest nation in the world. The organizational plans to wage our fight lacked nothing. Dispersing men from our city hall twenty-four hours a day for two weeks to the weak spots that appeared constantly in our network of defense and keeping these men in high standards of morale certainly was a feat that nothing but outstanding and superior leadership could have accomplished. It's all history now and it is the prayer of our entire populace that such an emergency will never again arise. If it should, however, Mayor Mulqueen's leadership would be a major factor of a successful fight for victory.

As you know, each year the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsors a banquet to award special recognition to ten outstanding young men of our nation. To be eligible for this

coveted honor, the candidates must be 35 years of age or younger. These men are judged on personal character, leadership, success in business, and lasting contribution to their community.

We of the Council Bluffs Junior Chamber of Commerce feel that our mayor, James Mulqueen, who is 35 years of age, has the qualities to make him a leading candidate for one of the ten honors for 1952. We are writing to ask you as a leader in our nation and as one who had personal contact with him to send us a letter to further substantiate his qualifications for this award. Your letter would be used as a documentary endorsement to accompany our application to national headquarters in Tulsa. We must forward our application by November 10.

Accept our sincere thanks for your cooperation in our flood fight last spring and your further cooperation in assisting us in repaying our mayor.

Respectfully yours,

Andrew V. Drinnin, Jr.

Andrew V. Drinnin, Jr.
1st Vice President
Council Bluffs Junior Chamber
of Commerce

AVD:csd

Murray, Lyn

LYN MURRAY

Feb 17 1953

Dear Ed and Fred:

Given the masterful juxtaposition of Icy Tom and the man we love.

The pledge you gave us of the Arkansas [illegible] will set back about 100 years your plan to put Washington legislators on the [illegible] — if any Washington legislators [illegible].

The surprise is wonderful impressive.

yrs
Lyn Murray

1919 Lincoln Dr
Pacific Palisades
Calif

(no reply necessary — save the time for the important things)

Myhre, C.B.

December 31, 1953

Dear Mrs. Myhre:

Many thanks for your letter. I do indeed remember the course in International Law. I also remember you.

We are considering doing a full length television program on Washington sometime in the future, and it will of course include the parks. However, we cannot possibly do a whole piece on the parks alone as I am sure you will readily understand. I would like to keep the material you enclosed on hand for reference purposes, but will return it to you if you have need of it in the meantime.

Many thanks again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. B. Myhre
3543 Raymoor Road
Kensington, Maryland

rh

Nov. 25, 1953.

Dear Ed:

I did not ask nor want to become involved in this. No doubt the cause has its merits. We met the Myhres thru Bob Ferguson several years ago and have not seen them since. They came by and asked me to send this on to you. Here it is! I see no reason why she couldn't have sent it herself.

We are in fine fettle, and continue to enjoy your radio and TV shows. Trust you had an enjoyable Thanksgiving and that we shall see you soon. Lacey is off to L.A. to make a speech for C of C on Wed. I am tripping to Stuart, Fla. to furnish the cottage that should be finished about now. Do not think we intend to rent it this winter, - so should you hanker for some good fishing and a restful spot - just say the word!

Adios mi amigo,

Marge.

Nov. 21, 1953
3543 Raymoor Road
Kensington, Md.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Do you remember taking a course in "International Law" under Dr. Claudius O. Johnston "back when" at WSC? I'm the redhead who sat in front of you in that class. A Pi Phi. If I remember correctly, you said many a goodnight on our doorstep. A friend of Sally and Walt Horan.

Up to this point that course has been a dead loss to me. Now, I hope it was for a purpose. Because it has suddenly made me realize you are IT -- the answer -- the person I've been trying to think of powerful enough, civic-minded enough, and in the right spot to publicize something which needs to be nationally known.

It's the "rape" of the parks in our Nation's Capitol. I telephoned your sister-in-law, and she agreed both as to you and the importance of the subject.

And so the enclosed. When you've read it, if you decide to help we think Washington's future will be assured. We simply can't believe that the American people as a whole will fail to respond to a properly presented appeal to help. Or that the decision should be that of a small local group. Eric Johnston says he will telephone you about this if we wish. But we think the facts will speak for themselves.

Whether or not you feel this is a "cause" for you, may I express the pride all of us from WSC feel in your great success? Thank you.

Appreciatively yours,
Arvilla Myhre
(Mrs. C. B., formerly Arvilla Weisel
WSC 1927 to 31
In charge of KWSC radio programs
from '29 thru 31')

Enclosed:
Magazine "Planning and Civic Comment", Sept. 1953
(Pertinent articles underscored on cover)
Newspaper Advertisement, The Evening Star, Washington, D.C., Aug.3,'53
Page with best available map, The Washington Post, Oct. 28,'53
Newspaper Clipping about suit, The Evening Star, Washington D.,C,
Nov. 20, '53
Appendix

Appendix

1. This is of national importance.

2. It is urgent, because final plans and technical details are scheduled for formal approval by the National Capital Park Planning Commission early in December.

3. Even Washingtonians and Marylanders are uninformed and unaroused (contrary to the opening paragraph, page 29, "Planning and Civic Comment.") This has been carried on very quietly.

4. So far, there has been no great or effective local effort to fight. Influential people in influential places appear to be waiting for public sentiment to become crystal clear before taking a stand.

5. You can do a great service to the country by helping preserve the beauty and recreational facilities of the park system of the Capitol.

6. Boston recently solved a similar traffic problem by a contest. Winners were three men entirely outside the field of road planning and building. Perhaps a similar national contest for Washington would focus attention on this?

Federal Court Asked To Bar Belt Road In Rock Creek Park

Suit Filed by Residents Of Montgomery Says Plan For Land Is Illegal

By George Beveridge

Six Montgomery County residents filed suit in Federal Court here today against the National Capital Planning Commission, seeking to wipe out its approval of the use of Rock Creek Park for the proposed intercounty belt freeway.

The suit also was an indirect attack on bitterly contested proposals for a leg of U. S. Route 240, since Route 240 traffic, under present plans would use the belt roadway through the park stretch.

The plaintiffs, all with property abutting the park, contended the roadway is an illegal use of the park land, in that it violates restrictions imposed by the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930 and by a 1931 agreement between the National Capital Planning Commission and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Would Bar Belt Road.

They asked that the planning commission be ordered to notify the Maryland Roads Commission that the park land can't be used for the belt road, and to refuse to approve "any similar highways" in the park.

Both the Maryland Roads Commission and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission said immediately that they intend to join the national commission as interested parties to the suit.

The park area involved is a slender wooded section between Wisconsin avenue and Forest Glen.

Two Roads First Proposed.

Originally, the Maryland Roads Commission proposed to build two roadways through it. One was the belt route, intended to encircle Washington completely on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The other was the Route 240 southeast leg, which would have entered the

(See ROADS, Page A-8.)

THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1953

Roads

(Continued From First Page.)

park near Wisconsin avenue and dropped southward out of it to terminate at the East-West highway near Jones Mill road.

The national planning commission refused to go along with the dual-road idea. But on October 30, it tentatively approved the belt road location, with assurances that the belt road would have the characteristics of a "parkway."

The roads commission, in turn, announced that it proposed to feed Route 240 traffic onto the belt road through the park, and to build an independent 240 leg from a point south of the park to the East-West highway over non-park property.

The suit was filed against each of the planning commission's 12 members on behalf of David S. and R. B. Stevens, of 3550 Raymoor road, Rock Creek Hills; C. H. and E. A. Franklin, of 4813 Broad Brook drive, Locust Hill Estates, and Robert W. and Elise C. Brownell, of 9702 Parkwood drive, Parkwood.

Attorneys J. Joseph Barse and Edward S. Northrop brought the action in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The suit was divided into two sections. The first part made these allegations:

1. That, under the Capper-Cramton Act, the planning commission is obliged to approve plans only if the plans are consistent with development "for park purposes."

2. That, under the 1931 agreement between the national and Maryland planning groups, there is a restriction that the park lands must not be developed "for other than park purposes."

3. That the belt route, a "limited-access, high-speed type of dual highway . . . of six traffic lanes" would be "a diversion of said park lands from their authorized use."

4. That such a roadway would cause "irreparable damage" to the plaintiffs' property, cause it to drop in value and deprive the residents of their right to have the park area maintained solely as a park.

The second part o fthe suit dealt specifically with the Parkwood and Locust Hill Estates developments, located on either side of the park near Wisconsin avenue. Rock Creek Hills is located north of the park area, but eastward of Parkwood.

The suit asserted that the park portion abutting Parkwood and Locust Hill Estates was deeded to the Maryland planning body in 1939 by the Straight Improvement Co., Inc., which developed the Parkwood and Locust Hill Estates subdivisions, "exclusively for park and parkway purposes."

Attorneys said the Straight deed followed a sales contract under which the Maryland planners paid Straight $90,504, with the understanding that the money might be refunded if the planners made certain improvements approved by the Straight company. Actually, it was reported, the firm repaid about $25,000 to the planners, but the two apparently failed to get together on further improvements.

The suit contended that the planning commission's action violated the deed restriction that the park land be used "exclusively for park and parkway purposes."

The Capper-Cramton Act, under which the park lands were bought with both Federal and State money, also referred in its preamble to the "comprehensive park, parkway and playground system" of the area.

Thus, it appeared to observers, court arguments on the suit are certain to develop around the definition of "a parkway," and whether the definitions should apply to the belt route and to the park area involved.

The national commission stressed at the time that it approved the belt location that it could do so because the roadway appeared to have "parkway" characteristics. However, the commission did not state, in open session, a precise definition of what it meant by that term.

If the Maryland Roads Commission and the Maryland planning group do join the suit, the bitterest contestants in the Montgomery County road issues will find themselves allied. Roads commission members, in fact, have questioned in the past whether the national planning commission has the legal power to block its construction of highways in park areas.

Throughout the roadway-park controversy, the Maryland planning group has supported the roads commission in holding that both the belt route and the Route 240 leg should use the park. Since the main battle had centered around the 240 issue, the national commission and the Maryland planners had been split widely.

As far as the belt route is concerned, however, the national commission has shown it going through the Rock Creek Park section as long ago as in its 1950 Comprehensive Plan of highways for the area.

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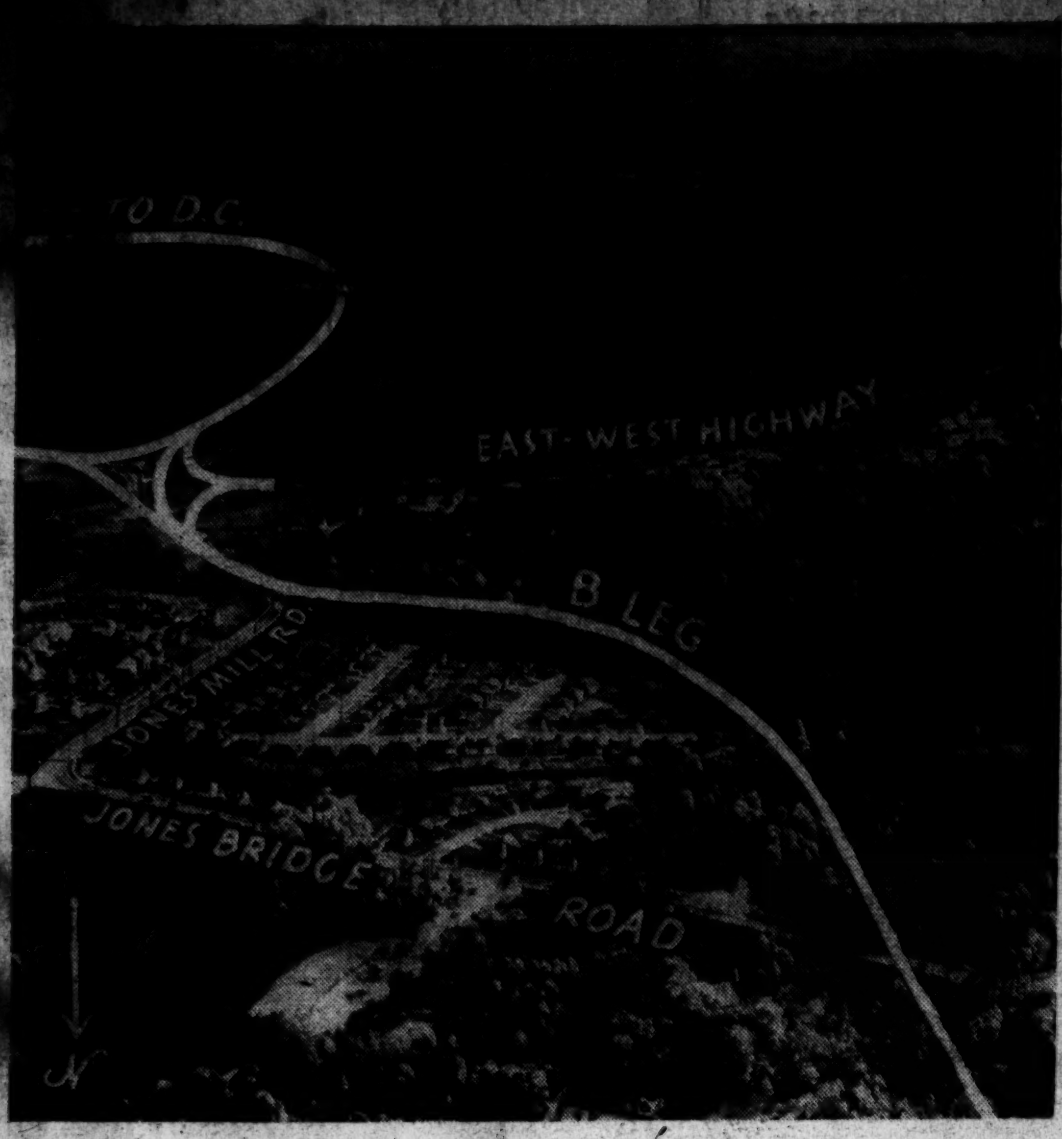

By Henry Rohland—The Washington Post

Airview shows how controversial Leg B of Route 240 would reach East-West Highway in Maryland. Loop at top of picture from clover-leaf intersection with East-West Highway eventually would link Leg B with downtown Washington through Rock Creek Park if highway designers' plans are followed. (Note: North is at the bottom of the photograph, and at the top of the companion color map.)

Key Planners Call Parley to Decide Fate Of Proposed Rock Creek Parkway Leg

By Sam Zagoria
Post Reporter

Key highway and planning officials of Greater Washington will meet Friday to try to make a decision which may determine the fate of a proposed major expressway through Rock Creek Park linking built-up Montgomery County with downtown Washington.

The argument will be over the location of the tiny 3-mile southeast leg B of Route 240, but in the balance is also the future of the highway builder's dream — an attractive, fast-moving roadway from the congested suburbs to the city.

Proponents of the route through the 1700-acre park insist that the road is the only way left in this concentrated area to bring in a new artery and avoid traffic strangulation. Any other routes would prove prohibitively expensive, they argue, as well as ruinous of people's property.

Opponents counter that the route amounts to "desecration" of the 63-year-old Rock Creek Park — "a pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States," in the words of the Congress which created it.

The Counter Charges

The road-builders reply that only a small part of the park would be affected and this would be in the most densely wooded, least used section for the most part, and furthermore, even park defenders have agreed that existing parkways should be expanded.

The park supporters counter-attack with the statement that road builders are always looking for the easiest way out and public land is easier to lay hands on than private tracts. They add that once a route is started, it inevitably grows as traffic volume builds up.

So the argument goes.

As for Friday's meeting, it is focused on Leg B which would run from Grosvenor la. and Wisconsin ave., south of Georgetown Preparatory School, through Rock Creek Park for 1½ miles, then behind the Naval Medical Center, crossing Connecticut ave. and bending into East-West highway at Beach dr.

Call Route Essential

The Maryland State Roads Commission and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission think this route is absolutely essential. "It's the only way you can get through without running smack through hundreds and hundreds of houses," Donald L. Gingery, MNSPPC member, declared.

The National Capital Planning Commission, hosts at the 240 meeting, is in the other corner, arguing that the 240 leg would point the road right at Rock Creek Park and would force quick action to build a highway through the park. Such a route was recommended by the Regional Highway Planning Committee two years ago.

There are other arguments against the 240 leg, mainly tossed out by former Senator Gerald P. Nye, leader of a group of residents whose property would be touched or cut across by the route. These include Parkview, Parkwood, Rock Creek Hills, North Chevy Chase, Chevy Chase Lake, Coquelin ter., Rollingwood, Chevy Chase View, Chevy Chase Village and Hamlet.

The anti-forces argue that the leg should be amputated and its funds spent instead on an outer circumferential route. But if the leg is pushed, they have threatened a court contest on the legality of using parklands purchased through Capper-Cramton Act funds as the site of an expressway.

The Story of 240

There is little doubt that if all the nine months of arguments over what to do were laid end to end, traffic could be rolling tomorrow, but the debate cannot go on much longer if Route 240's fast progress is not to be slowed. Here is the story of 240 and how it would tie in with a Rock Creek highway:

The Maryland State Roads Commission has been building Route 240 as a four-lane divided expressway which would be Washington's gateway to the West, eventually linking up with the Pennsylvania Turnpike and U. S. Route 40, which runs all the way across the country to San Francisco. Construction has been completed to Hyattstown, on the border of Montgomery County, and contracts are being let down to Rockville.

About two miles south of Rockville, the road-builders plan to split the road into two approaches entering Greater Washington. These would thus serve thousands of motoring commuters who daily trek into and out of Washington from the built-up areas of Montgomery. The legs would also hook into the proposed Inter-County Belt ringing the Washington area in Maryland and Virginia and thus provide a bypass for drivers not interested in going into the central city.

As is shown on the color map, the Inter-County Belt would run through Rock Creek Park alongside the 240 leg for a stretch of 1½ miles. The Belt would serve to distribute some of the 240 traffic to existing radials headed downtown, such as 16th st. and Georgia ave. since it would cross these.

Uncontroversial Leg

The southwest leg would shoot down through relatively undeveloped land along Thomas Branch to River rd., and perhaps in later years be extended to Canal rd. This phase is not in controversy.

The southeast leg is in it past the hubcaps. Some decision must be made or the land over which it may travel will sprout houses, apartments or shops and real estate values skyrocket. This will mean that the taxpayer will have to ante up more for his roadway.

The State Roads Commission estimates that about 27,000 motorists a day use Wisconsin ave. north of East-West highway, and by 1960 this will be up to 45,000.

On the District side of the line, the pent-up traffic is also tremendous. The Regional Highway Planning Committee, speaking up for a road through the park, says the present Big Four arteries are operating more than 20 percent above capacity in peak hours. They are Wisconsin, Connecticut and Massachusetts aves. and 16th st. And the annual average rate of increase, year by year, is 4 percent, they estimate.

What can be done about it, except a park roadway? they ask. The need is for a six-lane roadway so mere widening by a lane or so of one of the Big Four is only a drop in the bucket; condemning a new route through building-packed Washington would add about 75 to 100 million to the construction cost. A parkway is the only answer in the opinion of RHPC and the District Highway Department.

Brig. Gen. Louis W. Prentiss, Engineer Commissioner, in advocating the road said if it wasn't put through, "the only alternative will be to cut down trees on Connecticut ave. and the trees on 16th st. to widen them" or else spend "a lot of the taxpayers' money to buy right-of-way" in private property and if that proves necessary, "we just aren't going to be able to build it."

Two-Phase Program

The District has plans for a two-phase building program in Rock Creek Park. The first part, included in the city's eight-year public works program and therefore scheduled for completion by 1962, calls for construction of a six-lane divided road from Constitution ave. to Calvert st. [illegible] cost [illegible] dollars. Highway building costs have gone up 9 percent since then and expansion to eight lanes, which may prove necessary, may hike actual cost well beyond this figure, highway department sources warn.

Here is how the route would be constructed:

26th st. would be widened to 44 feet and will carry northbound traffic all day long. Southbound traffic will use the existing Rock Creek parkway. 26th will overpass K st. and underpass Pennsylvania ave. and M st. It will then cut through on the east side of Rock Creek and cross the stream at P st. on a deck, thus becoming the southbound route while the existing roadway then is put into the northbound route.

At R st. the new roadway will cross back to the east side of the creek and run alongside the existing parkway under Massachusetts ave. up to Connecticut ave. and Calvert st.

The Second Phase

The second phase, scheduled for the second eight-year public works program at a cost of $26,200,000, would bring Rock Creek Parkway across the creek just north of Calvert st. near the Zoo ford and into a 700-foot tunnel running through a high hillside. The new road would overpass the Harvard st. entrance to the Zoo and stay along the hillside about 50 feet above the existing roadway.

Just before Klingle rd., the road would enter a 600-foot tunnel exiting near Piney Branch Parkway, then cross Rock Creek and continue east of the present park road to Colorado ave. The entire length from Constitution ave. to this point has the tentative approval of the National Capital Planning Commission.

The new road would cross the creek at Colorado ave. and stay close to the western border of the park, paralleling generally Ridge rd. There would be an interchange at Military rd. so that traffic could go in any direction without conflict. The road would continue alongside Oregon ave.—the park boundary—and provide a cloverleaf at Wise rd. which is expected to convenience much traffic bound for Silver Spring. It would wind up at the District line, and by then District planners hope Route 240 will have been extended down, probably through Rock Creek Park, to meet their end.

Highway planners contend their program would not disturb existing routes in and near the park and would, in fact, provide access to them from the parkway. The new road would go through the widest and heaviest wooded part of the park, they argue, and even at the low southern end, shoestring parks would be preserved.

The National Capital Planning Commission, North Chevy Chase area residents, Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, Chairman Francis Case of the Senate District Committee, National Park Service Chairman Conrad Wirth and Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R-Md.) have not been convinced.

EARL GODWIN says:

"I've read 'Managing Your Money' by J. K. Lasser and Sylvia F. Porter—and heartily recommend it as the most valuable guidebook to personal finances available today. It's *yours as a gift* when you open a new First Federal Savings Account."

Hear EARL GODWIN with the News, Monday through Friday, [illegible] over WRC.

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Washington Post
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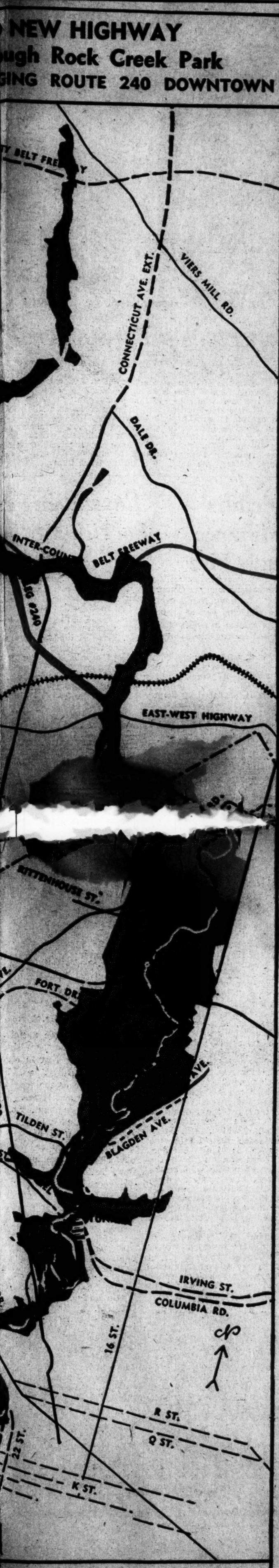


Two Planners Say NCPC Is Too 'Negative'

Advisory Agency Told Commission Is Overloaded With 'Technicians'

By Don Olesen
Post Reporter

Two members of the National Capital Planning Commission yesterday called the commission "negative" and "overloaded with technicians."

The broadsides came from Brig. Gen. Louis W. Prentiss, District Engineer Commissioner, and John A. Remon, NCPC member and its former chairman.

The commission should deal in long-range planning and not hold up construction projects, Prentiss declared, "but I am sorry to say that is not the case today."

"We've been getting negative decisions instead of positive decisions," he told members of the District Commissioners' newly appointed Planning Advisory Council.

The District Commissioners split with the NCPC over location of a proposed central area bridge across the Potomac.

The Commissioners want it to start at E st. nw. NCPC agrees a central area bridge is needed, but says E st. isn't the place to build it.

"They say, 'You shouldn't build a bridge here,' yet they don't say where the bridge should be built," Prentiss declared.

Remon, invited to attend the Planning Council session, said the NCPC is "overloaded with technicians and expert planners. Sometimes I have a feeling that the technicians overplay their hand. Nothing can make them get their feet out of the carpet."

Prentiss cited other areas of disagreement between District planners and the NCPC.

The District Highway Department wants to build a highway up Rock Creek Park to provide a quick route to the suburbs. NCPC doesn't go along.

NCPC wants to construct a limited-access "inner-loop" highway in the District, but Prentiss said its cost would be "terrific" and that widening present streets and making them one-way would do the job.

He said city officials are "inclined to look with a jaundiced eye at theoretical, ideal projects which we cannot afford."

When he finds himself "out of step" with other NCPC members, Prentiss told the council, "that's when I'd like to have the benefit of the thinking of this group."

Six of the seven council members were sworn in yesterday by Geoffrey Thornett, the Commissioners' secretary. They are Francis G. Addison, jr., Charles H. Tompkins, Lewis T. Breuninger, Lewis K. Downing, Hugh Duffield and Joseph C. McGarraghy. Robert C. Fleming was out of town.

"I am not trying to sell my views to a group of rubber-stampers," Prentiss told the council. "These members should feel free to speak out just as they feel."

65 City Doctors

Hikes Asked For Health Specialists

The District Health Department is asking for $100,135 in salary increases to help retain the services of 65 medical specialists.

In a letter to the District Commissioners, read yesterday before their new Public Health Advisory Council, Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, health director, called the situation "acute."

Dr. Seckinger said unless such specialists get 25 percent salary increases, it will be difficult to hold them in city jobs against the pull of higher pay in private practice.

He recommended that all physicians certified by special boards in their fields of medicine be given the increase. It would affect 65 District physicians, Seckinger estimated.

Dr. Philip A. E. Stebbing, superintendent of the District General Hospital, later said the "most pressing" need for salary increases is in the fields of radiology, anesthesiology, pathology and psychiatry.

Under Civil Service, Stebbing said, the highest salary such specialists can draw is $9600 a year.

"It's a bad situation," he declared. "The Board of Anesthesiology has already withdrawn its approval of our training program."

This means the District General Hospital will have difficulty getting interns and residents to train in these fields, Dr. Stebbing said.

Health Council members were told by their acting chairman, Dr. Hugh H. Hussey, that legislation would be required to pay the 25 percent increases as an "interim measure" pending possible reclassification of the Civil Service scale. The Council took the request under advisement.

Dr. Tabor Accepts Call In Baltimore

The Rev. Ralph L. Tabor, pastor of the Luther Place Memorial Church, Thomas cir. nw., has accepted a call to the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Baltimore.

Dr. Tabor

He will be installed as pastor of the church, which serves the Guilford uptown area, next January 3.

Dr. Tabor, whose tenth anniversary in his pastorate here was celebrated last March, is a national figure in his denomination, the United Lutheran Church in America. He is a member of its executive board and one of its representatives to the National Lutheran Council and the National Council of Churches.

Dr. Tabor is a native of Philadelphia. He was educated in the public schools and at Gettysburg (Pa.) College and Gettysburg Theological Seminary.

He came here from the Third Lutheran Church of Baltimore, where he served seven years, after pastorates in Harrisburg, Pa., and Middletown, Md.

Jack Fruchtman Elected Barker Of Variety Club

Jack Fruchtman, Maryland theater owner, has been elected chief barker of the Variety Club of Washington for the coming year.

Fruchtman

Fruchtman, 39, owns five theaters in St. Marys County and one at Greenbelt where he lives. He has worked in the movie industry for 25 years, starting as a mail clerk with Paramount Pictures in New York when he was 14. He did movie distribution work in New York and Washington until 1940 when he started in business with his own movie houses.

Other officers elected Monday were; Phil Isaacs, property master; Alvin Q. Ehrlich, first assistant chief barker; Sam Galanty, dough guy; Joseph Gins, second assistant chief barker.

Western High Cadets To Hear Gen. Prentiss

Brig. Gen. Louis W. Prentiss, District Engineer Commissioner, will be principal speaker at Western High School's "Cadet Night," 8 p.m. Thursday at the school, 35th and R sts. nw.

Prentiss, a graduate of Western High School and a former cadet captain there, will speak on "The Value of the Cadet Corps."

Ham and Oyster Dinner

The ladies' auxiliary of the Dunn Loring Volunteer Fire Department will hold a ham and oyster dinner on Thursday from 5 to 8 p. m. at the fire house, Dunn Loring, Va.

Chest Collects $1,672,595, 41.81 Pct. of $4 Million Goal

The Community Chest-USO campaign "thermometer" climbed to 41.81 percent yesterday as Red Feather solicitors reported contributions totaling $1,672,595.22.

At the general report luncheon, the Government Unit became the first to report 50 percent of its quota. Government contributions now stand at $837,392.

The over-all campaign is about 3 percent—$90,000—ahead of last year's drive at this time. But Aaron Goldman, general campaign chairman, warned that the drive should obtain a $140,000 margin over last year if it is to reach its 4-million-dollar quota.

"Don't take the first gift offered," he told Chest workers. "Don't be bashful. Ask for more generous gifts."

The new unit standings are Business, $571,956.94, 34.79 percent of quota; Residential, $128,892.43, 46.29 percent; Alexandria, $37,520.67, 42.51 percent; Arlington, $30,642.33, 46.97 percent; Fairfax County, $10,540.51, 25.55 percent, and Montgomery County, $30,166.36, 21.1 percent. Prince Georges County, with 38.87 percent of quota attained last week, made no new report.

Yesterday's luncheon speakers from area military installations said the USO is a sound investment, helping servicemen keep in touch with civilian life and helping them to assume community responsibilities when they return home.

Dagmar, television personality and luncheon guest, told of the servicemen's appreciation for USO Camp Shows.

President Hoover and Governor Ritchie did'nt cross fingers when they signed this !

Rock Creek Park is the priceless possession of the National Capital City. No other city in the world has recreation and park area to compare. Reaching from the Potomac in downtown Washington, it stretches northward through the center of the city and far into Maryland—fourteen miles or more of public possession dedicated to bird life, park drives, playgrounds, recreation centers, riding trails and general park purposes. The extent of its use by the people of Metropolitan Washington is proof of the appreciation of those acts, in bygone years, which made this possession possible. No portion of it could be replaced today.

Through the years this gem of natural beauty of which Lord Bryce declared "there is nothing comparable (to Rock Creek Park) in any capital city in Europe" has been jealously guarded against commercial encroachment by those agencies and commissions chosen to protect the public interest and preserve the area to the purposes of its dedication. Recently, some of these Custodians have been considering and encouraging plans and proposals that dangerously threaten the future of Rock Creek Park.

This serious threat prompts the pooling of our organizational, and individual strength, in a determined effort to preserve Rock Creek Park in all its lovely beauty, and to save and preserve it for the people of our time and the generations to come. We urge the active and prompt co-operation of every reader of this appeal.

FOURTEEN MILES OF PARK FOR EXPRESSWAY

It is seriously proposed and planned that practically the entire length of Rock Creek Park become the location of a southeast leg of Maryland trunk highway 240. In the Maryland portion the project is being promoted by the State Roads Commission. The District of Columbia highway department earnestly hopes that the Maryland plan will prevail, thus simplifying the winning of their desire to continue the highway through the park within the District of Columbia.

As formally proposed, surveyed and planned, with the money already appropriated for expenditure by the highway authorities of Maryland, this leg of Highway 240 requires a right-of-way down through Rock Creek Park **almost a block wide.** Upon it would be built a six-lane, divided, limited-access expressway for the accommodation of all traffic, **including trucks,** speeding down the valley into Washington in a torrent of projectiles with the vain objective of being absorbed rapidly into a limited area of already crowded downtown streets. It would be the most ambitious highway project in the area. But, with its dips and elevations, its overpasses and submarine passes, with its tunnels and its thirty-acre cloverleaf approaches, it would be a nightmare, a monstrosity to Rock Creek Park itself, and a danger to thousands of children, picnickers, park friends and nature lovers, who now enjoy the quiet loveliness of its natural beauty.

This challenge to the future of Rock Creek Park is very real and immediate. It is a challenge which invites an intelligent acquaintance with all the facts and purposes involved. It is a challenge requiring the rallying of all the friends of Rock Creek Park to its permanent preservation.

TWO PARAMOUNT QUESTIONS

The project to use the park for this expressway poses many questions, but two are paramount:

First, is it lawful to pre-empt land purchased with appropriations for parks to highway uses harmful to the primary purpose?

Second, is a new and additional arterial highway of the type proposed necessary?

To the first question we answer an emphatic "No," notwithstanding the opinion of the defiant Maryland Roads Commission and the compliant act staged recently by the Maryland Planning Commission, whereby its consent was given to the building of the proposed road. (Under the law, this action by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission is without the slightest weight unless approved by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC).

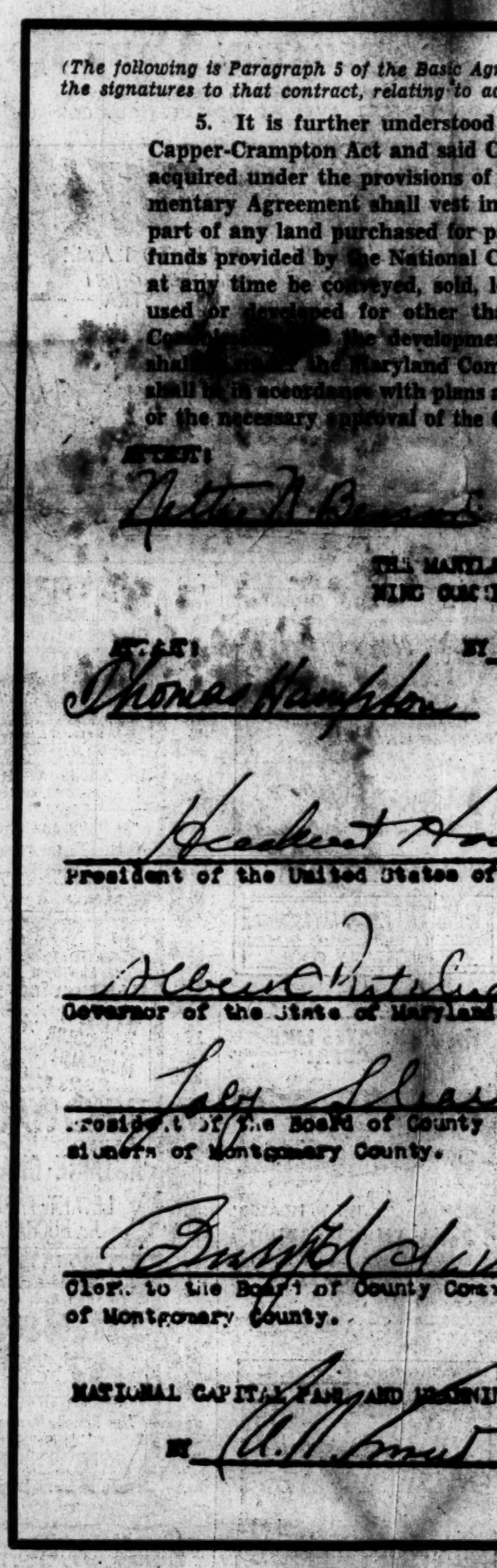
To the second question we again answer "NO." This we do with full knowledge of the serious traffic problems confronting Washington and the need of residents of northwest suburban areas for easier and quicker access to work in the morning, and home in the evening. Elsewhere on this page we endorse the well considered program for easing and solving these traffic problems without molesting Rock Creek Park. **We think an additional six-lane, arterial highway into Washington through Rock Creek Park is about as necessary as a dream inspired six-lane highway to the moon.**

ROCK CREEK PARK CANNOT LAWFULLY BE USED FOR HIGHWAYS

Rock Creek Park is the created possession of **all the people** for park, playground, recreational and parkway purposes. It is the consequence of splendid forethought, fine wisdom and concerted action of farseeing men, coupled with prudent spending of public funds, and the generous gifts of public-spirited benefactors, running back through many years.

We should ever venerate the memory of those who made Rock Creek Park possible. Study of the laws they wrote governing it, of the letters, addresses, reports, deeds and covenants accompanying each gift and acquisition to the park through all the years, clearly reveals their intent. That intent was definitely not the setting aside of park lands upon which to build expressways and speedways in the future. **Parks, recreation, playgrounds, wild life preserves, parkways and riding trails—that was the wholesome desire and plan accompanying the acquisition of the full length and breadth of Rock Creek Park.**

The Maryland section of this great park was acquired under the provisions of an enactment by Congress in 1930, the Capper-Crampton Act.



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ATTEST: BY

President of the United States of

Governor of the State of Maryland

President of the Board of County
Commrs of Montgomery County.

Clerk to the Board of County Com
of Montgomery County.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING

BY

It provided for the loaning of Federal funds to Maryland, without interest, and to be repaid only in part—funds with which to purchase lands that would extend Rock Creek Park beyond the District Line and provide for the recreational and park needs of a fast-growing city and its suburban areas.

The Act was followed with a Basic Agreement, with all the formality of a contract, the facsimile signatures to which are reproduced in the center of this page. In this contract is the complete understanding between Maryland and the United States Government as to what shall be the permanent uses of the park and who shall decide how the park shall be developed. There have been subsequent agreements, but none of them alter—they only strengthen—the purposes stated in the Basic Agreement. These contracts, relating to Rock Creek Park in Maryland and what was done by the Maryland NCPAPC with NCPC approval, **were ratified by the Maryland General Assembly in 1947.**

DEFIANT ROAD ENGINEERS WOULD IGNORE LAW AND CONTRACT

To the Maryland Roads Commission all of these legal and valid agreements seem to be without merit. Its uncompromising attitude remains: **What we want we take!** They are determined to have Rock Creek Park in Washington as the terminal of Maryland Highway 240. It means nothing to them that provision against just such an emergency was made in 1931, through the Basic Agreement Contract, signed by President Herbert Hoover; capable and long to be remembered Governor Albert Ritchie; the Montgomery County Board of Commissioners; General U. S. Grant III, for the NCPC; and farseeing Irvin Owings for the Maryland NCPAPC! This the road engineers involved in this scheme completely ignore. They have even threatened to ignore the national custodial and planning authorities, and build their road in the park in utter disregard of the rights of others, including the public.

WHO STANDS UP TO BE COUNTED?

The National Capital Planning Commission has stood up to the Maryland Road Commission's demand and threat courageously. It acted the part of honorable men who believed that their predecessors on the Commission in 1931 meant what they signed in the Contract. It voted "No" to the use of the Park for the proposed expressway.

Mr. McKay, the Secretary of the Interior, has made it very clear that he has no intention of turning his back upon that Contract to which President Hoover affixed his signature in 1931.

But what of the others whose predecessors entered into this Basic Agreement?

HOW TO MEET TRAFFIC CONGESTION WITHOUT MOLESTING ROCK CREEK PARK

No one can question the seriousness attending the traffic problems of Washington and its northwest suburban areas.

These problems are primarily rush-hour problems besetting us twice each day. We all want to get downtown to our work at one and the same time. We all battle to get back to our homes at one and the same time.

Our District of Columbia and Maryland Road Engineers think they have a ready answer to the solving of this quandary. "Build a great six-lane express, limited-access highway down into the heart of Washington through Rock Creek Park," cry these single-minded engineers.

Such a program could only further aggravate the desperate situation existing downtown now during the rush hours. We would be but intensifying the problem by piling the congestion into fewer minutes. And we would deface, and in some particulars and instances, destroy Rock Creek Park by such action.

Then how shall we meet the traffic challenge?

Planning through many years has called for the very steps that will meet the challenge adequately:

Step 1. Build an outer belt road, reaching around the city from Cabin John on the Potomac to the southern point of the District near Fox Ferry Point. Let this belt be the terminal of trunk highways reaching toward Washington, and likewise the terminus of existing arterial highways in Washington and its suburbs to be extended out to the belt road.

Such a belt would carry around the city, without interrupting traffic within the city, all automobiles and trucks seeking to reach destinations beyond the city. With a bridge at Cabin John the belt would carry away great burdens of traffic now fighting its way through Washington streets.

The belt route would take off the streets of Washington and arterials in the suburbs all that burden of trucking trying to find its way into the trucking and freight yards in northeast and in southeast Washington.

Step 2. Encourage fewer motor cars bringing suburbanites into Washington by providing better express bus service, mass transportation, into the city from suburban terminals.

Step 3. Put into play the blueprint engineering proposals which would provide bus bays on Sixteenth Street, Massachusetts Avenue and Connecticut Avenue, thus getting buses out of the rush hour traffic lanes while they stopped to load and unload passengers.

Step 4. Get under way the operations that will be in step with the plans of the Maryland Roads Commission to broaden and improve the existing arterial roads, Massachusetts Avenue, River Road, Wisconsin Avenue, Connecticut Avenue, Sixteenth Street and Georgia Avenue, and extend these improved arterials to the outer belt route.

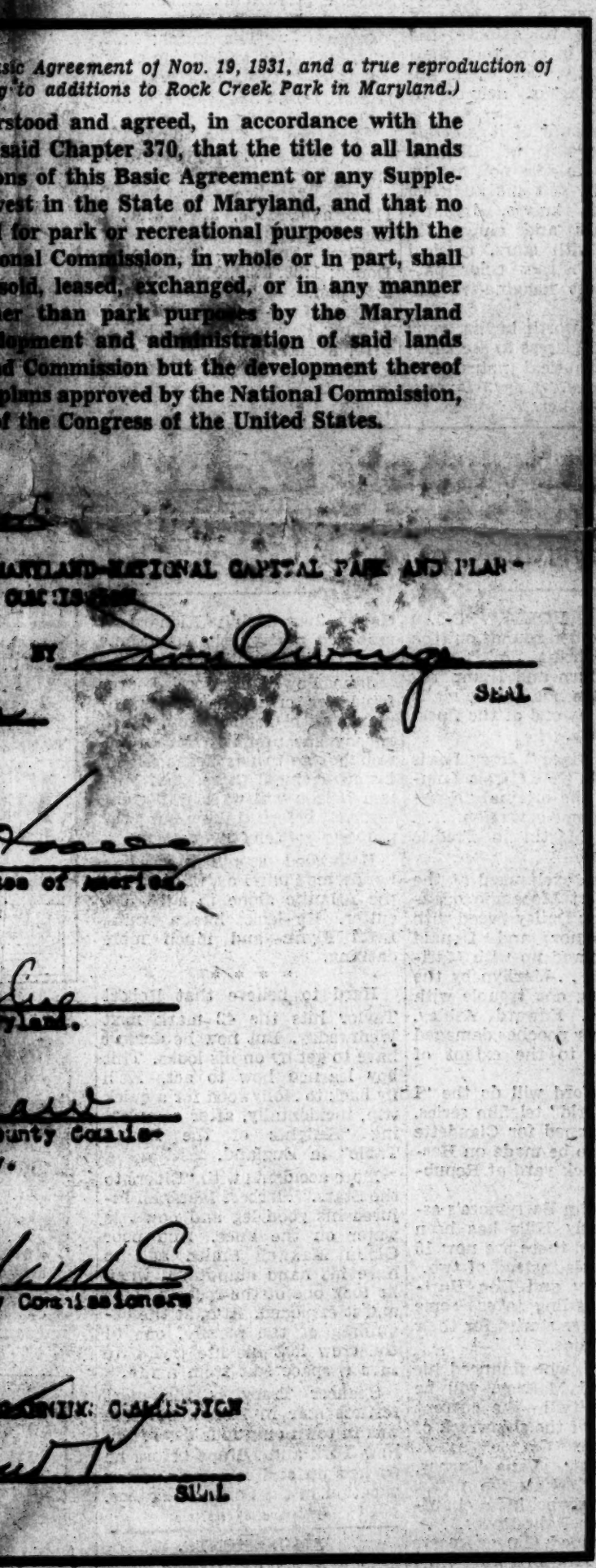
Step 5. Continue the present maintenance of the drives in Rock Creek Park, but keep them parkways, not four and six-lane expressways and speedways that will ruin the park forevermore.

You, the County Council of Montgomery County! Why don't you demand to be heard in protest of the plans of the Maryland Road Commission to desecrate Rock Creek Park? Why do you not speak out firmly in protest of the southeast leg of Highway 240, just as the Montgomery County School Board has done? Your County has made a contract. Support it with courage and conviction!

And Governor McKeldin! Why do you give passive aid and comfort to your State Roads Commission by leaving the decision to that body? Do you not think it would be good leadership and statesmanship to uphold the hand and agreement of your illustrious predecessor, Governor Ritchie? Surely you do not entertain the idea that both President Hoover and Governor Ritchie had their fingers crossed when they affixed their names to the contract.

And what about another signatory group to that Basic Agreement, namely, the Maryland Planning Commission, with its three members from Montgomery County and three from Prince Georges County?

Two of these Montgomery County MNCPAPC members, Sidney Oliver and Richard Green, have declined to go along with the majority of four who undertook to give the Maryland Roads Commission authority to use Rock Creek Park for its highways and belt routes. We compliment and applaud Mr. Oliver and Mr. Green for courageously, under pressure, standing by the contract made by their predecessors.



sic Agreement of Nov. 19, 1931, and a true reproduction of y to additions to Rock Creek Park in Maryland.)

rstood and agreed, in accordance with the said Chapter 370, that the title to all lands ons of this Basic Agreement or any Supple- vest in the State of Maryland, and that no for park or recreational purposes with the onal Commission, in whole or in part, shall sold, leased, exchanged, or in any manner er than park purposes by the Maryland lopment and administration of said lands d Commission but the development thereof plans approved by the National Commission, f the Congress of the United States.

ARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLAN- OMMISSION

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What of the other four members of that Commission, one from Montgomery, and three from Prince Georges (the latter county contains no part of Rock Creek Park)? What prompted them to let stand, without protest, the threatening and defiant public statement issued by the Maryland Roads Commission's chairman against the right of NCPC and MNCPAPC to protect Rock Creek Park against their expressway? Why did they not manfully stand by their predecessors of 1931? Did they think fingers were crossed in 1931? Or did the Prince Georges members simply feel that "after all, the park is in Montgomery County and of no concern to us?" (It would be interesting to know what the same men would have done if the road project was one to utilize Sligo Park in Prince Georges County rather than Rock Creek Park in Montgomery). Whatever their reasoning, their meaningless 4-to-2 vote favoring the location of the southeastern leg of Highway 240 in Rock Creek Park led them into an embarassing position, where they now find they have agreed to let the Maryland road authorities completely choke more than a mile of the park with TWO, not just one, great highways running parallel to each other. It is not too late for the MNCPAPC to rescind its hurried consent resolution.

Our compliments go in full measure to the National Capital Planning Commission, to Congressman [illegible]wde, to the several members of the Mo[illegible] the State General Asse[illegible] to the Montgomer[illegible] Women's Clu[illegible] affixed their names t[illegible] Rock Creek Park for a nightmare expr[illegible] grateful to all of you for your steadfastness. And [illegible]retary of the Interior McKay, our abiding thanks for [illegible]ing out against any purpose that would destroy, ruin or infringe upon the natural beauty or purpose of internationally known Rock Creek Park.

Under ordinary circumstances, the fight to save Rock Creek Park would appear to have been won. So long as the NCPC holds firmly to what has always been its steady purpose, the fight will stay won for us, and for our children's children!

But it must be recognized that the advocates of the "expressway-in-the-park" are desperate and determined in their desire. They will leave no stone unturned to make Rock Creek Park the setting for their limited-access highway through Metropolitan Washington. It is already clear that they hope to persuade the NCPC at its next meeting on August 6th, 1953, to reopen their road proposal involving Rock Creek Park, upon which the National Capital Planning Commission has already voted "No" at its last session.

CONCENTRATED EFFORT NOW WILL PRESERVE ROCK CREEK PARK

Between now and August 6th, and at that time, it is to be expected that individual members of the twelve-man National Capital Planning Commission will be under terrific pressure to change their minds, and approve the Rock Creek Park highway program. Possibly, three or four members of the Commission favor approving the use of the park for Highway 240. There is not now the slightest reason to believe that this minority could become a majority, but we can be sure there will be every effort made to cause a majority to favor the park road. **Let us not be caught asleep.**

We, the organizations whose identity is indicated [illegible] signature of this statement, in pooling our interests to s[illegible] Rock Creek Park, want to assure the individual memb[illegible] of NCPC that what they have done to save the park is th[illegible]oughly approved. We know their action is backed, not o[illegible] by law, but by thousands upon thousands of people of th[illegible] area who want the park preserved. We hope that community associations and individuals will find a way to let the National Capital Planning Commission know that their position against the expressway idea is in keeping with the bes[illegible] interest of Metropolitan Washington and that we want n[illegible] such scars in Rock Creek Park as the road engineers wou[illegible] build at a cost of millions to the taxpayers.

Audubon Society of the District of Columbia, Inc.
The American Planning and Civic Association
Committee of 100 on the Federal City
The National Parks Association

Citizens Action Committee for Fair Road Plannin[illegible]

Representing 3,800 petitioners in fifteen communities of Northwest Washington Suburban Areas including Chevy Chase Village, Section 3, Section 4, Rollingwood, Hamlet, Coquelin Run, North Chevy Chase, Chevy Chase Hills, Parkview Estates, Chevy Chase Lake, Parkwood, Locust Hills Estates, West Kensington, North Connecticut Ave. and Chevy Chase View.

Gerald P. Nye, President; J. B. Hartranft Jr., Secretary; Vice Presidents: E[illegible] Northrup, Sidney Sachs, W. G. Hughes, Adolph C. Rohland, Joseph Barse, [illegible] D. Larsen, G. Thos. Dunlap, Inspector Charles Benter, F. Greenup, Ca[illegible] Tomlin.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

We spend more and more millions of dollars to build more and more radical super-highways so that more and more thousands of people may drive more and more rapidly to the place where they must wait longer and longer to get into the District where it is harder and harder to move around at all.—*F. Biggers.*

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Damage Beyond Repair

It is incomprehensible to me that anyone would knowingly agree to the desecration of the uncompleted Theodore Roosevelt Memorial and violation of the solemn agreement, written into the law, with the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, in the case of the "E" Street bridge, or with the equally flagrant violation of the agreements with Mrs. Archbold and the late Mr. Glover by the Arizona Freeway through the land they gave for park purposes. It seems to me there are moral obligations involved.

Begin here The District Highway Department's program does not stop with the two projects specifically referred to above; but it proposes extensive fill in the Potomac River west of the Lincoln Memorial, defacing the carefully designed setting of the latter and doing away with the watergate as such, with its present summer uses for the enjoyment of the public; it proposes to turn the Potomac Park into a conglomeration of freeways and connections; and Rock Creek Park into a sunken freeway, damaging beyond repair its educational values for the city dwellers and their children, as well as the scenic beauty and the valuable isolation it affords them to get away from the pavements and whirring wheels of their urban surroundings.

The worst of it is that the damages proposed are not necessary, indeed are entirely unnecessary. Traffic facilities for the present and future would be adequately provided for, if the Comprehensive Plan of the National Capital Planning Commission were carried out. But the District Highway Department in its proposals does not adhere to the plans of the planning body established by law, which has consistently followed approved and up-to-date planning practices.

Here is a grave threat to the sound development and prosperity of our Federal City, the Nation's Capital, which should be made clear, not only to the people whose taxes in so large part must pay for whatever is done, but also to our city council, the Congress of the United States, and to the American people who elect the Congress and a million of who visit their capital city annually.

U.S.G. 3d

Ulysses S. Grant

Dinosaur National Monument Rediscovered

During the summer the Sierra Club sponsored at least three trips down the Yampa and Green Rivers from Lily Park through the spectacular canyons, including the scenic climax of Split Mountain Gorge. This gave two hundred Sierra Club members and their families one of the most remarkable trips in their experience. Richard Leonard,

Public Works Committee. Under the bills the Federal Government would be authorized to sell the Old Patent Building and Grounds, to be used for the storage of motor vehicles. The Old Patent Office is one of the most famous buildings in Washington. It occupies two full blocks between 7th and 9th and F & G Streets. It was authorized by Congress to be built according to designs of Robert Mills. The building was started in 1836 and finished in 1867 under the supervision of William Thornton. The building stands today, sound and strong, with its Doric columns pediments and resembling those of the Parthenon. Only a few degrees more foolish would be proposals to sell the White House or the Capitol for the erection of storage garages. With all the depreciated areas in Washington covered with dilapidated buildings, one would think storage garages might be located without too much difficulty. It would be sacrilege to sell our historic birthright for a mess of garage pottage.

Opinion of Interior Solicitor on Roosevelt Island

On August 7, 1953, the Department of the Interior issued a release stating that it was the opinion of Solicitor Charles A. Davis of the Department, that without the consent of the Roosevelt Memorial Association no highway bridge may be built across Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River, using the island for foundation purposes. The opinion was given at the request of Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service. It is clear, the opinion concludes, that the deed of October 27, 1933, and the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Roosevelt Memorial Association "constitute a dedication of Roosevelt Island to the United States for specific park purposes. We have found no case in the courts of the District of Columbia concerning a park acquired by dedication from a private owner, but other jurisdictions consistently hold that such dedications are to be construed strictly according to the donor's intent. Thus anyone threatening to use park land in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of the dedication will be enjoined at the suit of the parties anticipating damage. The interest of such parties, who may be the original owners or their heirs or neighboring property holders, is considered a vested property right protected by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment from being taken for public use without just compensation."

As reported in the June P&CC a general plan for the development of Roosevelt Island was prepared by Olmsted Brothers and approved by the Association, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the National Commission of Fine Arts. It was ap-

(*Concluded on page 53*)

the public grazing lands of the West, thereby resulting in some cases of overgrazing and deterioration of the range. The bill would give the Secretary of the Interior greater discretion in the issuance of grazing permits and in the establishment of grazing fees. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Soil Conservation

S. 2549 (Aiken, Vt.; Thye, Minn.; Schoeppel, Kan.; Anderson, N. M.; Young, N. D.; Monroney, Okla.) introduced August 1, 1953. Companion bill H. R. 6795 (Poage, Tex.) introduced August 1, 1953. To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvements of soil conservation. The House bill gives the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture the authority to disapprove of any plan submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture provided the Committees act within 60 days. Referred to the Committees on Agriculture.

(*Continued from page 9*)

proved by the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 11, 1945.

It would seem that Roosevelt Island and other donated park lands may be defended from unrelated uses.

Informed Citizens

Almost every conference on whatever subject recognizes that "without citizen interest and understanding a dangerous vacuum exists." In recent years this is the refrain of planning conferences—whether professional, official or general. But citizens are called upon to exercise their judgment on such a variety of subjects that some education in each is essential. In the planning field citizen leaders, who would like to be able to act intelligently and effectively in local planning issues, may keep informed with a minimum of time by reading PLANNING AND CIVIC COMMENT and the AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ANNUAL.

Patrons of State Parks

Last year there were nearly 150,000,000 visitors to our state parks and related areas. Of course this included a good many repeaters, but, at that, the figures indicate almost universal patronage of state parks. The National Conference on State Parks has worked for thirty-two years to stimulate the acquisition and maintenance of adequate state parks. Much has been accomplished through the dedicated service of state park officials. But accelerated progress could be ensured if citizen leaders interested in state parks would join the National Conference on State Parks, attend its meetings and work for its aims.

8

The Threat to Rock Creek Park

The proposals to superimpose a leg of Highway 240, a main expressway from the West into the National Capital, on Rock Creek Park in Maryland and point it like an arrow to Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia, has brought forth a storm of disapproval. Full-page advertisements appeared early in August in the *Washington Post*, the *Evening Star*, and papers in Montgomery County, Maryland, sponsored by the Citizens Action Committee for Fair Road Planning, of which former Senator Gerald P. Nye is Chairman; by the Audubon Society of the District of Columbia, the American Planning and Civic Association and its Committee of 100 on the Federal City, and the National Parks Association.

Rock Creek Park is declared to be the priceless possession of the National Capital and Lord Bryce is quoted as saying that there is nothing comparable in any city in the world. The Maryland section of this great park was acquired under the provisions of an enactment by Congress in 1930, the Capper-Cramton Act. It provided for the loaning of Federal funds to Maryland, without interest, to be repaid only in part. The Act was followed by a Basic Agreement of November 19, 1931, signed by President Hoover, Governor Ritchie, General U. S. Grant 3d, for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and Lacy Shaw, President of the Board of County Commissioners for Montgomery County, in which it was provided:

It is further understood and agreed, in accordance with the Capper-Cramton Act and said Chapter 370, that the title to all lands acquired under the provisions of this Basic Agreement shall vest in the State of Maryland, and that no part of any land purchased for park or recreational purposes with the funds provided by the National Commission, in whole or in part, shall at any time be conveyed, sold, leased, exchanged, or in any manner used or developed for other than park purposes by the Maryland Commission, and the development and administration of said lands shall be under the Maryland Commission but the development thereof shall be in accordance with plans approved by the National Commission or the necessary approval of the Congress of the United States.

Louis C. Cramton, one of the co-sponsors of the Act of Congress, now living in Michigan, has expressed himself in no uncertain terms in a letter of September 4, 1953 to Harlean James.

It appears that that scenic area preeminent in the scheme of the Nation for a capital world famous for its beauty is to become simply an avenue for the ever mounting streams of traffic. If that should happen the people of this Nation will never cease to condemn the blind foolishness of its promoters. And this tragic sacrifice of nature enjoyment to speed would but increase the traffic and parking problems it is offered to relieve.

I desire through you to record my indignant protest against any such mutilation of the greatest scenic asset of the Nation's Capital. Having had an active part in the drafting and enacting of the Capper-Cramton Act of May 29, 1930, under which the Rock Creek Park extension into Maryland came about some comments by me may be of interest.

When I spoke at some length in

support of that proposed legislation on January 30, 1930, I began by saying: "I desire at this time to talk of certain great assets of the National Capital that are above price, are threatened with destruction and must be preserved." That was the great purpose of the Capper-Cramton Act.

At that time it was said in an editorial in the *New York Times* (I think Nicholas Roosevelt was the writer) "this country may well boast that no other capital so happily boasts natural and artificial glories."

Chief Justice William Howard Taft wrote some years before that "The capital of no other nation approaches it (Washington) in the beauty of its situation."

When we were drafting that bill we were seeking the preservation and proper utilization of those great scenic advantages of our capital. And it was realized that with the spreading of the Nation from ocean to ocean that capital has gone far outside the very limited District of Columbia lines.

Following Rock Creek thru the Park at that time we very soon came to the end of the protected park area. The scenic character of the creek surroundings then continued for miles into Maryland but the imminent development of that Maryland region not only threatened those scenic values but in the development of that area for home building the pollution and the very destruction of Rock Creek in the district park area was threatened. With the cutting down of trees and the installation of artificial drainage the sources of that stream were even then being diminished. Extension of the park into Maryland was highly essential. And the Maryland planning authorities of that time appreciated that such park development would greatly benefit Maryland.

To save for the Nation those scenic assets above price the Act then opened the way for the Federal and Maryland cooperation that extended the Rock Creek scenic and recreational area for miles into Maryland. The result has been the wonderful Rock Creek area of today.

The sum of $4,500,000 was authorized to be appropriated, one-third of that to be the Federal contribution, two-thirds to be loaned to Maryland planning authority without interest. Thus the early purchase of the lands undeveloped was made possible, the cost later to be met from adjacent residential lands.

This initiative and financial cooperation by the Federal government was for a very definite national purpose—the preservation of the scenic beauties and recreational possibilities of the Nation's capital area. The very title of that Act relates to "acquisition of the lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway and playground system of the National Capital."

I recall with appreciation the cordial and effective cooperation of Governor Ritchie and the Maryland planners of 1928 and 1929. And the objective of all was park areas, not high-speed turnpikes.

The present program of Maryland highway planners reminds me of the dog in ancient fable, who was crossing on the log over a stream and carrying home a luscious meat parcel. Seeing in the water a dog with a large parcel he let go of his own in reaching for the reflection. He gained nothing, lost all.

Centennial of Central Park

On July 21, 1853, the New York State Legislature authorized the City of New York to acquire land for Central Park, following the advocacy by the horticulturist of an extensive public garden {See P&CC June, 1951}. Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and Calvert Vaux made the plan for the park. Above is seen a bird's-eye view of Central Park in 1863, a print from the Davies Collection in the Museum of the City of New York. On the following page is a sketch of Central Park as it might have been if the various proposals for buildings and other extraneous uses had been realized. On the next page Central Park as it is today is pictured in a photograph by the Culver Service showing the 840-acre tract considered "one of the harmonious public breathing places in the world."

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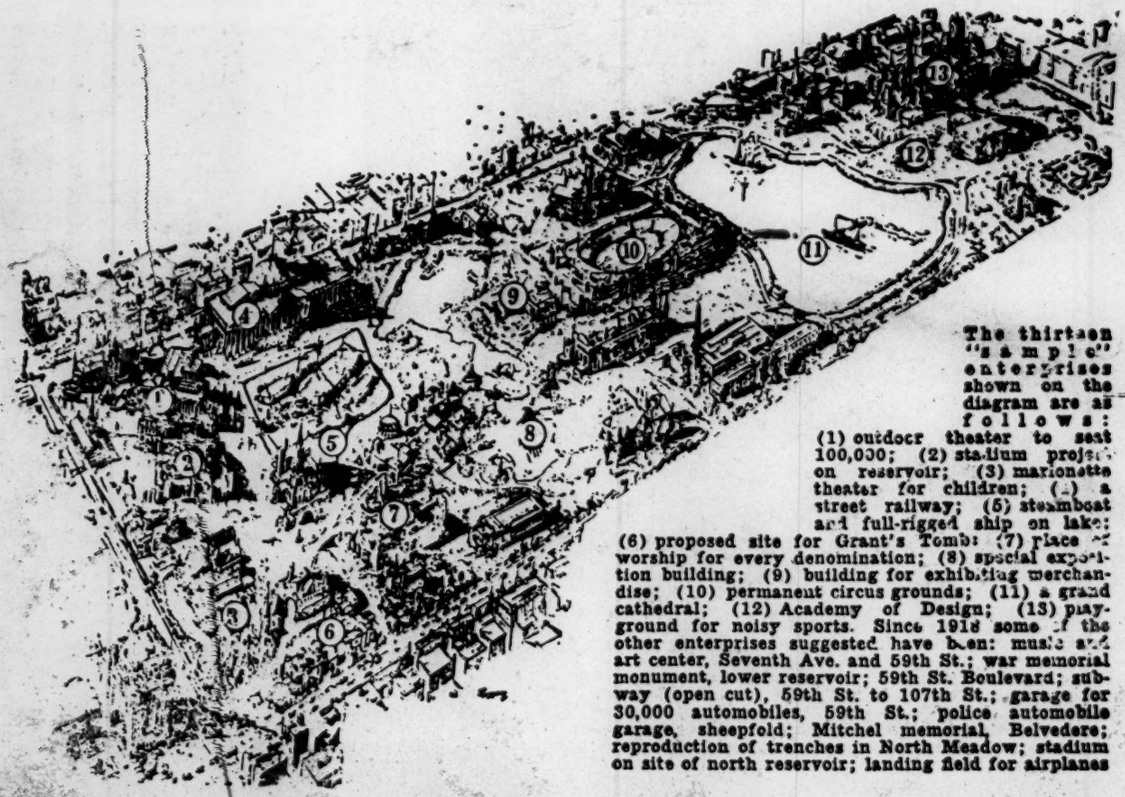

The thirteen "sample" enterprises shown on the diagram are as follows: (1) outdoor theater to seat 100,000; (2) stadium project on reservoir; (3) marionette theater for children; (4) a street railway; (5) steamboat and full-rigged ship on lake; (6) proposed site for Grant's Tomb; (7) place of worship for every denomination; (8) special exposition building; (9) building for exhibiting merchandise; (10) permanent circus grounds; (11) a grand cathedral; (12) Academy of Design; (13) playground for noisy sports. Since 1918 some of the other enterprises suggested have been: music and art center, Seventh Ave. and 59th St.; war memorial monument, lower reservoir; 59th St. Boulevard; subway (open cut), 59th St. to 107th St.; garage for 30,000 automobiles, 59th St.; police automobile garage, sheepfold; Mitchel memorial, Belvedere; reproduction of trenches in North Meadow; stadium on site of north reservoir; landing field for airplanes

HOW CENTRAL PARK [illegible] HAVE [illegible] THE INVADERS HAD NOT BEEN DEFEATED
A few of the [illegible] from its primary purpose, as visualized by "The Times"

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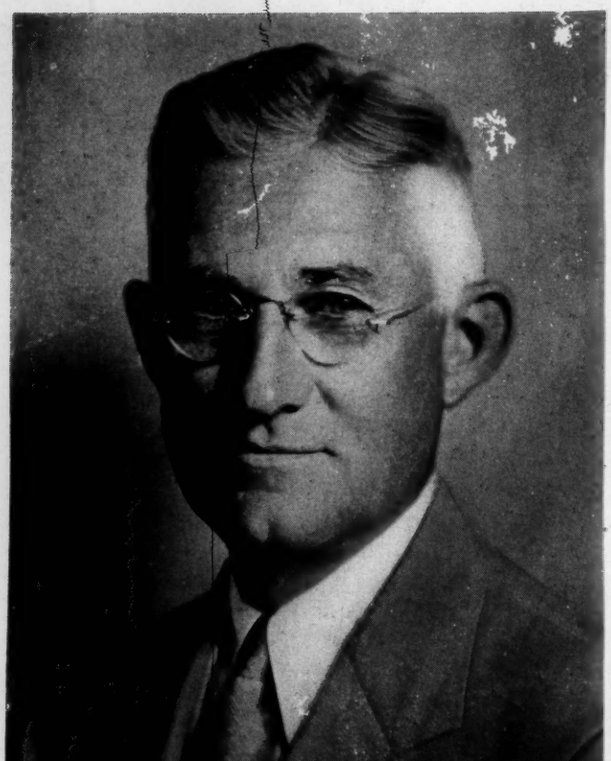

Harland Bartholomew

The appointment by the President of Harland Bartholomew, distinguished planner, as Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission, gives to the experienced Commission and staff sound technical leadership in the continued development of the Federal City. The Act of Congress passed in 19[illegible] closely followed the Act of 1926 and provided that the five Commissioner members appointed by the President shall be "eminent citizens well experienced in city or regional planning."

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President Eisenhower on
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tholomew Appointed Chairman Capital Planning Commission

wer on August and Bartholo- anner, as mem- f the National mmission. Mr. d of Bartholo- civil engineers, ndscape archi- Mo., and many lanners in the lumni of this n. Mr. Bar- Engineer of the mission of St. has served as many Ameri- en non-resident Design at the is since 1920. of the Ameri- Institute (now Planners) and erence on City 1935 merged Civic Asso- w First Vice rican Planning n. He was a utive Board of c Association when the Asso- Committee of City, acting in American In- American So- Architects, the ning Institute, ence on City City Planning erican Society advocated the in the Acts of Congress of 1924–1926, establishing the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Mr. Bartholomew was called in to draw up Washington's zoning regulations in 1920 and he has acted as Special Consultant to the Planning Commission since 1926. He thus knows much more about Washington and its intricate area problems than most residents.

He succeeded Mr. A. P. Greensfelder of St. Louis, whose six-year term of office expired in April, to membership on the Commission and on September 1st he assumed the Chairmanship of the Commission, following Dr. Joseph D. Lohman of Chicago, who remains a member of the Commission.

Since 1926 the Commission has been served successively by six Chairmen:

Brig. General Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C. 1926–1929

Hon. Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City and later President and Chairman of the Board of the American Planning and Civic Association, Washington, D. C. 1929–1942

Major-General U. S. Grant 3d, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and President of the American Planning and Civic Association,

Washington, D. C. 1942–1948
Dean William Wurster, Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. 1948–1950
John A. Remon, Retired Utilities Official, Washington, D. C. 1951–1952
Dr. Joseph D. Lohman, Sociologist, Chicago, Ill. 1952–1953

The Act of 1952, amending the Acts of 1924–1926, enlarged the Commission and changed its name to National Capital Planning Commission. The Act charges the Commission with the duty of securing comprehensive planning for the physical development of the National Capital and its environs; of providing for the participation of the appropriate planning agencies of the environs in such planning; and of establishing the agency and procedures requisite to the administration of the functions of the Federal and District of Columbia governments related to such planning. Under the Act the Commission is composed of certain *ex officio* members and of "five eminent citizens well qualified and experienced in city or regional planning, to be appointed by the President, at least two of whom shall be *bona fide* residents of the District of Columbia or the environs."

The Commission now consists of the following members:

Presidential Appointees

Harland Bartholomew, city planner, St. Louis, Mo., *Chairman.*

John A. Remon, Retired Utilities Official, Washington, D. C., *Vice Chairman.*

Frederick Bigger, Architect and Planner, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hilyard R. Robinson, Architect, Washington, D. C.

Joseph D. Lohman, Sociologist, Chicago, Ill.

Ex Officio Members

Brig. General L. W. Prentiss, Engineer Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Conrad L. Wirth, Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Leon Zach, Landscape Architect, representing the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Francis V. DuPont, Commissioner of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.

Senator Francis Case, Chairman, Senate Committee on District of Columbia.

Hon. Sid Simpson, Chairman, House Committee on District of Columbia.

From 1926–1930 Charles W. Eliot 2d, served as City Planner and from 1930–1933 as Director of Planning, when he was succeeded by John Nolen, Jr., who is now Director, assisted by Blair Lee 3d, as Executive Officer and William S. Cheatham, General Counsel and Secretary.

Under the 1952 Act there
set up a National Capital
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tion of great responsibility for the future development of our Federal City and its growing metropolitan area. We have confidence in the Commission, its leadership and staff, and we hope that Congress will make sure that it is supplied with adequate appropriations to meet its manifest responsibilities.

Planning and Civic Association Conference on State Parks

WE DO AND WHO WE ARE

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It is our belief that effective civic leaders owe it to themselves to be members of the APCA where they can count collectively in a national organization which:

In Federal affairs accomplishes for them what they cannot accomplish for themselves.

In state affairs gives them a means of cooperation with state planning agencies.

In local affairs provides concrete civic programs and suggestion for home, town and neighborhood planning and improvement.

We are often asked who does belong to the Association. We have many members who joined in the early days of the association and who have continued ever since. We have many second and third generation members. We have many newer members who have joined to secure the information and service we provide. Nearly two-thirds of our members are individual citizens, including members of the various professions. About one-sixth of our members are city,

county and state planning officials belonging individually or through their commissions under a plan by which our publications go to commission members and staff. About one-eighth of our members are public and special libraries and college departments. In addition there are municipal, state and Federal officials, including a dozen mayors. There are a few editors. And finally there is a goodly number of organizations which are acting as bulwarks for planning and parks in local communities.

The Association accepts invitations of local leaders and officials to hold its annual meeting in cities which have made planning progress and where it is expected that the eminent planners and civic leaders who will serve on the program may bring inspiration and information to the host city.

We welcome to membership all who would like to see our program realized.

Publications

The American Planning and Civic Association shares with the National Conference on State Parks Planning and Civic Comment and the American Planning and Civic Annual.

The National Conference on State Parks

The Conference has recently reissued a folder stating the purpose of the organization to inform the public through a central clearing house, publications, conferences and other educational means, of the value of state parks, historic sites and other related areas to the end that every citizen of the United States shall have access to state recreation areas.

The Conference was a pioneer in the movement to establish state parks throughout the Nation. It conducted the first field survey of state recreation areas, made a thorough examination of state park methods, dealing with legislation, appropriations, acquisition, maintenance, development and use.

In 1921 there were state parks in only 19 States. In 1952 there were more than 1,800 State Parks, Monuments, Historic Sites and other types of recreation areas totalling nearly 5,000,000 acres throughout all 48 States and used by nearly 150,000,000 visitors.

Through its Annual meetings, held in or near State Parks, members are enabled to inspect and appraise park standards of acquisition and administration and to discuss pending problems.

In addition to the joint publications with the American Planning and Civic Association, the Conference issues periodically a Yearbook on Park and Recreation Progress in the States, and is now issuing Park Practice, a handbook of practical ideas to assist in the solution of everyday problems of park operation, maintenance and protection.

Nagorski, Zygmunt

November 5, 1953

Dear Mr. Nagorski:

Your letter of November 3rd has been turned over to me for reply. Since Mr. Murrow is no longer a Vice President of CBS he is not in a position to decide on the merits of programs other than those with which he is personally concerned. I suggest that you submit your idea to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. Zygmunt Nagorski, Jr.
Editor
Foreign News Service, Inc.
62 West 58 Street
New York 19, New York

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CABLE: FORNEWSERV NEW YORK

FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE, INC.

ORSKI, JR.
R

62 WEST 58 STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

November 3,1953

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York,N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

An idea of a weekly television show,along the line of yours "This I Believe" came to my mind.

It would be called the "NEW AMERICANS" and would consist of a series presenting each week a complete story of a man or a woman immigrant to the U.S. who recently took out citizenship papers. The program would be based on authentic life-histories of such people and would dramatize and outline their motives for coming over here. It would be presented in such a fashion as to bring home to the American people the days of their founding fathers and to reaffirm faith in their heterogenous heredity.

I am one of these new Americans and this is why I thought of it.So many people assume that immigrants are simply striving to achieve better standard of living while real reasons go much deeper and are much more fundamental.

I am not sure if I should bother you about this. But knowing your interest in this type of public service programs I am taking that chance and sending you my thoughts.

Sincerely,

Zygmunt Nagorski

Zygmunt Nagorski,Jr.

Nagorski, Zygmunt

3-0526

FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

Office of the General Manager

58 WEST 58th STREET
New York 19, N. Y.

March 18,1953

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York,N.Y.

Not submitted

Dear Mr.Murrow:

I am enclosing for your information a memorandum which my friend Wierzbianski (Chairman of the International Federation of Free Journalists) and myself are going to submit tomorrow to the President's Committee on International Information Activities.

Knowing your interest in the field of psychological warfare I thought you may like to glance at our ideas and recommendations. The document is naturally not a classified one and you can make any use of it you would see fit.

Very sincerely yours,

Zygmunt Nagorski

Zygmunt Nagorski, Jr.

P.S.I have been feeding your office with occasional news items lately. Do you want me to do it when occassion warrants?On March 11 "Sovietskaya Latvia" announced the dissmisal of Latvia's Minister of Internal Security Alfons Noviks. It looks like a purge is starting within the ranks of Soviet secret police.

New York, March 17, 1953

From: Boleslaw Wierzbianski
& Zygmunt Nagorski, Jr.

To: Committee on International Information Activities

MEMORANDUM

The lack of a clearly defined policy was in the past a major obstacle in achieving full effectivness of Western propaganda directed to the Soviet-occupied countries. No radio, leaflets or any other mechanical media can do a complete job unless they operate on the basis of a definite political directive. Therefore the formulation of such a policy is the first prerequisite.

This formulation must take into consideration the United States' interests and the interests of the peoples to whom our propaganda warfare is directed.

It must be stated at once that there is a discrepancy between the two points of view. The U.S. Government declared itself committed to a policy of liberation by peaceful means. The policy of liberation as such is widely accepted by the captive peoples. However, skepticism exists regarding any possibility of conducting an effective liberation policy without a major war.

...more...

While American people are still clinging to the hopeful possibility of avoiding a Third World War through internal dissentions within the Soviet bloc, the people under Communism are indulging in an opposite kind of wishful thinking predicting the outbreak of a war from month to month and seeing in it their only hope.

No indications do presently exist to the effect that through political warfare anything tangible can be achieved in terms of actual liberation. It is, therefore, necessary to answer the following questions in the process of formulating the policy:

1. Is it the U.S. thesis that liberation can be achieved without a major war?

2. If the answer is "yes", indicate what are the means and how they should be presented to the peoples concerned.

3. Should all peaceful means be exhausted, is the U.S. Government ready to go beyond them and risk a major conflict with Russia in order to liberate the captive peoples?

4.. If the answer is "no", what other plans the U.S. Government would hold in reserve?

5. How is the U.S. Government to answer one question which is being asked by every individual living under Communism: "Liberation? But when?"

6. Should a compromise be reached between "peaceful means" and "war", is the U.S. Government ready to issue, within a reasonable period of time, a demand

.. more..

backed by a show of force to USSR to withdraw behind her pre-war frontiers?

Honest and outspoken answers to these six questions will form the backbone of American policy on which the psychological warfare can be successfully built. Without such answers no effective or convincing message can be sent to the Captive Peoples.

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Assuming that such a policy has been forged its implementation would then be in form of ready-made goods such as radio programs, texts of leaflets, specially printed papers etc. No other media exist or can at the present moment be envisaged.

Another implementation of policy should be the statements of principles on which the mechanics of preparation of goods must be based.

a) The majority of people behind the Iron Curtain are more friendly and receptive to the ideas represented by the U.S. than their counterparts in Western Europe.

b) From a) derives the consequence of pointing to the failures and bankrupcy of Communism without indulging in efforts to convince the Captive Peoples how bad Communism is. They know the latter. They enjoy hearing about the former.

c) Plans for political, economic and cultural structures of Europe are to be aired and discussed. Such plans may well include a blueprint for a federated Europe based on regional federations.

... more..

It is understood that similar programs have been beamed to the target area in the past.

d) The U.S. policy must be fully stressed without any half-truths or any watering down, even if such a policy is not fully approved by the Captive Peoples. It is essential that differences of opinions between the Americans and the Poles, Czechs and others by fully aired. For instance:

It is the general belief among the Captive Peoples that Tito is a communist and oppresses his countrymen. The notion is followed by a recommendation that any military help be extended to him with political strings attached. Purpose: introduction of civil liberties in Yugoslavia, run by dictatorship.

The American point of view seems to be different at present. Military expediency is the major factor in present relations with Tito's regime. Political strings would mean interfering in other countries' internal affair.

Even risking a temporary let-down in American popularity it is imperative to tell the people the American reasons and to explain to them the American approach.

If a difference of opinion exists between the Americans and the people inhabiting one of the target areas, such a difference should be openly aired. The Polish Western frontiers may serve here as an example. While Poles in Poland and abroad consider their Western frontiers as final, it is the American policy to await the settlement at a future peace conference in which both the Germans and the Poles will have a say.

...more..

In both these cases silence or half-truths would only serve the enemy who would exploit both issues to his own advantage.

****

The psychological warfare should also be based on two principal factors:

1) The consolidation and the strengthening of the free world and the elimination of fear as a political factor influencing decisions.

2) Counteracting the Soviet efforts to organize an anti-American front all over the world.

Further, this policy should be implemented by:

a) Keeping the Captive Peoples informed about the events inside and outside their countries.

b) Strengthening their faith in the effectiveness of the U.S. policy aiming at their liberation and at the defeat of communism through outside pressure and inside dissatisfaction.

c) Exposing Communist failures and the discrepancy between their words and their deeds.

d) Maintaining the nucleus of friends in the enemy territory.

****

In the actual execution our psychological warfare program has to be geared to the following categories of people:

a) Non-Communists, mostly militant anti-Communists.

b) Confirmed Communists, fellow travelers and opportunists.

c) Young people.

..more..

The Non-Communists are forming the largest group inside the target area.

This group, according to available data, is foremostly interested in keeping their links alive with the West. This is why when discussing radio programs the overwhelming majority of them asks for the following:

a) News

b) Commentaries explaining the meaning of the news.

c) Political satires.

They want to be informed about and refreshed on the mechanics of Western reasoning. The adult population of the Captive Countries is worried by the regimentation of thinking imposed on them.

Their desire for satirical programs is explained by their hunger for laugh and having that laugh at the expense of their regimes.

Everything else, apart from news, commentaries and satires, is considered interesting but non-essential entertainment classified as an expensive luxury. Its value is measured by the amount of risk involved. That risk varies from one country to another. But almost invariably people do risk persecution , imprisonment and deportation whenever they tune in Western stations.

The anti-Communist group is particularly anxious to be kept informed about the American policy toward their geographical area. It is also this group which is most articulate in asking the fundamental question about the liberation: WHEN? As already stated, some answer must be given to them.

... more ...

Communists require a special approach. Their god is the Party and the State. This god should be dethroned. The authority which provides decision, work, planning, conception, must be undermined. A Communist, particularly a Communist who was born into the system (a substantial number of such Poles, Czechs and others have been imported from Russia since the end of the war), is lost without a central authority.

Fellow travelers and opportunists likewise need an unshakable authority. The destruction of the authority itself, the undermining of the opportunists' morale, are the principal aims. The former can be attempted on historical and other grounds, similarly to efforts undertaken already in the past. The latter can be based on the indurability of the system and on the description of the deep gulf dividing the two camps. It should be shown that there is no way back for the turn-coat if he gets deeper and deeper involved with the Party. A reminder of purges combined with grim prospects after the liberation should also be an effective weapon.

Breaking down the two categories of non-Communists and Communists into social groups, special emphasis should be given to workers. The first group, along with their counterparts in other social strata, should be helped not to sink into apathy born out of physical and mental exhaustion. Such help can be effective if a time target in terms of their own future can be provided. This again is linked with the formulation of the policy.

The importance of the working classes is great, owing to the fact that industrial and agricultural production of the Captive Countries are interlinked with the military potential of the Soviet bloc. Workers in the Captive Countries can be turned into front line soldiers in practical application of cold war, in terms of slowing down of production, sabotage, passive resistance etc. It is a well known fact that similar efforts have already been unertaken in the past. However, they were doomed to failure at the long range due to a lack of policy behind the words of encouragement and behind the thoughts stimulating such a resistance.

Young people are another vital group of the population.

Communism is building a faceless society thriving on depriving the individual of its creative abilities. Therefore, the aim of the political warfare should be to try to inject young people with these creative abilities. If we would succeed in developing independent thinking abilities in the generations growing under Communism our battle would be half won.

If we do not succeed, it may very well turn the scale in favor of the Soviet bloc, should the cold war last for another twenty five years.

There are certain basic approaches to the youth:

a) Direct information geared for youngsters' minds taking into consideration all the changes to which they have been exposed.

b) Injecting and developing the spirit of international cooperation as opposed to narrow nationalism.

..more..

c) Political commentaries analizing current events in terms adopted to youth mentality, using its own slang often developed during the years of Communist occupation.

d) Sport news developing the spirit of a healthy competition in free societies. This may lead to a wider discussion on that subject pointing out the vital role of an individual in a society where his life is in his own hands. Description of advantages and obligations deriving from such a state of affairs to be the main theme.

e) Pointing out the narrowness of communist education and its aims.

f) Maintaining a skeleton educational plan based on an average school curriculum, with special emphasis on history.

g) Depicting the difference between free and uniformed societies in terms of human rights, standard of living and general welfare of the people.

A vision of a colorful, free world should be given to youth living in capitivity. A world in which an average young man or a woman can live in peace and develop talents in any chosen field. Such a vision must be factual and easily imaginable.

The duties which free societies impose upon individuals must be described in full. They should be presented as a challenge to anyone who is strong enough to compete and to survive competition. The youth in the target area needs to be mentally prepared for the day when it will be asked to swim without a life preserver called "the State". Should it fail to be prepared for such an eventuality the government of a liberated country may be forced to take the lead. Once that happens the danger of another form of totalitarianism may be around the corner.

To conclude: American policy implemented by a definite program is an essential ingredient of a successful psychological offensive.

Such an offensive can be successful if:

a) The man living behind the Iron Curtain understands that his mental and spiritual resistance is worth while, that the free world recognizes the value of such a resistance and that it does not intend to desert him.

b) The man living behind the Iron Curtain is convinced that his physical and moral survival is vital to the free world.

c) The man living behind the Iron Curtain knows that his liberation is one of the principal objectives of the American foreign policy.

d) The man living behind the Iron Curtain is convinced that no matter how long it will take, how long yet he will have to keep up his mental resistance, the free world has an irrevocable determination to come to his assistance.

- end -

New York, March 17, 1953.

Nagorski, Zygmunt

EUROPEAN HEAD OFFICE
10 STANHOPE PLACE
LONDON W. 2, ENGLAND

0526

Free European Press Service

NAGORSKI, JR.
EDITOR

58 WEST 58TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

March 17, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
N Y C

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Referring to the telephone conversation with Miss MacDonald, I am sending you herewith the text of my speech which I delivered to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press of the U.N. on March 14th.

The most striking point about the whole event is, I think, the fact that this is for the first time that a refugee professional Organization, like the International Feddration of Free Journalists, has been granted the floor to state its case openly at the United Nations.

Today I have submitted a formal suggestion in writing, following my Friday's speech, that an Ad-Hoc Committee be created which would carry an international inquiry regarding the situation of the press all over the world.

I do not need to tell you that we would be very happy, if you would feel that you could mention any of this in your commentary.

Sincerely,

Zygmunt Nagorski Jr.

Zygmunt Nagorski Jr.

Encl.
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This speech has been prepared in conformity with the specific ruling of the Chairman of the United Nations Sub-Committee on Freedom of Information and of the Press to the effect that non-governmental organizations having consultative relationship with the U.N. Economic and Social Council are not to criticize any member government of the United Nations.

ADDRESS BY MR. ZYGMUNT NAGORSKI, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREE JOURNALISTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS.
March 1952 in New York.

Mr. Chairman,

I am greatly privileged to be able to address the members of the Sub-Commission on the Freedom of Information and of the Press. I represent an organization which was born as a direct result of the lack of that very freedom in certain parts of the world. We all, exiled newspapermen from our native countries, are placing great hopes in the work of your Commission, Mr. Chairman. These hopes are not only based on the up to date achievements of the United Nations in the field of restoration of basic human freedoms through the stopping of aggressive acts, but also on our belief that this Sub-Commission means business. We value highly the fact that the experts who are gathered here in this room are not professional diplomats conducting negotiations for the sake of negotiations, but people who intend to do their utmost to bring freedom of the press to the very doorstep of every newspaper reader in the world. We believe that freedom of the press should be - so to speak - delivered to him together with his daily newspaper. He should feel it, appreciate it and respect it. It is my sincere belief, Mr. Chairman, that this Sub-Commission can do a lot to bring that state of affairs into being.

However, before I go deeper into the subject and give you our idea on how that can be achieved, I would like to remind all the members of the Sub-Commission as to who we are. The name is International Federation of Free Journalists. Membership is restricted exclusively to those newsmen who could not fit into the setup of their own national newspapers and had to emigrate or flee abroad. In other words we are the exiled newsmen who left their homes, often their families in the pursuit of freedom. Some of our members tried very hard to do the best job they could under difficult circumstances. They stayed on their papers after the end of World War II. and were trying to find at least a shade of a common language with their new publishers. But it didn't work. Our men were educated and believed in the institution of free press. That meant a press free of governmental control, free from political interference from any party which may be in power. Our men used to belong to guilds and fraternities. They were familiar with the normal distribution of newsprint and a healthy commercial competition between the newspapers for the patronization of the readers. They were opposed to the idea of giving one paper preference over another on account of political opinions. They were still more opposed to the idea of forcing writers to write eulogies of governments and their agencies. They did not know how to worship individuals, when ordered to worship them.

They did not know how to deal with a censor and felt rather lost when crowds of thugs started first to burn their newspapers, later to destroy their printing presses, and finally began to threaten the newsmen themselves and their families with physical violence. The police, normally the guardians of peace and order, stood by refusing to interfere.

We have over one thousand such newspapermen as members of our organization. They are Albanians, Bulgarians, Czechs, Hungarians, Poles, Slovaks, Rumanians, Ukrainians, Estonians, LATVIANS, Lithuanians and Yugoslavs. They all live in the Western world, mostly in Europe, but some also in this country. The majority of them is working in their own profession. At least hundredfifty newspapers in their native languages are being published in the countries of their temporary residence.

This is our fourth year of existance. It was only last year that we were granted consultative relationship with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. We considered this a great success and a great privilege. The large majority of our members is of the opinion that through that status we can help commissions like yours to formulate the general ideas of the institution of a free press. We are, after all, coming from twelve different countries, countries which are not able to report freely to anybody - even the

United Nations - about their internal conditions. Should anybody have any doubts about that, it may be perhaps worthwhile recalling the case of William Oatis.

Some months ago this Sub-Commission sent out circulars to a number of non-governmental organizations asking for suggestions regarding the proposed code of ethics which you have already passed and adopted. The International Federation of Free Journalists submitted its comments. But in addition to that we have also sent you our suggestions regarding plans for the future work of the Sub-Commission. Our suggestion was of major importance: We would like to see a special Ad-Hoc Committee created by this Commission. The task of this Committee would be to undertake an international inquiry into the conditions of the press all over the world. Such an inquiry, if accepted by member governments of the United Nations, could reveal many unknown instances of violation of the freedom of press. It would, without any doubt, open up many new, unexplored channels for the free flow of information between peoples, - channels often blocked not by ill will, but simply by ignorance, laziness and lack of imagination. Such an inquiry would give many editors new incentives. It would change quiet, uneventful pages of small-town newspapers into challenging and fighting pages. It would serve as an inspiration to the new cadres of young journalist graduates. It would raise the prestige of the United

Nations in the eyes of the people to almost the same degree as did the Korean decision and the action which followed. You may think that I am exaggerating, but I am not. Any bold action today commands respect. And an inquiry into the freedom of the press would be a bold action, because it would expose all the evils from which modern journalism suffers. In some countries such evils exposed would be race prejudices, in others the unhealthy influence of large advertisers; in still other countries, censorship, dictatorship, and the totalitarian approach, which means not less than total subservience of the press to the party in power. An inquiry on international scale would bring all that out into the open. It would enable people to judge their daily press intelligently. It would at the same time inform people - nationals of countries where freedom does not exist - of the fine conditions in the countries of others. It would awake them to the desire of following the example of these happy lands. And, it may start a bloodless revolution among the under-privileged readers, demanding an equal status with the more privileged ones. The former are those who can read only what their governments want them to read. The latter are those who can read "All the news that's fit to print". Through an international inquiry a bridge can be erected between the two. And on this bridge, if you are successful in building it, a meeting of minds can easily be effected.

It seems to me that this is what we lack in the world today: a meeting of the minds. Should such a meeting be possible, the work of this organization, the United Nations, would be much easier and more fruitful. But we have to recognize the bare fact that certain existing elements are doing their utmost to prevent such meeting of minds. In order to prevent this most effectively, they are taking care of the young ones first. They write their own version of text-books for schools and colleges. They adapt history according to their current needs and objectives. They keep people in total ignorance regarding conditions in other countries. They build an iron curtain around their possessions and are breeding hatred based on ignorance.

The Communist Party is the master-mind in such machinations wherever it can get hold of the people by hook or by crook.

An International inquiry should, therefore, not be limited to the conditions under which newspapermen work. It should go much further. It should be allowed to see how the free flow of information affects the formation of the minds of the youth. It should see to it that journalism contributes to a certain degree to a better and fuller teaching and knowledge of the modern history of the world. The International inquiry should also be a factor in eliminating any notion in the minds of the readers that the writers in their newspapers are propagandists. They should

be only and exclusively reporters. Editorial pages, editorial columns are for the purpose of expressing ideas. News columns be news columns only.

If you want me to be specific on this subject, I can quote you one example of what we call a biased press job. On November 29,1951 a daily Budapest paper, the "Nèpszava", appeared on the newsstands of the Hungarian capital. It consisted of 30 columns. Out of that number the following number of columns was used to propagate the present economic and political system in Hungary:

A leading article on the fulfillment of production norms occupied two columns.

A number of stories on the progress of industrial production - eight columns.

An article, entitled "Weapons in the Struggle for Peace" - two columns.

A story describing the wonderful achievements in one of the People's Republics - three columns.

Soviet Russia's policy at the United Nations - one columns.

Soviet Russia's Peace Appeal - two columns.

Review of Soviet movie pictures - one and a half column.

Thus, out of thirty columns, eighteen and a half were used for the purpose of indoctrination. We failed to find in the same issue of the "Nèpszava" any objective remarks, or any news items devoid of a strict party slant.

This is just one example from that area which is close to our hearts. Similar instances could be brought out from different areas of the globe. But in any instance, all flagrant acts violating freedom of the press can be exposed, provided the political setup of the country concerned is not dictatorial. By that I mean that the government concerned is liberal enough not only to allow its experts in this room to vote for an international inquiry, but also to implement his vote by opening widely the gates of its country to the special Ad-Hoc Committee.

An international inquiry should have access to newspaper offices in every country of the globe. It should have cooperation from all governments, however, not through official guidance, but through a receptive attitude towards the inquirers. Such an attitude could manifest itself through governmental non-interference into the movements and acts of the delegates of the Ad-Hoc Committee. Such non-interference must be clear to everyone concerned. Newspaper editors especially must be made fully aware of that fact, as otherwise their cooperation with the members of the Committee would be automatically restricted. If such freedom to cooperate would not be openly granted to editors, they might feel the displeasure of their governments after the Ad-Hoc Committee leaves. That would

kill the purpose of the investigation. I am not sure how many countries would be willing to agree to such a free investigation. I have heard from you, Mr. Chairman, that everybody in this room is fully convinced of the necessity of such an inquiry. I was delighted to hear that. And I am looking forward to see such a commission starting its task soon. The sooner the better. There are countries in the world to which the simple fact of the physical appearance of the delegation of your Sub-Commission would mean the resumption of contacts with the outside world. These are the countries, like my own Poland, where very little light trickles through the dark curtain hanging between them and the rest of the world.

But we, as an organization, do not intend to limit our request for an international inquiry to Eastern- and Central-Europe. On the contrary, - we took an identical stand against the closing down of "La Prensa", as we did against the imprisonment of William Oatis. We will protest tomorrow should similar acts occur, for instance, in the Middle East area. But at the same time, rightly or wrongly, we feel that members of the International Federation of Free Journalists have the right to speak, have an obligation to speak on that subject. Our geographical area has been much more affected by the totalitarianism supressing the free press than any other area of the globe, with the sole exception of the Chinese mainland. We have a large

number of our friends and colleagues who are now behind bars. Our formerly independent newspapers have been converted into party organs. Our unions have been abolished together with other trade unions. Unless one is writing what he is told, he cannot be a journalist. More than that, he cannot be free in the very essence of the meaning of that word. This is why we wanted to go on record of speaking on behalf of all those who were denied and are still being denied freedom of expression.

The International inquiry should also be carried out in the field of the distribution of newsprint. How far are governments, vested interests, or any other outside elements responsible for biased distribution of newsprint? How far are governments favouring those papers which keep in line, and depriving all others? What is the price of that commodity on a free market and what are the prices quoted to opposition newspapers? These are the problems the inquiry should also investigate.

As you see, Mr. Chairman, we are very broadminded in wanting to ask such questions. Should we confine ourselves to our native countries, we would not need to ask the question about papers which are opposing the official policies of their governments. Such papers ceased to exist there long time ago.

The International Inquiry should go still further. It should establish how free are newspaper unions to carry out their activities. Can they ask for better pay? Can they demand better treatment for their members? Can they defend the rights of each journalist to write according to his or her convictions? Can they organize strikes in case all other ways fail? These questions are very important to the atmosphere of freedom in which the work of newspapermen all over the world should be conducted.

As an example of such work of a trade union looking after the interests of its members, the American Newspaper Guild serves the purpose. Since the Guild is under the administration of people who believe in democracy, - for the communists who, as we all know, believe in totalitarian methods were ousted by popular vote, - the ANG is performing great work. The effective strike in Pittsburgh last year by ANG members against bad labor practices of some publishers, was a vivid manifestation of the strength of that body.

But such organization can only function in a democratic and free society. Therefore, an International Inquiry will indirectly also have to pass judgement on the society in which it will carry out its investigations. At this point we will in all probability run into opposition. Hitler would have never allowed any International body to in-

vestigate the Nazi press.. And the same holds true in any country where similar methods are being applied today. Only names have been changed. Instead of national socialism the groups involved call themselves people's democracies.

Such opposition, however, should not for a moment deter you from proceeding with your plans. An International Inquiry should start as soon as the Ad-Hoc Committee is created. After all, there is a precedent: the Inquiry which was conducted by the United Nations in the field of forced labor. A number of Governments refused to cooperate under the pretext of safeguarding their sovereignty. But this refusal never hampered the work of the committee entrusted with the task of finding out where, how, and why forced labor camps exist.

There is naturally one doubt in everybody's mind: What purpose would an International Inquiry on freedom of the press serve if the countries where such an Inquiry is needed most would refuse to cooperate? Our answer is: a purpose nevertheless exists. Supposing out of fifty countries six or seven would refuse to let the Commission in, still the great majority would let it in. The rest would be left under a strong suspicion of guilt. Such suspicion can be easily dispersed if the refusing count-

ry would yield to the pressure of public opinion. But in the very few cases when such pressure would be insufficient, or non-existent on account of the lack of public opinion as such, in these countries other ways and means could be found by which at least a rough idea about the condition of the press could be established.

This is where we come into the picture. Members of the International Federation of Free Journalists can testify about the existing press conditions in their respective countries. A substantial number of these men worked until recently on their national papers. They had to leave their jobs and their countries because they could no longer stand conditions under which a journalist must work over there today. It may be true that the ideal concept of free press does not exist at all. It may be true that in some of your respective countries, Gentlemen, you would like to see a lot of improvements. But you are in a position to preach for them, you are in a position to fight for them openly with your pen. In the totalitarian states, which our native countries have been turned into since the end of World War II., such fight is impossible, unheard of and considered criminal. This is one of the reasons why we have asked to be heard here. The United Nations' forum is the only forum where we can speak out our minds openly.

I wish to recall once again the various nationalities of our members. They are Albanians, Bulgarians, Czechs, Hung-

arians, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Slovaks, Rumanians, Ukrainians and Yugoslavs.

This is about all we wanted to tell your Sub-Commission, Mr. Chairman. I recapitulate: we are urging you to create an Ad-Hoc Committee which should undertake at once an internationally-sponsored inquiry into the freedom of the press and information. Such inquiry should be world-wide. It should be impartial, under the supervision of the United Nations. And it should include every country, even such countries whose temporary rulers would do their utmost to hide from the eyes of the international investigators the true facts about the suppression of press freedom.

In order to make that possible, I move, Mr. Chairman, that the International Federation of Free Journalists, grouping within its ranks exiled newspapermen from the communist-dominated countries, be assigned a special task in accordance with Part V. Article # 31. of the Resolution of the Economic and Social Council of February 27, 1950, dealing with non-governmental agencies having consultative arrangments.

This article says that... "A Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission."

Such a special task for us would be, Mr. Chairman, to undertake a special study of conditions regarding the freedom of the press existing in our native countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, to be permitted to suggest that such an assignment is given to our organization either by the Sub-Commission, or by the Ad-Hoc Committee, created for the purpose of undertaking an international inquiry.

Should the Sub-Commission decide that we be given such an assignment, I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of all our members that we will bring factual, up-to-date information. We shall not try to form another debating society. We shall not try to hide facts behind the phraseology of diplomatic language. Instead you will have a picture, a full picture of how newspapers exist, are published, directed, and controlled by the state in the captive countries of Central- and Eastern-Europe.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.

April

BERLIN CONGRESS OF THE FREE PRESS

GENERAL REMARKS:

The International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries proposes to organize a Congress of the Free Press to be held in Berlin during the first quarter of 1952.

The purpose of the Congress would be to :

a) inform the peoples behind the Iron Curtain of the existence of the free press in their native languages in exile;

b) bring home to the peoples of the free world the fact that the exiled newspapermen are maintaining the free press of their native lands, expressing thus the will of their peoples to adhere to the principle of the free press;

c) demonstrate to the exiled communities the unity of purpose and action of the I.F.F.J., the only international, non-political professional organization of that kind in existence.

In order to achieve these aims the organizers of the Congress intend to dramatize certain aspects of life behind the Iron Curtain.

According to the projected agenda, it is proposed to develop the following points as highlights of the Congress:

1) A public challenge will be issued to the International Organization of Journalists, a communist-sponsored body with headquarters in Prague. The challenge will dare them to appear in Berlin and answer the accusation made by the exiled newspapermen that the free press in communist-dominated countries has been eliminated.

(MORE)

This point may result in two possibilities:

a) If the Communists should accept the challenge then a debate should be organized with both parties given full possibilies of expressing their views.

b) If the Communists should refuse the challenge this fact in itself would be used as proof of their unwillingness to participate in an open debate, and a trial in camera would then follow.

This point on the agenda of the program may not, however, go through. Preparation for a public debate of that kind requires not only highly skilled speakers but also well documented factual material. Unless I.F.F.J. would be able to secure both, we would drop this project.

There is also the danger that the Communists, should they accept the challenge, may turn the debate into another propaganda display of their own. The U.N. debates are the best examples of that technique.

For all these reasons, this point is given here only in order to have it considered, discussed, and advised upon.

2) A special session of the Congress will be arranged in order to present the real situation behind the Iron Curtain; facts about it will be compared with the descriptions published in the communist press.

The highlight of that day will be the William Oatis trial, staged with original texts of the trial which took place in Prague. Its purpose will be to prove once more that Oatis was merely carrying out the usual journalistic duties.

The second part of that meeting will be the testimony of witnesses from a number of Iron Curtain countries who will testify on the violation of human rights.

It is proposed that these meetings featuring the items of international interest be attended by representatives of Western associations of journalists: International Press Institute, American Newspaper Guild, National Press Club of America, etc.

(MORE)

Preparations for this part of the meetings will be in the hands of national associations of exiled journalists, with each association preparing the testimony regarding its country.

2) A panel discussion with representatives of the Western press is proposed.

This discussion will be composed of two parts:

a) Presentation by the exiled newspapermen of the struggle going on in their respective countries in order to maintain, in spite of everything, the free flow of information.

b) A discussion which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by a declaration of the Western press to the effect that restoration of the free press in Captive Countries is and will remain one of the major aims of the press of Western democracies.

Such a declaration will be hammered home to the newspapermen and people of the Captive Countries.

4) It is proposed to hold a panel discussion on the Western radio programs beamed to Iron Curtain countries. The idea is to invite representatives of Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, BBC, and Radio Diffusion Francaise to start the debate. The meeting then would be open for discussion, followed by a conclusion proposed by the Chairman.

5) The final session of the meeting is to be closed with the adoption of an ideological declaration. The main purpose of it would be to restate certain basic principles for which all the exiles stand and reassure the peoples at home of the solidarity among the exiles as far as those principles are are concerned.

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8) Reading of messages, telegrams, etc.

9) Discussion on the declaration of the free press.

10) End of the session.

****

BERLIN CONGRESS OF THE FREE PRESS

2.

PROPOSED AGENDA

FIRST SESSION

To be held in Titania Palace

1) Opening of the Congress by the chairman of the International Federation of Free Journalists.

2) Election of the Presidium of the Congress.

3) Address by an American speaker

(It is hoped to secure a distinguished American writer or official connected with Eastern European affairs to address the Congress.)

4) Speech by a British personality of similar distinction.

5) Address by the representative of the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

(It is hoped that Mr. C. D. Jackson, president of NCFE, would accept the invitation.)

6) Address by the Mayor of Western Berlin.

7) Addresses by representatives of:

American Newspaper Guild;

American Press Institute;

International Press Institute;

British Union of Journalists;

French Union of Journalists;
etc.

SECOND SESSION

To be held in the Polytechnic

1) Opening of the session.
The Chairman would then announce the reply, if any, from the International Organization of Journalists from Prague.

The debate would follow in the form of specific accusations levelled against journalistic practices in the East. The main points will be:

a) The press and radio in the Captive Countries are serving the interests of the Soviet Union.

b) The press and radio of the Captive Countries are serving the interests of the Communist Party.

c) The press and radio of the Captive Countries is being directed towards:

- helping in war preparations by the Soviet Union;
- keeping peoples in the occupied countries oppressed;
- depriving the individual of his freedom;
- hampering the free flow of information;
- helping in promoting the Sovietization of the occupied countries;
- fostering partisan education of the youth;
- inciting people against peace-loving nations of the West;
- promoting by all possible means the conquest of the world by Soviet Russia.

2) Discussion of the above-mentioned subjects, questions submitted to the witnesses who would appear during the procedure.

As indicated in the enclosure number 1), this session may in the final form be considerably altered, changed, or even abandoned.

****

THIRD SESSION

1) The William Oatis case revived with original texts of the trial.

   a) Proceedings;
   b) Nature of the case;
   c) Conclusion - linked with Session No. 2.

2) Reports on the closing of Western Information Centers in the Captive Countries. Expulsion of correspondents of the Western press, etc.

   a) Address by one of the American correspondents expelled from an Iron Curtain country.

3) The testimony of witnesses regarding the violation of basic human rights.

   At the present stage of planning, it is proposed to have the following subjects covered by the following countries:

   Baltic States - the crime of genocide.

   Bulgaria - oppression of the peasants.

   Czechoslovakia - workers' fate.

   Hungary - persecution of religion.

   Poland - enslavement of the human mind.

   Rumania - suppression of the economic rights of the individual.

   From each country will be secured a witness who himself was the object of Communist terror.

****

FOURTH SESSION

1) Panel discussion on Western broadcasts to the Captive Countries with the representatives of all major radio operations present.

   It is hoped to secure the participation of the representatives of Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, RIAS, BBC, and Radio Diffusion Francaise.

2) Opening of the discussion on the cooperation between the exiled newspapermen and the Western press.

3) Remarks by American, British, French, and Italian journalists.

****

FIFTH SESSION

1) Declaration of the Congress to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

2) Short addresses by the representatives of each national union of journalists in exile.

3) Closing address by the Chairman of I.F.F.J.

****

BERLIN CONGRESS OF THE FREE PRESS

3.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

In order to organize the Berlin Congress properly the following steps are to be taken:

1) A Secretariat for the Congress must be set up in London and in Berlin. It will be in charge of all preparatory work including publications, documentations, securing of proper witnesses to appear at the meetings, guaranteeing transportation, housing, etc. for the delegates.

2) Preparation should be made to secure full broadcasting facilities directly to the Iron Curtain countries from the proceedings of the Congress.

3) Delegates from Regional Unions of I.F.F.J. are to be brought to Berlin from the following countries:

Western Germany - a group consisting of approximately forty people;
United Kingdom - about thirty;
France - twenty-five;
Italy - ten;
Sweden - eight;
United States - five;
A number of permanent residents of the city of Berlin.

4) The delegates must be brought to Berlin by air for security reasons. They will be travelling on refugee papers and not on national passports. It may be necessary to secure on this point the cooperation of U.S. military authorities.

5) Invited guests will include leading personalities from England, France, and the United States. The selection of such people is to be undertaken at a later stage.

6) A press office will be established for the duration of the Congress in Berlin which will grant accreditations to Western correspondents,

secure the distribution of material, etc. Press conferences will be held at the beginning and at the end of the Congress.

7) Various publications are to be prepared beforehand. One of them called "The Press Behind the Iron Curtain" is at present ready in manuscrip form.

8) After the conclusion of the Congress, its minutes, important resolutions, etc. should also be published.

A short summary of the Congress in form of a personal letter will be mailed to individual newspapermen behind the Iron Curtain and to all communist dailies and weeklies published in the Captive Countries.

9) As an afterthought of the Congress, a small exhibition under the title of "Free and Subjugated Press" may be organized. The exhibition would feature the Communist Press of all Captive Countries alongside the free exiles' press published in the West.

Such an exhibition could be sent, after the termination of the Congress, to the principal capitals of Western Europe and to the United States.

****

Nail, William A.

57 West 85 Street
New York, 24, New York
December 28, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Following my conversation with you several weeks ago, I talked with Mr. Mickelson and with Mr. Church's assistant, Mr. Wefel. Although both interviews were very pleasant, neither had anything immediate to offer.

On Mr. Wefel's suggestion, I wrote Mr. Gottlieb. He directed my material to Stuart Novin. Mr. Novin is keeping my material for future reference in the event he needs someone for his staff.

All the contacts that I have had with CBS officials has been most encouraging, generally, but the field seems particularly tight at the moment. Today, I have written Mr. Slate of WCBS and hope to have the opportunity of talking with him in the near future.

I appreciate your directing my material to Mr. Mickelson and to Mr. Church. Any further suggestions would be welcomed, either in relation to the organization here in New York or with owned and operated stations or affiliates that could use my peculiar brand of radio programming experience.

Thank you again for your interest. Best wishes for continued success in the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

William A. Nail

William A. Nail

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, 22, New York

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc. Nail, W. A.

110 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • TELEPHONE PLAZA 7-7600

CABLE ADDRESS: NATFECOMM

October 15, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

referred to Church + Mickelson

Dear Ed:

In all of the years I have known you I don't believe I have sent three people to you with any form of recommendation. The bearer of this letter is William Alden Nail, a young man in whom I am interested and I have had the temerity to suggest that he see you to get some advice. He is worth talking to. Although young—just about like you were when I first met you—he has had some experience in the academic world and some with the Voice. He has also been in a variety of other things which have added to his professional equipment and I hope you can steer him in the right direction. He is worth it and your advice will be helpful.

I know you are busy but I wouldn't do this unless I though it was worth the effort.

If you and Janet and Reba and I don't get together soon, all four of us are going to miss some awfully good stories because we will have forgotten those we have heard most recently. We are still your most ardent listeners and viewers even though we don't see you often in person.

With best of love

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson

LT:bn

HERALDRY LETTERING
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CHARLES NAMIOT
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7-4256

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CHARLES NAMIOT

HERALDRY LETTERING
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NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Dear Miss Holden

In conversation Mr. Murrow asked for my business card which I seldom carry, (excess baggage)

Please be good enough to give card enclosed to Mr Murrow.

Thank you

Charles Namiot

P.S. Am at my bench
9 to 11½ — 12 to 4.
SAT. 12 to 5

C N

very rarely do I leave my bench, but sometime I am called out, a phone call would prevent this situation.

Nat'l Assoc. for Advancement of Colored People

September 29, 1953

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your note enclosing the letter from Prof. Z. K. Matthews of South Africa. I have not yet read the letter, because I want to pick a time when I can do so without interruption and therefore give it my full attention. I should be glad to write to the professor at the first opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

EHM:ml

ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

September 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to share with you and Mrs. Murrow at his request a most interesting and, in a fashion, heartbreaking letter from Prof. Z. K. Matthews of South Africa.

If I may suggest it, I am sure that Prof. and Mrs. Matthews would be most happy to hear from their friends in America because such reminders of friends will help them go through the very trying times which lie ahead for them.

Cordially,

Walter White

Walter White

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

WW:erb
Enclosure

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CONFIDENTIAL

University College of Fort Hare,
Alice, Cape Province,
Union of South Africa.
August 18, 1953

Mr. Walter White,
N.A.A.C.P.,
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. White,

Thank you for your letter of August 3, in which you inform me about the kind inquiries of the many good friends and well-wishers of the African people who are anxious to know what has been happening to my wife and myself since our return to the Union. I should like you to convey to them on our behalf our deep appreciation of their concern and continued interest. We shall never forget what they did for us during our visit to the United States, and our people here are deeply grateful to the interest in the cause of their liberation which is shown in so many quarters in the United States.

With regard to what has been happening to us since our return, it will not be possible for me to give you all the details, especially as I have reason to believe that my correspondence is not entirely free from being tampered with, and as I am not sure what use it is intended to make of any information which may be gathered from such correspondence by the police.

You will no doubt have heard about the kind of reception which I received on my arrival. Since then, I have had the attention of the police on two other occasions when more documents, papers and photographs were taken from me. Only the other day I received official notification that the 'documents, papers and photographs' which were detained from my baggage have been seized under a section of the Customs Act of 1944 which prohibits the importation of 'goods which are indecent or obscene or on any ground whatsoever objectionable'. I hastened to point out to the official concerned that the 'goods' in question included items such as a letter from me to the Secretary for the Interior of the Union Government applying for an extension of my passport, copies of letters by Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen of Union Theological Seminary, New York, in support of my application a bibliography for a course on [illegible] Theological Seminary, another bibliography for a course on Christian Ethics at the same institution, photographs taken at a social gathering, and other items of that kind which could by no stretch of imagination, official or otherwise, be described as 'indecent, obscene or on any ground whatsoever objectionable'. I have received a reply to the effect that the matter is being referred to higher authority.

On my arrival at Fort Hare I found that the man who had been substituting for me, Mr. Emmett J. Murphy, from Chicago University and his wife had been deported from the country on [illegible] this action are obscure. Neither the [illegible] faculty could account for the official [illegible] as anyone was able to observe had confined [illegible]. Mr. Murphy was, among other things, en- [illegible] thesis under the supervision of Prof. Red- [illegible] Chicago University. This research involved in- [illegible] stories. I do not know whether that was a [illegible] him, but at all events this action was deep- [illegible] among whom Mr. Murphy was a popular [illegible]

[illegible] departure of Mr. Murphy meant that I was called upon to resume duties at Fort Hare [illegible] although officially I had been given leave of absence up to June 30. My [illegible] to a statement by a South African government spokesman [illegible] Amsterdam News. His information about arrangements [illegible] United States is in my opinion misleading. [illegible] clear that my commitments at Union Theo- [illegible] ember 20, 1952 to May 20, 1953, from which it [illegible] ts I would return to the Union after May 20. [illegible] a passport which would expire before [illegible] faith, they knew quite well that I [illegible] period of my transit back to South [illegible] usual, and I cannot believe, as the [illegible] it was expected that I would arrange to

leave the United States a month before the date of the expiration of my contract with Union Theological Seminary, as I would have had to do, to comply with the date of expiration of my passport. It is for that reason that I entered into negotiations with the Union authorities about an extension to cover my transit home as early as February, 1953. The final reply of the Union authorities was posted from here to my address in the United States on May 16, when I was already in South Africa! There can be no reasonable doubt that the refusal to extend my passport was intended as a kind of punishment for my alleged activities in the United States.

In the same Amsterdam News report the S.A. official suggests that the fact that I have resumed my duties at Fort Hare indicates that the belief that official action may be taken against me 'does not square with the facts'. I do not know what the 'facts' are to which he refers. What I do know is that the College authorities at Fort Hare have been called upon by the government to indicate what steps they are taking in connection with the ''activities of Professor Matthews in the U.S.'' In this connection the College authorities have been supplied with certain documents, including (1) a report which appeared in the Amsterdam News of a meeting I addressed at the Hotel Theresa on November 24, 1952, (2)a report of the Associated Negro Press of a meeting in Chicago in December, 1952, (3)a letter I wrote to the ''Africa Drum'' of Johannesburg while I was in the U.S. (4) the interview series which appeared in the Amsterdam News on May 23 and 30, 1953. The Governing Council (Board of Directors) of the College is meeting next month to deal, among other things, with this very question. It remains to be seen what the outcome of their deliberations will be, but I suppose it would be regarded as a 'figment of the imagination' to view this as official pressure on either the College or on myself.

As far as the African National Congress is concerned, I have resumed my duties as President of the Cape Province section. In fact I have just returned from a provincial conference at which I was unanimously re-elected President for 1953-54. I was naturally pleased to find that I still enjoyed the confidence of the Cape which is the largest section of the African National Congress. The reports given by our branches scattered throughout the Province showed that good progress is being made with strengthening the organisation which is the spearhead of the African struggle for liberation in this country. The African National Congress is, however, operating under great difficulties since the passing of the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the two laws which entrusted such wide discretionary powers to the Minister of Justice to deal with protests against discriminatory legislation. Many of the leaders of the organisation are banned from attending meetings and from visiting certain parts of the country. When National Executive Committee meetings are to be held it is no easy task to find a venue to which all members are free to go. Public meetings except for bona fide religious services, funerals, weddings or social entertainments are banned in so called native areas except with the permission of government officials, and in the urban areas the permission of the urban local authorities for the holding of meetings in the locations set aside for Africans is difficult to obtain. The result is that the membership of the African National Congress has had to be reorganised into small groups in order to carry on the work of the organisation. The offices of the organisation in different parts of the country are subject to constant surveillance and occasional raids in search for evidence of treason, sedition or other offences under the Riotous Assemblies Act or the Suppression of 'Communism' Act. The trials of leaders under the last mentioned Act, the most recent of which was concluded only a few days, have involved the organisation in legal costs running into thousands of pounds. The African National Congress has, however, not yet been declared an illegal organisation, and therefore in spite of these serious handicaps we are carrying on the work of the political organisation of the people and the continuation of the struggle against racial discrimination and for fundamental human rights.

The Nationalist Party under the leadership of Dr. Malan which has recently been returned to power with an increased majority is proceeding apace with its ideological apartheid legislation. The most important measures before the Special Session of Parliament at the present time include the Bill for the Removal of Colored Voters from the common roll, the Bill to legalise separate and unequal public amenities in spite of the Supreme Court decision to the contrary, the Bill for the settlement of disputes between African workers and their employers which denies them the right of collective bargaining and the right to strike and does not accord their trade unions any recognition, and the Bill for the transfer of African education to the control of the Native Affairs Department of the Union Government. All these measures have caused widespread concern and resentment among people interested in the welfare of the non-whites in particular and of the country generally. But with the big majority of Malan in a Parliament in which four fifths of the people are not adequately represented, there is nothing to prevent the Nationalists from changing the Statute Book. The Opposition parties are themselves so divided in their views that they are unable to stem the tide

of apartheid legislation. In my opinion the only effective opposition to apartheid is to be found in the non-white organisations such as the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, etc. Even the Coloreds who for some time have been somewhat disorganised have during the last few days had a successful convention in Cape Town at which they decided to form a Colored organisation which might co-operate with other non-white organisations in the fight against the present trends in Union policy. Among the whites themselves there has recently been formed, as you know, a Liberal Party under the leadership of people Like Alan Paton and Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, M.P., the most outstanding woman Parliamentarian in the country. The principles for which this Party stands are extremely unpopular at present among the white electorate and the non-whites are naturally sceptical about whether the Party will long survive in the present climate of white opinion. But, as least, the coming into existence of this party means that the white liberal has at last been provided with a political home in which he can be free, if he so chooses, from the vacillations and the compromises of the United Party.

I have already taken up too much of your time and must draw to a conclusion. With regard to the point made by Mr. Eugene Black about the general economic development of the country as a result of loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, I have no hesitation in saying that it is unwise to assume anything that helps 'the whole economy to grow' creates 'more job opportunities at higher pay for everyone'. It might perhaps be safe to make such an assumption in a country which is free from such things as the color bar in industry, the control of the influx of 'Natives' into the urban and industrial centres. In short the racialist policies of the country prevent the non-whites, especially the Africans, from sharing in the benefits accruing from the industrialisation of the country to the extent that they might if these artificial restrictions were not put in their way. Our complaint about these loans is that they are used to bolster up an economy which violates economic principles or sacrifices them on the altar of a political ideology which is diametrically opposed to the main trend of events in the civilized world. As long as these loans continue the economic integration which is indispensable for progress, prosperity and the development of a united South Africa will not be achieved and instead of 'orderly and democratic government' we shall have to rely on Public Safety Acts and the like to keep the peace between the different sections of the population. At present the Campaign for the Defiance of 'Unjust' Laws sponsored by the African National Congress is temporarily in abeyance, but preparations are on foot for the next phase of the Campaign which will probably have a greater effect on the industrial set-up of the country than the previous phase. It is only the sense of responsibility of the principal non-white leaders which has prevented the outbreak of disturbance; as far as the masses of the people are concerned their patience is well-nigh exhausted.

I am glad to be able to tell you that the book in which you so kindly inscribed your names did not fall into the hands of the police, although they actually handled and examined it. My wife was determined not to let them have it: we both prize it very highly and will not let it out of our sight. We should be much obliged if you would let our friends see this letter and tell them that we shall never forget the many kindnesses they showered on us during our visit. With kindest regards to Mrs. White and best wishes for a successful year to the N.A.A.C.P. from us both,

Sincerely,

/s/

Z.K. Matthews.

National Comm. for a Free Europe

SP.

December 2, 1953

Dear Whitney:

Thanks for yours of November 19. I was sorry not to be free for the lunch, but I am really tied up right now. I would welcome an opportunity to discuss the RFE business with you and your colleagues and will call you as soon as I have an open luncheon date.

As ever yours,

Mr. Whitney Shepardson
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.
110 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

dm

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

110 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • TELEPHONE PLAZA 7-7600

CABLE ADDRESS: NATFECOMM

November 19, 1953

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

11/23
Called here & said no for these dates.
Dm.

Dear Ed:

I wonder whether you would be free for lunch some day next week. I would suggest Monday, the 23rd or Wednesday, the 25th and we might lunch at the Century.

It would be a pleasure to see you and we can start with that. I would like also to talk with you a little about policies and programs and themes of RFE.

I got the impression at third hand (the triple play was Frank Stanton to D'Arcy Brophy to me), that you had a worry in your mind that RFE is making promises, or the like, over the radio which are in excess of what can be delivered in fact.

Certainly RFE tries not to do this and if we could have a lunch with perhaps Lewis Galantière and Bob Lang also there, I believe that we could talk this through to a satisfactory conclusion.

Faithfully yours,

Whitney Shepardson

WHS:epc

National Flag Week
Eng Pass

May 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Swanson:

Thank you for your letter of April 27.

I am of course happy to accept your gracious invitation to serve on the Executive Committee for National Flag Week (June 8-14).

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Neil Swanson
844 E. Pratt Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

844 EAST PRATT STREET · BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

Yes

April 27th
1 9 5 3

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - 485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

SUBJECT: Your appointment to the Executive Committee for National Flag Week (June 8-14)

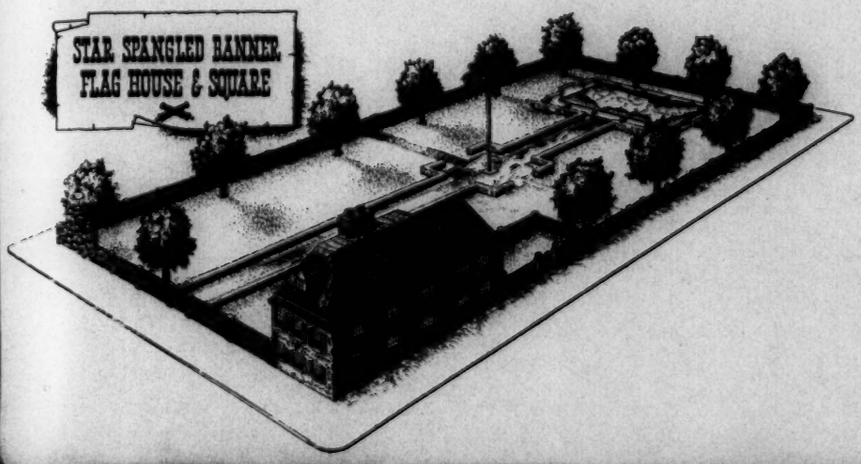
Dear Mr. Murrow:

President Eisenhower has accepted our invitation to serve as Honorary Chairman of the National Flag Week Committee for 1953.

We hope that you will agree to serve with him, in an honorary capacity, on the Executive Committee for Flag Week.

Here in Maryland, where Francis Scott Key composed our National Anthem and where The Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association has its headquarters, we look upon this week-long national observance as much more than simply a patriotic exercise.

We believe Flag Week can be an exceptional opportunity for every American to reaffirm his or her devotion to the values of human liberty which our flag symbolizes here and throughout the world. More than that, it is a chance for all of us to prove that while we enjoy the blessings of freedom we willingly, indeed eagerly, accept its awesome responsibilities as well.



This kind of national rededication will require, of course, a great deal of planning and work. We are organizing to do it and do it effectively, but we need the moral support of distinguished Americans like yourself.

We would feel honored to list your name on our stationery as a member of the Executive Committee for National Flag Week, along with a score or more of other important Americans.

Be assured we will not impose upon you any further than this.

We hope you will accept this appointment, and that we will hear from you as soon as possible. Time is short, and it is important that we complete the Committee as soon as we can. Please address your reply to Mr. Neil Swanson, 844 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

Sincerely,

Theodore R. McKeldin,
Governor of Maryland

Thomas D'Alesandro Jr.

Thomas D'Alesandro,
Mayor of Baltimore

Neil H. Swanson

Neil Swanson,
President of The Star Spangled
Banner Flag House Association

Neal, Fred

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
ANN ARBOR

December 3, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I know you will think I turn up at the strangest places. I am here for a year on a leave from Colorado. I have just heard that you were largely instrumental in bringing the case of our student, Radulivich, to public attention. I think this and your television program - which alas I do not see, still being free from such new-fangled instruments - are splendid. I have to content myself with trying to interpret the innuendos conveyed by the inflections of your voice over the radio.

It would be nice to have you pay us a visit, but having been turned down so often, I shall not go any further than this.

Yours sincerely,

Fred

Fred W. Neal

FWN/sh

Nelson, Robt.

April 7, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As with my other letters, I customarily begin with identification. Since, in 1948, I carried your personal letters of introduction to Miss Judith Waller, Dr. Fred Eastman and Everett Holles, much has happened to obscure recollections, I'm sure.

Five years ago I entered Northwestern university as a scholarship student. One year ago I graduated from the Medill School of Journalism with honors in political science. Right now, I am within half a year of my master's degree in the department of public law and government at Columbia University. I read Russian fairly well---manage French and Spanish.

My interest continues to be in radio-television news. I am now completing my seventh year of professional radio and television broadcasting and writing.

Since I first arrived in New York last September, I have tried to make an appointment to see you personally to ask your counsel at this nearly-complete stage of my preparation. I have spoken to Miss McDonough on many occasions but your packed schedule just didn't seem to permit that conversation.

I have talked many times with Mr. Fritz Littlejohn about work with CBS News and we almost made connections in December, but I was out of the city when his need for a newswriter arose.

I spent 12 hours election eve at the CBS coverage headquarters, in fact I spoke with you briefly during that long evening.

Still a self-supporting student, I was grateful for work as news editor at WMGM during this first long-term invasion of New York.

I have carefully tried to blend academic background that would be meaningful to my career with professional experience that would complement my career. I feel that soon, the blend should be tested.

Since I return June 1 to WBEN-TV in Buffalo for my fourth summer of staff announcing (and I believe you will be in Britain for the coronation come June) might a brief appointment be arranged before then? I would be most grateful for a personal conversation.

Very Cordially

Robert C. Nelson

Robert C. Nelson
816 John Jay
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Newman, Harry

October 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for your letter and the suggestion that I write a book. I would like nothing better than to do this, but the preparation for the execution of five radio and two television programs every week makes it quite impossible for me even to consider the project. Thank you for thinking of me in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Newman
Managing Director
Newman Neame Limited
50 Fitzroy Street
London W 1

rh

Book prod[illegible]stribution

NEWMAN NEAME LIMITED
50 FITZROY STREET LONDON W1
EUSTON 1617-18-19

16th October 1953

E Murrow Esq
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 N Y

Dear Mr Murrow,

We have recently published 'Meet the British' by Emily Hahn, the first in a series of books designed to improve relations between GI's and local communities.

During a recent visit to Paris, I discussed with Colonel Clarke Newlon, who is in the office of the US representative in Europe, our plans for publishing a book explaining American attitudes, customs, etc to the European. He thought there was a serious need for such a publication and we agreed that you would be the logical person to write it.

We are wondering whether you would consider undertaking such an assignment, assuming of course that we were able to gain support from either the State Department or the US armed forces abroad.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Newman

Harry Newman
Managing Director

HN/M

DIRECTORS: GEOFFREY NEAME HARRY NEWMAN (U.S.A.) B. G. CAREW HUNT
LEWIS WOUDHUYSEN (DUTCH) A. E. G. DAVY

Newsom, Carroll V.

MARCH 26, 1952

COLLECT

MR. CARROLL V. NEWSOM
STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OFNEW ~~XXXXX~~ YORK
ALBANY

YOUR LETTER MARCH 21 RECEIVED MR. MURROW'S ABSENCE ON VACATION. HOWEVER MR. HUDSON'S LETTER RECEIVED JUST BEFORE MR. MURROW LEFT AND WE HAVE WRITTEN EXTENDING SINCERE REGRETS HIS INABILITY ACCEPT YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION APRIL 21. UNFORTUNATELY FOR HIM DOCTORS HAVE FORBIDDEN HIM UNDERTAKE ANY EXTRA-CURRICULAR ENGAGEMENTS AND HE HAS NO CHOICE BUT TO DECLINE ALL INVITATIONS NO MATTER HOW ATTRACTIVE THEY MAY BE.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY

Newsom, C. V.

RECEIVED
1952 MAR 26 PM 1:02
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU010 DL PD

WUX ALBANY NY MAR 26 1135A

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

HOPE SINCERELY YOU WILL FIND IT POSSIBLE TO ACCEPT INVITATION TO ADDRESS EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CONFERENCE AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE ON APRIL TWENTY-ONE. REFER MY LETTER OF MARCH TWENTY-ONE. PROBABLY THIS IS EXTREMELY CRUCIAL MEETING AS WE HOPE TO GIVE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS AND OTHER EDUCATORS COMPREHENSION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF TELEVISION. HOPE YOU CAN ACCEPT BY WIRE COLLECT

C V NEWSOM

1252P..

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
ALBANY 1

CARROLL V. NEWSOM
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

March 21, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On April 21-24, the American Council on Education is sponsoring an Educational Television Programs Institute to be held on the campus of Pennsylvania State College, located at State College, Pennsylvania. This conference will involve high level educational leaders in this country along with selected persons who have already achieved success in the area of educational television. Further information upon the purposes of the Institute and its sponsorship will be found upon the attached sheets. I believe that Mr. Robert Hudson of the University of Illinois has already been in correspondence with you in regard to the importance of the meeting.

On Monday morning, April 21, the entire membership in the Institute will be addressed by three or four speakers, who will provide an orientation upon the purposes of the Institute and upon the challenge of television to the field of education. I have been asked to invite you to give the major address at this particular meeting. The subject of the address would be of your own choosing, but I hope sincerely that you will use the opportunity to provide the assembled group a glimpse of the tremendous potentiality of television as a medium of mass communication. Your unusual experience in the field of television makes you an obvious choice to make such an address.

The Institute, of course, will provide for all of your expenses incidental to the trip. Also, I am in a position to offer you an honorarium of $250.00; I regret that this latter figure must be so modest. I would appreciate it greatly if I might know at a

comparatively early date that we may have your acceptance; I feel personally that your participation in the Institute could very easily make the difference between the success or failure of the conference.

Very truly yours

C. V. Newsom

CVN:HDW

C. V. Newsom

Nichols, Lester M.

March 3, 1953

Dear Les Nichols:

Just a note to say my thanks for yours and for the photos. Enclosed herewith I am returning your print.

Thanks again for your kind words. I'm glad you saw some measure of merit in my altogether inadequate effort.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lester M. Nichols
The City College
Convent Avenue & 139th Street
New York 31, New York

nic

The City College
CONVENT AVENUE AND 139TH STREET
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

LESTER M. NICHOLS
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS

(F) 30 7 24
25 picture

NC
thanks & keep with picture

February 24, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thought you might like to have the attached prints of your appearance at Dr. Gallagher's inauguration here. I like the one of you and Dr. Gallagher especially.

A third print is also added of your interview with the campus reporters. I hope you will write a personal inscription on this picture for me. I would be honored to have this in my home.

We can't express enough our appreciation to you for taking time out to take part in the inauguration program. Students and faculty are still buzzing around the corridors with regard to your excellent speech here.

Again, many thanks.

Cordially,

Les Nichols

LESTER M. NICHOLS

LMN:ds
Encl.

Nichols, Osgood

COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATES, INC.

Public Relations Counselors

23 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 36, N.Y. CIRCLE 7-0480

January 8, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am writing you special delivery because I want you to get this before you kite off to the coast and the forthcoming coronation in Washington.

I have developed a program on medicine for your Sunday show that I am sure from knowing you and knowing the show you would be interested in doing, and I would like to talk to you about it when you get back to New York in February.

It is the story on high blood pressure which today is killing more than cancer, polio, and TB combined, and something like twenty times as many Americans as the bullets and shells in Korea.

I will drop you a note shortly before you get back from Washington to remind you of this and to suggest that we get together for lunch or in your office if lunch is impossible.

It will be good to see you in the flesh again for which television is no real substitute. The excitement I had over your first program which I conveyed to you by phone has been maintained pretty steadily for over a year, and has succeeded in ruining a hell of a lot of Sundays by keeping me close to home base when I should probably be out climbing a mountain with Peter.

That eye is certainly on the star.

Warm personal regards,

Jim

OsgoodNichols/gv

Nichols, Osgood

OSGOOD NICHOLS ASSOCIATES

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS 522 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 18, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 7-8191

September 12, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I passed your message on to Cy Ching at dinner before the forum. He spoke as warmly of you as you had of him. Incidentally, he completely captivated the audience with his mellow good sense and his gentle humor.

It was good of you the other day to offer to make those inquiries at CBS and to drop me a memo with your ideas on what can and should be done.

On the other subject of our luncheon conversation, I would be inclined to delegate the function of watching your feet to only one eye. Keep the other on the spot that has served you so well. I think it will reward you longer than you suppose.

Incidentally, the report on attitudes toward big business in which you were interested was published in mimeographed form by the Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan. Rensis Likert is the director. I didn't notice the date, but I don't believe it is more than a few weeks old.

Warm personal regards,

Jim

ON:ah

Novins, Stuart

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Novins

May 14, 1952

I was shown the attached photostats by a representative of the Anti-Defamation League. It deals with the injection of racial and religious "slurs" in the Presidential campaign.

rec'd 5/19.

I thought you might like to look at it so that you would know of its availability if you decide, at some time, to do a piece in this area on your evening show.

Stuart

SN:vm
Att.

Nuckols, Wm.

December 16, 1953

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your nice letter. I, too, am sorry that we didn't manage to meet while I was in Berlin, but you know only too well how it is when one is working on a story.

I shall be glad to see Luigi De Angelis if he calls, even though we have nothing to offer him at the moment.

I am off to Korea again on Saturday. We feel that there is still a story there for this Christmas. Needless to say I am very sorry you won't be with us again this year, although I can't really expect you to share the sentiment.

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Successful New Year.

As ever,

Brigadier General William P. Nuckols
Supreme Headquarters
Allied Powers Europe
APO 55 c/o Postmaster New York

rh

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED POWERS EUROPE

APO 55 c/o P. M.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

December 3, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I was very sorry to miss you when you were over here in Europe recently doing the story on Berlin. Dave Schoenbrun told me how pressed for time you were and I thoroughly understand especially after the rush to do the Christmas story in Korea last year.

You may be hearing from a former Air Force cameraman, Luigi De Angelis, about a position with "See It Now." He worked for me in Japan and Korea during the early days of the war there and did a first-class job. He is well grounded technically, has imagination and drive. He is not a kid and I would say that he is approximately 45 years old. I commend him to you for your consideration.

I am now deeply into my fourth consecutive year overseas and am getting a little homesick. Perhaps I'll see you in New York one of these days.

As the holiday season approaches, my warm wishes to you and yours for a very Merry Christmas and continued success in '54.

As ever,

Bill

Wm. P. Nuckols
Brigadier General, USAF
Chief of Public Information

WPN/c

Numann, Seis

November 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Garnes:

Mr. Murrow has referred your letter of November 11th to me for reply.

I regret to have to tell you that we in this office are not in a position to make the arrangements required for Mr. Seis Numann to attend a number of television programs during his visit to New York. We are, therefore, turning your letter over to CBS Television Public Affairs Department which should be able to assist you.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. G. A. Garnes
Advertising Manager
North American Philips Company, Inc.
750 South Fulton Avenue
Mount Vernon, New York

rh

File Cabinet I

Drawer 3E

General Correspondence "O--Gen. Corres."

Date 1952

Gneral Correspondence, with no noteworthy items included.

for
Ed Thurow
Merry Christmas

All the best, to
the best newsman
in anybody's air.
Norris O'Neill

pen + pencil
set

Now here's a shiny writing tool,
To make your scribing fun.
We're wishing you a Merry Yule,
And Good Things by the ton.

CARL SYOIR & ASSOCIATES

WINSTON O'KEEFE • JOEL O'BRIEN

Television Productions

September 16, 1952

Dear Ed,

Here are the credit sheets which add up to O'Brien. May they serve a purpose!

It was very pleasant seeing you the other day. I'm afraid, however, that my besetting sin is not being a good personal salesman. It's a nack I've never been able to achieve. I feel strongly that each of us, as in the case of ancient Oriental courtship, should have our heraldic be-luted poet strongly singing our virtues and letting the vices shift for themselves.

However, I'd like to say that my best work lies in situation comedy and mood and atmosphere melodrama. And quite apart from the fact that Jill can't think of a better TV director, it would be wonderful to get back into the play field.

I hope to see Harry before the week is out, and I'll take the liberty of phoning you late next week to find out whether or not any reaction has set in.

And for your help, Ed, many many thanks.

Sincerely,

Joel

JOEL O'BRIEN

Experience Record

Born in New York City January 17, 1914

Education: Public schools, one year in France, Phillips Exeter Academy, George Washington University

Languages: Fluent French and fair Spanish

Work Pertaining Specifically to Radio, Television and Theatre:

1939 Manager of Bank Box Theatre, Suffield, Connecticut

ASM for Margaret Webster's production of THE TROJAN WOMEN, Cort Theatre.

1940 April-Nov. Production Assistant to Norman Corwin for CBS series "26 BY CORWIN"

Nov.'40-Dec.'42 Radio staff of Young & Rubicam as writer for CBS program "WE THE PEOPLE"

Concurrently during 1941 and 1942 produced and directed "PREVIEW AND ENCORE THEATRE" - a 26 weeks half-hour dramatic series, WMCA, and

"THE CORWIN REVIVAL CYCLE" for 30 weeks over WNYC:

Wrote dialogue for series of 12 educational film shorts.

Wrote two 2-reel shooting scripts for Film Division of wartime agency, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Dec. 1942 Resigned from Young & Rubicam to enlist.

Served aboard Coast Guard LST-21 as Combat Correspondent in European waters. Took part in D-Day invasion of France.

Sept. 1944 Loaned to OWI for radio writing and directing work in London, Paris, Luxembourg and Germany.

Discharged from U.S. Coast Guard in London.

POST-WAR WORK:

Nov. '45 - Nov. '46	Joined staff of BBC London as writer-director, specialist in American material, and assisted in program planning.
Nov. 1946	Joined BBC Television staff as Producer-Director. Directed all types of programs and specialized in dramatic shows, mainly 90 minutes in length.
May, 1947	Directed SEPARATE ROOMS starring Frances Day, ran for six months at the Strand Theatre, London.
Oct. 1948	Directed HOME OF THE BRAVE starring Richard Attenborough, ran 11 weeks on road and 3 months at the Westminster Theatre, London.
Feb. 1950	Directed THE PURPLE FIG TREE starring Margaret Rawlings and Jack Hawkins at the Piccadilly Theatre, London.
1949 and 1950	Directed two commercial radio shows of 26 weeks each for J. Walter Thompson, aired over Radio Luxembourg.
March - July 1950	Directed 16-week radio series RECOVERY STORY for E.C.A. starring Leo Genn. Recorded on tape in London and aired over NBC, New York.
NOTE:	From May 1947, when I left the TV staff to direct a play in London, to August 1950 when I left London for Paris, I was a regular contributor to BBC television as a guest producer-director, as well as BBC radio. I shot numerous film sequences for inclusion in my 1½ hour TV dramas. I also shot talent tests for Associated British Pictures.
Aug. 1950	Joined E.C.A. radio staff in Paris as writer-director. Directed shows in Paris, Rome, Berlin, Trieste, Dublin, Amsterdam.
May 19, 1951	Arrived New York City.
May 21, 1951	Hired as producer of THE HENRY MORGAN SHOW for its last two weeks over NBC-TV.
Oct. 1951	Directed THE SARAH CHURCHILL SHOW during its 13-week run over CBS-TV.
March 1952	Directed and co-produced O'Keefe & O'Brien package, DRAW TO WIN kine starring Henry Morgan for CBS-TV. On the air April, May, and June.
July 1952	Made two commercial films for Helena Rubinstein, Inc.
Sept. 1952	Made two promotional TV film spots for road company of "THE SHRIKE."

Among the radio programs done for the B.B.C. are:

"Hiroshima"

"John Brown's Body"

The series - "An American in Britain"

The series - "London Magazine"

"Three Came Home"

"Storm"

"The Green Pastures"

Among the television shows are:

"Edmundo Ross Musical Variety Series"

"The Man Who Came to Dinner"

"You Can't Take it With You"

"In the Zone"

"Dangerous Corner"

"Dear Murderer"

"Berkeley Square"

"The Front Page"

"Power Without Glory"

"Double Doors"

"Kid Flannagan"

Of the latter, Collie Knox, Daily Mail, wrote: "My drooping spirits were revived by witnessing on my screen one of the best written and acted plays I have yet seen, produced with film-like exactitude by Joel O'Brien. The whole production is a striking advance in this medium."

Of "Dear Murderer," TV Weekly wrote: "This play, beautifully acted by Sebastian Shaw and Margaretta Scott, had the easy, well-planned camera work and pace that we have come to expect from Joel O'Brien's productions.

Of "THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER" Leslie Ayres, Evening News, wrote: "It can be done. Congratulations to Joel O'Brien and all concerned in televising "THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER." In this very satisfying effort there were none of those awkward moments in which people are artificially crowded together in order to keep 2 in vision. They always WERE in vision, but they seem to get there quite naturally. That's production."

Oldfield, Barney

HOLLYWOOD 9-1161

VARIETY
311 YUCCA STREET
OLLYWOOD 28, CALIF.

HOLLYWOOD August 3, 1953

Dear Ed:

They read me your letter over the phone this morning. Am out here on a two-week job, and am living it up at Malibu in one of those beach houses.

Am delighted your interest has been maintained in this project, and we ll be ready to go any time you are.

Hope you are just enjoying that vacation, rather than using it as a thinking spree which keeps you on the same pressure schedule as if you were doing the show.

My regards to your lady, who, I assume, is seeing more of you now.

Best,

BARNEY OLDFIELD

Oliver, Mrs. Samuel Clark

February 27, 1952

Dear Mrs. Oliver:

I am indeed happy to make available copies of our broadcasts. Enclosed is the February 20 script you requested.

My very best thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Samuel Clark Oliver
c/o Mrs. Thad Holt
3011 Cliff Road
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Miss Mae, This request is from Mrs. Thad Holt's mother-in-law. Please send her a nice copy.

Janet Narrow

Mrs. Samuel Clark Oliver
c/o Mrs Thad Holt.
3211 Cliff Road.
Birmingham 5
Alabama.

Dear Mr Murrow,

Can you imagine any one with this much nerve! To ask such a favor of a busy person like you certainly takes lots of nerve. So if you can't do it I will understand. Would it be possible for me to have a copy of your broadcast of Wednesday the 20th of February? I listen to you every evening and always on your Sunday "See it Now". I write this from my bed since I am a hopeless Shut-in. But I still take an interest in politics and world affairs generally. And quite naturally I favor CBS and WAPI! With very good wish for you, Mrs Murrow and Casey

Most sincerely

Mrs Oliver.

Please pardon the pencil.

O'Malley, Walter F.

June 6, 1952

Dear Mr. O'Malley:

I hope you will forgive me for not having said you my best thanks before this for the Season Pass to Ebbets Field.

I'm glad you liked our Vero Beach piece. We enjoyed doing it, and I shall look forward to coming out to see you at work in Brooklyn.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter F. O'Malley
Brooklyn National League
Baseball Club
215 Montague Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

mms

BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL CLUB

215 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN 2, NEW YORK

ELD

April 7, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please accept my belated congratulations on the fine job done by you and your crew on the Vero Beach Story. I have just returned from Florida and have heard nothing but favorable comments from everyone up here.

Knowing that you are a rabid fan, I am enclosing a Season Pass to Ebbets Field. We are looking forward to seeing you often here in Brooklyn and hope that you will have the opportunity to do a World Series Show on the Dodgers next October.

Very truly yours,

Walter F. O'Malley
President

FG:mjp
Enc.

O'Meara, Joseph

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Notre Dame, Indiana

E OF LAW
THE DEAN

November 20, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

No ans.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I called you back shortly after our telephone conversation earlier this afternoon and left the following message with your Secretary. I take it for granted you will point out that, in issuing my ACLU statement, which reflects my own personal convictions, I was speaking only for myself and in no sense in a representative capacity.

I appreciate your courtesy and regret I could not be more cooperative.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph O'Meara

JOSEPH O'MEARA
Dean

JO'M:imk

Ormerod, Bill

July 21, 1953

Dear Bill:

You are gracious to suggest putting me up for The Pilgrims, but I belong to too many organizations already. I am sure I need not tell you that if there is anything I can do to further the interests of the organization you need only to command me.

As ever yours,

Major C. B. Ormerod
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

nic

July 1, 1953

Dear Major Ormsrod:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 17 during Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation. I shall hold it for his attention upon his return to the office in September.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Major C. B. Ormsrod
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

June 17, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City:

Dear Ed:

I wonder if you would care to become a member of The Pilgrims, which recently completed its 50th year of service in the cause of British-American friendship. Never has there been a more important cause, nor one more necessary to cherish, especially in these dangerous days of the mid-Twentieth Century.

Heretofore, the chief activity of The Pilgrims has been to give dinners of welcome and farewell to newly appointed and retiring ambassadors on either side of the Atlantic. It is hoped, shortly, to find ways and means of expanding these activities and we would welcome you as a member in order that you could help us in this endeavor.

If you would care to join our Society, please let me know and I shall take the greatest of pleasure in proposing you for membership - just complete and return the enclosed application form.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Bill

C. B. Ormerod (Major)
Director, Public Relations

/js

THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
17, EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-0948

.....19

FORM FOR NOMINATION OF A CANDIDATE

To the Secretary of "THE PILGRIMS":

Please enter as a candidate for Membership of "THE PILGRIMS,"

Name in full.....

Private Residence in full { .....
.....

Profession, Business or Occupation.....

The terms "Gentleman," "Merchant," "Manufacturer," are not deemed to be sufficiently descriptive of the occupation or profession of Candidates for membership.

Address of same, and Title of Firm, if any,.....

.....

Club or Clubs { .....
.....

We, the undersigned, do, from our personal knowledge of the above, recommend him for election.

Proposed by.....

Seconded by.....

Should it at any time be the opinion of the Committee that the information given by a Candidate, or by his proposer or seconder, respecting his Candidature is erroneous, or that material information has been withheld, the Committee may at once cancel the election of such Candidate.

By the Constitution of the Club there is no liability to the members beyond the payment of their annual subscription.

EXTRACT FROM ARTICLE V OF THE RULES:

"CANDIDATES MUST BE PROPOSED BY ONE MEMBER AND SECONDED BY ANOTHER, BOTH OF WHOM SHALL "INFORM THE COMMITTEE IN WRITING AS TO THE ELIGIBILITY OF THE CANDIDATE. A CANDIDATE "MUST BE PERSONALLY KNOWN TO AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS."

Ormerod, Maj. CB

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-3100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Yes
lunch.
Mon
Dec. 14

November 23, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Ed

I'm most anxious to see you again and have one of our periodical chats. I've seen scarcely anything of you for ages. This is all wrong because you are one of my very, very favorite people. I also want John Russell, who has just come from our Embassy in Rome, where he was Head of Chancery, to be Controller of our New York office, to meet you. He's an awfully good chap and I'm sure you'll get on like a house afire.

Will you steal a few moments from your incredibly busy life, get out your engagement book and give me a call so that we can fix a day when you can lunch with us? Or, if you prefer, dinner, either á trois or better still with Janet and his wife Alike. Anytime, more or less, after December 3rd will suit us: it's just a matter of getting together on a mutually agreeable date.

Love thine
Brother Bill

C. B. Ormerod

/js

Ourslar
Mrs Fulton

November 30, 1953

Dear Mrs. Oursler:

Very many thanks for your nice letter. Please forgive me for not answering sooner; it arrived during an extra busy period.

I am not sure at this point whether it is planned to use Fulton's statement in the next book collection of THIS I BELIEVE, but I am passing your letter along to Raymond Swing who is now Editor of the program and he will be able to tell you just what the situation is.

Thank you for sending me Fulton's posthumous book, THE GREATEST FAITH EVER KNOWN. I haven't as yet had a chance to read it but hope to do it soon.

Mrs. Murrow joins me in sending kindest regards to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Fulton Oursler
The Navarro
112 Central Park South
New York 19, New York

rh

Overstreet, Mrs Bonaro

RFD # 2
Bennington, Vermont
October 4th 79

Dear Mr. Murrow -

Thanks for your letter. Actually the letter of mine that it answered was written in August 1952, when we were facing a queer unexplained dropping of our This I Believe scripts from the Voice of America. The problem — or mistake, I might better say — has been all cleared up now, and there's nothing to be

concerned about any longer. The incident netted us, in the end, some exceedingly interesting & reassuring experiences in Washington, so that we feel grateful rather than otherwise for the comedy of errors in which we were involved. (Ed Morgan could tell you much of our odd story.)

Excuse this scrawl. Your letter caught up with me at a lecture point & I'm writing on borrowed stationery. Cordially, Lorenzo Overshiner

Overstreet, Bonaro W.

September 28, 1953

Dear Mrs. Overstreet:

I have just returned from Berlin, to find your letter of August 25. I regret to say that I have no information to give you concerning the alleged ban on your husband and yourself by the Voice of America. I have no idea as to whether such a ruling has in fact been made, nor what would be the reasons for such a decree.

I am sorry that I cannot be more helpful in this matter.

Cordially,

Mrs. Bonaro W. Overstreet
R.F.D. 2
Bennington, Vermont

ERM:ml

BONARO W. OVERSTREET
R. F. D. 2
BENNINGTON, VERMONT

August 25, 1952

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have no idea whether or not you are in a position to give the information I'm asking for; and please don't feel in the least embarrassed if you aren't.

We have heard, by a distinctly round-about process, that the Head of the Voice of America program has decreed that no broadcasts by my husband or myself are to be presented, in future, over the V. of A. As the only programs of ours that have been so used in the past, so far as we know, are those of the This I Believe series, it has occurred to us that you might be able to tell us what the grounds were for this official ruling. (I wrote to Ed. Morgan when we first heard the report, two weeks or so ago, but have had no answer; and we realize that he may be almost anywhere in the world.) We have frequently been labeled as dangerous by unofficial makers of lists; but this is our first experience of having the rejection official -- and we're curious about it. Oddly enough, the only news we've had has stemmed from an item -- its source unknown -- in one western newspaper.

In any event, if this should reach you, and if you should have any information to spare, won't you send it along to two mildly bewildered mortals who tenaciously think of themselves as fairly representative of America?

Cordially,

Bonaro Overstreet

Bonaro W. Overstreet

To
Mona Jacobson

Eng Dept.
Pan American Coffee
Bureau

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

May 19, 1953

I hereby consent to your using my photograph or likeness and my name in connection with one (1) advertisement on behalf of the Pan-American Coffee Bureau to appear only in magazines and newspapers; provided, however, that this consent shall not extend to the endorsement of any product or service by me; and provided, further, that I shall have first approved such photograph or likeness and any advertising copy to be used in connection therewith.

Edward R. Murrow

EDWARD R. MURROW

—give yourself a "Coffee-break"!

THINK BETTER!...Minutes before air-time, newscaster Edward R. Murrow checks his script for CBS Television's *See It Now* — and takes a "Coffee-break"! Delicious, bracing coffee aids clear thinking. A cheerful cup can clear *your* mind for action, too. Whatever your job, keep yourself alert — give yourself a "Coffee-break"!

WORK BETTER!...TV production is exacting work. That's why *See It Now's* director and cameraman break . . . for coffee! Coffee's gentle stimulation makes hard work seem easier. Make a "Coffee-break" part of *your* working day.

FEEL BETTER! . . . The whole family enjoys Edward R. Murrow's thrilling TV show, and fragrant coffee adds the final touch. Relax often — with coffee "all around." With family, friends, or all by yourself — take a "Coffee-break"!

There's a welcome lift in every cup!

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Pan American

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

CHRYSLER BUILDING, 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TIONS DEPARTMENT

File

December 18, 1953

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached is some material on our Pacific services which Dave Parsons has asked me to send you. I hope that you have a good trip and I'm looking forward to seeing the program.

Sincerely,

Richard G. Logan

RGL:jk
Attached

Pan American World Airways opened Pacific service on November 22, 1935 from Alameda, Calif. after studies and survey expeditions, carried on since 1932 on both the central Pacific and northern Pacific routes by way of Alaska.

The northern, or Alaskan route, was surveyed by Co. Charles A. Lindbergh among others and the central Pacific route by Captain Edwin C. Musick, later lost on a survey flight to Australasia.

Opening of the Pacific air route required the building of bases on coral dots in the Pacific, which during World War II became well known names -- Midway, Wake, Guam -- but in 1935 had hardly been heard of and the United States was scarcely aware that it owned them.

To set up these bases Pan American sent out the steamer North Haven with enough material to build whole self sustaining communities on Wake, Midway and Guam. Since there was nothing on these islands with which to work Pan American crews were forced to build not only aircraft maintenance facilities but housing, complete with refrigeration and sanitation facilities. On Wake, the PAA personnel even grew their own food by using hydroponics, or growing vegetables in water without soil.

The first mail flight across the Pacific in the China Clipper landed in Manila on November 28, 1935.

By the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor PAA had completed a network of Pacific services. When the Japanese bombers attacked Pearl Harbor the Anzac Clipper was in the air between San Francisco and Pearl Harbor. It landed safely at Hilo. The Philippine Clipper was under attack at Wake and although riddled with machine gun bullets managed to take off with key personnel and land at Midway.

The Hong Kong Clipper was sunk at her dock in Hong Kong. The Pacific Clipper was in the air en route to Noumea to Auckland. Knowing that his normal base at Honolulu was closed to him the captain turned the Clipper around and eventually arrived at New York in the first round the world flight by a commercial aircraft.

For the duration all of Pan American's service were used in the war effort.

Boeing "Strato" Clippers, now in use on the Pacific route went into service in 1949 and are being used on the non-stop, 4,000-mile Tokyo to Honolulu route. Using the jet stream, a river of high speed winds, the Clippers land at Honolulu before they left Tokyo because of the stream and the international date line.

# # # #

Parker, Alex W.

July 3, 1952

Dear Mr. Parker:

I am sorry not to have been in touch with you before this and earlier that I am now unable to be with you at the Greenbrier, August 7-9. I did everything I could to arrange to be there, but unfortunately for me, I am now scheduled for only a three-week holiday to begin August 1. I am committed to spend some time of the West Coast this summer and have no choice but to go out immediately after the 1st since I shall have no other opportunity to do so.

Both Mrs. Warner and I are extremely disappointed. We very much enjoyed meeting you in New York and shall hope you will someday give us another opportunity to visit you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alex W. Parker
The Virginia State Bar Association
Mutual Building
Richmond, Virginia

The Virginia State Bar Association

ORGANIZED 1888

PRESIDENT
X. W. PARKER
TUAL BUILDING
IMOND, VIRGINIA

May 28, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is just a note to remind you of the meeting of our Association at the Greenbrier on August 7th, 8th and 9th of this year and to say again we are very hopeful that you can be with us as one of our speakers and you and your family as our guests.

You may remember that you told me back in March that you would not know until the latter part of May or the early part of June just what your itinerary would be this summer.

On the off chance that you can make it I thought perhaps you and Mrs. Murrow might be interested in the schedule of travel to and from the Greenbrier. I am enclosing a resumé which gives you information as to method and hours.

If you decide that you can come and will let me know which way you wish to travel and at what hours, we will obtain your tickets and make all reservations and send them to you.

Again expressing our desire to have you with us, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Guy. W. Parker

encl.
awp hw

TRAVEL FROM NEW YORK TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND RETURN

By train: You can leave New York at 6:25 P. M. on a well appointed train, with good food, and arrive at White Sulphur Springs, without any change whatever, the next morning. The sleeping car is cut out at White Sulphur and I think the requirements are that you must leave the sleeping car by 8:00 or 8:30 A. M. There is limousine service at the station to the Greenbrier Hotel which is only about six blocks away from the station. We can obtain bedroom accommodations for you on this train.

If you prefer you can leave New York at 12:30 P. M. and arrive at White Sulphur Springs at 12:20 that night. We can also obtain pullman accommodations for you on this train. Personally I would think that the first train mentioned above would be more to your convenience.

On return your train would leave White Sulphur Springs at 8:55 P. M. and you would arrive in New York at 9:20 A. M. We can also obtain bedroom accommodations for you on this train.

By plane: You can leave New York at 10:55 A. M. on American Airlines and you will arrive in Roanoke, Virginia, at 2:34 P. M. The plane stops in Washington, I believe, and possibly Richmond, but you do not have to make any changes. The same plane goes straight through to Roanoke. Roanoke is about sixty miles from White Sulphur Springs and we can arrange for you and your family to be flown, by chartered plane, from Roanoke to White Sulphur immediately on your arrival at Roanoke, or if you prefer, we can arrange for private limousine service to take you and your family to White Sulphur. The plane from Roanoke to White Sulphur would take only about fifteen or twenty minutes. If you went by limousine, I imagine it would take about an hour and a half. Of course the drive by limousine, if you don't object to automobiles, should be a very enjoyable one as it goes through a very pretty and mountainous section of Virginia.

In returning to New York by plane, we could make the same arrangements, whichever you may decide on, from White Sulphur to Roanoke and you could leave Roanoke either at 10:57 A. M. arriving in New York at 1:55 P. M. or at 3:38 P. M. arriving in New York at 6:53 P. M.

Pending
Late May.

March 20, 1952

Dear Mr. Parker:

Thank you for your letter about the annual meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association.

I very much hope that I will be able to accept your gracious invitation to talk to the group on August 8th; however, I will not know my schedule for August until sometime late in May when I shall write you again.

Both Mrs. Murrow and I enjoyed meeting you and shall look forward to seeing you again at White Sulphur Springs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alex. W. Parker
The Virginia State Bar Association
Richmond, Virginia

IDENT
W. PARKER
HMOND, VA.

ARY-TREASURER
IAM T. MUSE
. LOMBARDY ST.
MOND 20, VA.

The Virginia State Bar Association

ORGANIZED 1888---CHARTERED 1890

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(Other than ex-Officio Members)

JOHN B. SPIERS, Chairman
Radford, Va.

AUBREY R. BOWLES, JR.,
Richmond, Va.

EDWIN B. MEADE,
Danville, Va.

WILLIAM ROSENBERGER, JR.,
Lynchburg, Va.

HANNIBAL N. JOYCE,
Martinsville, Va.

F. D. G. RIBBLE,
Charlottesville, Va.

March 13, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Following our conversation of last Sunday and for your record purposes, the annual meeting of our Virginia State Bar Association will be held at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on August 7th, 8th and 9th of this year.

We are very hopeful of having you, Mrs. Murrow and Casey as guests of the Association at the Greenbrier during its meeting and extending through Sunday, August 10th. Also the expenses of all of you from New York to the Greenbrier and return will, of course, be borne by the Association.

If you find it to be possible to arrange this visit so as not to conflict with your other duties and programs, we will be more than pleased and would like for you to talk to us on any subject which you may choose on Friday night, August 8th.

I certainly enjoyed meeting and talking with you and Mrs. Murrow and your little boy. If I trespassed too long on your time, (and I know I did and I apologize), you may charge it up to the charm of your family and the hospitality of yourself.

I am keeping my fingers crossed until the latter part of May.

"The Judge" sends his best regards to all of you.

Very sincerely yours,

Aug. W. Parker

awp hw

Parker, Jack

February 23, 1953

Dear Jack:

I hope you will forgive the delay in answering yours of January 3. This business of radio and television keeps me working about eight-days a week and leaves me little time to keep level with my correspondence.

Enclosed herewith is the picture you requested. It was good to hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Parker
1415 Williamson
Saginaw, Michigan

mie

JACK D. PARKER AGENCY
Advertising - Public Relations - Promotion
234-248 GOFF BLDG.
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

January the third.
19 53

ne
note &
picture

Dear Ed:

Once upon a time...during one of those rare snowstorms in Paris...I had the distinct pleasure of joining you and other friends for lunch, in the warmth and comparative comfort of the Scribe Hotel. T'was early winter of '44... if my memory serves me correctly.

At the time I was on the ABC staff in Paris, just prior to being assigned to Seventh Army, and your stories, your experiences stood me in most good stead during the weeks and the months which followed. Now, many years later, I have migrated back to Saginaw...to the field of advertising and public relations and, though a major news story still pulls me out of my chair for a moment, I realize that the days of the "bright life" may have gone forever.

I am currently in the process of putting up pictures of all those who were so wonderfully warm-hearted towards me during my days of news-infancy...your picture I do not have. If it's not asking too much, I would love to be able to see you included with the rest of my memories of overseas friends and so...if you do have one handy... and if it's not too much effort, would you send same to me for old time's sake ?

My kindest personal regards to you...and many, many thanks.

Sincerely yours

Jack

Jack Parker

JP/mm
New address
1415 Williamson
Saginaw, Michigan.

Parker, W. Gibson

November 30, 1953

Dear Gibson:

This is just to acknowledge your letter of November 18th enclosing the one from Miss Cohn. Attached is a copy of my note to her.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. Gibson Parker
Chief of Production
Radio Division
United Nations
New York, New York

rh

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

Y
QUOTE NO.

18th November 1953

Dear Ed,

Remembering the very generous help which you gave the Department of Public Information some years ago on the first of the refugee programmes which we prepared, I am forwarding the attached letter to you at the request of Miss Cohn, the New York Representative of the High Commissioner.

It may well be, as Miss Cohn points out, that it is too late a moment to bring it to your attention, but I feel quite sure that with your own intense personal interest in the subject you will give it earnest consideration.

I would be more than happy to supply any further information which you might need in order to make up your mind on this project.

Very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

W. Gibson Parker

W. Gibson Parker
Chief of Production
Radio Division

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Parks, James

APRIL 24, 1953

MR. & MRS. JAMES PARKS
721 LUTTRELL
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

SINCERELY REGRET THAT COMPANY AND FCC REGULATIONS WILL NOT PERMIT US COMPLY WIT WITH YOUR REQUEST TO EDWARD R. MURROW.

CBS RADIO NEWS

1-43-07

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

...rate ... Cable- ... its de- ...acter is in- ... by a suitable ... above or pre- ...ing the address.

The filing time shown i... ...grams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CTB846

CT KVA951 LONG NL PD=KNOXVILLE TENN 23=

EDWARD R MORROW=

1953 APR 23 PM 10 14

CBS 485 MADISON AVE NYK=

DEAR MR MORROW WOULD YOU PLEASE MAKE THIS ANNOUNCEMENT ON YOUR NEWS BROADCAST ALL LOCAL STATIONS HAVE BROADCASTS THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THIS BOY AND RECEIVED NO INFORMATION WHATEVER IT WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED BY THE LARENTS THE NAME JOHN ROBERT PARKS AGE 14 YRS EYES BROWN HAIR BROWN WEIGHT 125 LBS WHEN LAST SEEN WAS WEARING MAROON JACKET GREEN SPORT SHIRT BLUE JEANS BLUE SUEDE SHOES MISSING SINCE TUESDAY MARCH WORTH 1953 ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS BOY NOTIFY KNOXVILLE POLICE=

MR END MRS JAMES PARKS 721 LUTTRELL KNOXVILLE TENN=

Parsons, Geoffrey Jr.

October 9, 1953

Dear Geoffrey:

I received your message about the Berlin show.

This is merely to tell you that I have not received a comment more deeply appreciated because it comes from one whose judgment I value so highly.

As ever yours,

Mr. Geoffrey Parsons
901 Lexington Avenue
New York 21, New York

dm

Patt, John

October 5, 1953

Dear John:

I am just now getting caught up on the summer's accumulation of correspondence and want to say you my thanks for your two letters.

I assure you that nothing would pleasure me more than to come out to Cleveland and speak to the Rotary, and I'm sorry to have to say I just can't do it. This business of five radio and two television shows a week is leaving me no choice but to decline any and all invitations no matter how attractive they may be. I'm most grateful to you for asking me and am really sorry not to be able to do it.

Please give me best regards to Doc Kinney when next you see him.

As ever yours,

Mr. John F. Patt
Radio Station WGAR
Statler Hotel
Cleveland, Ohio

dm

The Goodwill Stations

WJR ★ WGAR

DETROIT ★ CLEVELAND

NO.

JOHN F. PATT
PRESIDENT

August 11, 1953

STATLER HOTEL
CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Inasmuch as Charlie Kinney told me that he bent an elbow with you on the ship to Europe this summer, I thought you might be interested in seeing the announcement in this week's Rotary Reminder of his appearance as a speaker, and this reminds me that not only I but Doc Kinney as well would be mighty happy if you would come out this fall and say a word to our Rotary Club about your radio and television programs and any reactions you got from your European trip this summer.

As to a date for Cleveland Rotary, would Thursday, September 3, be a possibility for you, or could you come sometime in November? The earlier date would be just fine, and we could use about thirty minutes or a little more.

Jim Hanrahan of WEWS and I would like to join Doc Kinney in extending this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

John

P. S. I must have just missed you two weeks ago when I was in New York. I stopped in to see Frank Stanton at the St. Regis just after you and he had had lunch.

FREE SPEECH MIKE

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Kirby
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Rotary Reminder

DR. KINNEY is an outstanding ear, nose & throat specialist and son-in-law of our own Sam Emerson. He addressed a big international Medical convention in Europe and has some very decided viewpoints on Europe today and yesterday. Humorous and pathetic stories learned while visiting old and new friends. Doc alone is re5ponsible for what he says, so says what he wants to. Hear him here Thursday noon.

NEXT WEEK
August 20th, 1953

Our Rural Urban Day with band and Dr. Slutz of Dayton, famous orator, as speaker.

At Top Table This Week
August 13th, 1953

Our Dentists—Dr. Haldy, Dr. Liberatore, Dr. Beatty, Drs. James and Dick Loughry and Dr. Sloan.

Our Doctors—Dr. Spurney, Dr. Kinney, Dr. Higley, Dr. Brown, Dr. Reed, Dr. Albert, Dr. Collins, Dr. Conwell, Dr. Elkins, Dr. Garvin, Dr. Hall, Dr. Irvin, Dr. Jensen, Dr. Laughlin, Dr. LeFevre, Dr. Schlink, Dr. Whitacre, Dr. Johnson.

Birthdays This Week

Roger Sherwood, 9th, at Nelson Township, O,; Ed Weinfurtner, 9th at Ashland, Ky.; Al Holbrook, 11th at Boston; George Mills, 11th at Cleveland; Tim Conway, 13th at Cleveland; Paul Gilroy the 13th; John Misick the 13th at Vanport, Penna.; Dr. Longoria, the 14th, at Madrid, Spain; Art Fraser the 15th at Cleveland; Phil Porter the 7th at Portsmouth, Va.

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ROTARY CLU

OF CLEVELAND OHI

TOwer 1-5610 Headquarters: HOTEL STATLER—Zone 15 Found

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ANOTHER VOCATIONAL SERVIC

This Time A Professional Man's

Our Own DR. CHAS. KINNEY

Fresh Back From Europe

Subject: Of His Own Choosing or I Interviewed Nobody in Europe

THURSDAY NOON, AUGUST 13th

HOTEL STATLER GRAND BALLR

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

August 19, 1953

Dear Mr. Patt:

Your letter of August 11 finds Mr. Murrow still away from the office. Immediately upon his return from Europe he left for the West Coast to accomplish various television chores. He will not finish up until about September 7, and I'm afraid it would be impossible for him to arrange to be in Cleveland for a Rotary speech on September 3.

I shall hold your letter, along with your earlier one, for his attention upon his return. Perhaps he will be able to figure out a way of coming to Cleveland later in the fall.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John F. Patt
Radio Station WCAR
Statler Hotel
Cleveland 1, Ohio

Spr.

The Goodwill Stations

WJR ★ WGAR

DETROIT ★ CLEVELAND

JOHN F. PATT
PRESIDENT

June 22, 1953

STATLER HOTEL
CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

You may remember my calling you early last December concerning the possibility of a Cleveland appearance sometime in 1953. You were heading for Korea and said that you would like to come to Cleveland if you could do so without impairment of your health. Reading later that you were heavily burdened I did not come back to you, but now I am doing so for the coming fall season.

We have three very fine organizations who have all asked me to try to get you here. One is the Cleveland Rotary Club. You know Rotary Club and there is nothing more I need add except that the Cleveland club is the second largest of some 10,000 or 15,000 in the world. It has a membership slightly in excess of 600 -- Chicago being the only larger one. Rotary meets on Thursdays.

The second organization is the Cleveland Advertising Club, and again it is one of the largest and finest in the country. As does the Rotary Club, the Ad Club meets in the Statler Hotel where it has permanent headquarters. Its meetings are generally on Wednesdays. I guess I might add that I am a past president of both the Rotary Club and the Ad Club, and both Carl George and I have a keen personal interest in both of these organizations.

The third organization under whose auspices we would like to have you appear, is the City Club of Cleveland. It is an organization devotedly concerned with Free Speech and with the expression of all viewpoints. It has a regular weekly forum during the fall, winter and spring seasons. It meets at noon on Saturdays and WGAR carries these

FREE SPEECH MIKE

forums, both the half hour formal talk and the half hour question period which follows. We have had some outstanding speakers from all fields -- government, journalism, foreign diplomats, etc. -- address this group. One of our staff members is currently on the Board of Directors.

So you see you have a warm welcome here in Cleveland, not only from WGAR but from several outstanding organizations, and you can choose Wednesday, Thursday or Saturday to come if you will please do us the favor. If some other day is more appropriate we can have you address the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, the Shrine luncheon club on Friday, or the Council of World Affairs on any late afternoon or evening of the week.

WGAR has an interest in every phase of community life here, and, of course, we couldn't be prouder to present the President of the United States than we would to present Ed Murrow. Do you think that looking forward to October, November or December there is a chance that you could pick a date to come and be with us? One of your important sponsors, the Aluminum Company of America, has large headquarters here, and there is news to be had this fall in Cleveland's mayoralty campaign or in any one of a number of other projects. Incidentally, this year happens to be Ohio's sesquicentennial and Frank Lausche and Tom Burke would be happy to endorse my invitation.

Sincerely yours,

John

June 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Patt:

This is merely a note to let you know that your letter of June 22 has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation.

I really don't know about the possibilities of his coming to Cleveland in the fall. The pressure of his broadcasting schedule last year left him little or no opportunity for extracurricular traveling or speaking engagements, and he expects that next season will be even worse. I shall, however, bring your letter to his attention as soon as he returns to the office in September, and I am sure he will let you know at his first opportunity whether or not he can make it.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John F. Patt
Radio Station WGAR
Statler Hotel
Cleveland 1, Ohio

Patterson, Mrs Jefferson

December 9, 1953

Dear Marvin:

I have done my homework. Many thanks for your note and for sending the book.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Jefferson Patterson
3108 Woodland Drive
Washington 8, D.C.

dm

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

December 9, 1953

Dear Miss January:

This is merely a note to say thank you for the copy of "Wide Neighborhoods" which Mrs. Patterson has forwarded to me. I shall look forward to reading it at the first opportunity.

With the thought that you might care to have a copy of my own "This I Believe", I have caused a copy to be sent you. Thank you again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Anna May January
Frontier Nursing Service
Wendover, Kentucky

dm

cc: Mrs. Jefferson Patterson

MRS. JEFFERSON PATTERSON
3108 WOODLAND DRIVE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

November 18, 1953

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
580 Park Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Ed:

Last week I was visiting my cousin Mary Breckinridge, who is Director of the Frontier Nursing Service in Wendover, Kentucky, and one of their extremely nice nurses asked if I would forward to you a copy of Mrs. Breckinridge's book called "Wide Neighbourhoods", which I am sending under separate cover. This gift has nothing to do with Cousin Mary but it is a mark of deep appreciation from the nurse, Miss Anna May January, of Wendover, Kentucky, as you will see from the inscription on the front page. She is a splendid person who is devoting her life to taking care of the Kentucky mountaineers in the best possible way and her greatest pleasure is listening to your broadcasts. I know she would appreciate it if you would write her a letter and sign it yourself thanking her for the book or, if it is not too much trouble for you, I would suggest sending her a copy of "This I Believe" with your signature in it.

I know you like and respect fine people like Miss January, and I would appreciate it if you would acknowledge her present in some way.

With love to Janet and Casey,

Sincerely,

Marvin

Marvin

Pattillo, Frank

December 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Pattillo:

Please forgive the delay in my answering your letter of December 1st. I have been even busier than usual during the past few weeks.

I fear that any meeting between us will have to be further delayed since I am leaving for Korea tomorrow night. Perhaps we can arrange something after my return.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank A. Pattillo
Cornwall On Hudson
New York

rh

FRANK A. PATTILLO

MY DEAR MR. MURROW:

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND MR. JAMES A. FARLEY WAS KIND ENOUGH TO GET MY LETTER TO YOU, ALSO I KNOW YOU ARE A BUSY MAN, IN FACT I HESITATE TO BOTHER YOU.

I FULL WELL KNOW THE MAGNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION YOU ARE MAKING TO OUR NATION, AND I KNOW IT TAKES MANY HOURS OF BRAIN WORK, YET I FEEL I HAVE SOMETHING TO OFFER YOU.

IF TV IS TO BECOME THE GREAT TEACHER AND EDUCATOR THAT IT CAN BECOME, BY STARTING RIGHT IN THE HOME THEN THE GREAT NETWORKS MUST RECOGNIZE THAT THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE BY MEN WHO HAVE THE VISION.

SOMETIME WHEN YOU CAN AFFORD THE TIME, MAY I HAVE ONE HALF HOUR WITH YOU? NOT TOO DISTANT.

MOST SINCERLY.

Frank A. Pattillo

CORNWALL ON-HUDSON, N.Y.
1 DECEMBER 1953.

Eng Post SP

Murrow's choice - WQAN - telephoned to Mr. Eby - A.P. RL 7-1111

Entries pd 4/21/53

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
P. O. Box 504
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.
(DAY OFFICE)—SUN-TELEGRAPH BUILDING
(NIGHT OFFICE) POST-GAZETTE BUILDING

April 15, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22 N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed are three entries remaining after preliminary judging in the newscasting contest of the Pennsylvania-Delaware AP Radio Association.

Ron Stephenson of WJAC, Johnstown, asked that I pass them along to you for final judging. Will you please select the one top winner and return the entries with your selection to Joseph Snyder, Chief of Bureau, The Associated Press, P. O. Box 784, Philadelphia. Contest rules are enclosed.

Since the Association meeting is to be held on April 22 and awards presented at that time, we would appreciate you getting the entries to Snyder within the next few days. Thanks and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

R W Temple

Correspondent

RWTemple
cc Mr. Gramling
Mr. Stephenson (with preliminary judging report)
Mr. Snyder

3 entries -
WQAN, Scranton, Pa.
WCAU, Philly.
WKBI, St. Mary's.

Evening Star Bldg.

WJAC AM

WJAC FM

WJAC Incorporated

COMPLETE RADIO BROADCASTING SERVICE
WJAC Building, 329 Main St.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

March 6, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for agreeing to judge the 1953 News Excellence Contest of the Pennsylvania-Delaware AP Radio Association. The contest deadline has been set for April 4, and the two top entries will be sent to you for final judging before April 15.

Our annual association convention will be held in Washington D. C. on the 22nd of April and it is planned to announce the contest winner at that time. If it's possible for you to get away from New York, the Association would be very pleased to have you as a guest at the convention.

Thanks again for your cooperation.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

WJAC INCORPORATED

Ron Stephenson

Ron Stephenson
Chairman of Awards

RS: bb

NBC

FEBRUARY 26, 1953

MR. RON STEPHENSON
WJAC INCORPORATED
329 MAIN ST.
JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

PLEASE FORGIVE DELAYED REPLY YOUR LETTER FEBRUARY 6. WILL BE GLAD PICK WINNER YOUR ASSOCIATION'S CONTEST WHENEVER YOU HAVE THEM READY. REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43-7

WJAC AM

WJAC FM

WJAC Incorporated

COMPLETE RADIO BROADCASTING SERVICE
WJAC Building, 329 Main St.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Yes

February 6, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Pennsylvania-Delaware Associated Press Radio Association is now conducting its second annual contest for excellence in local and regional news coverage.

At a meeting in Harrisburg, Pa., on January 31, the Awards Committee for the 1953 contest voted unanimously that the Awards Chairman ask you to choose the first place winner in this contest, designed to improve the news presentation of our Association's member stations.

Preliminary judging in the contest will be done by the Association's Panel of Judges, who will pick one winning entry from the Western section of our region and one from the Eastern section. If you can possibly find time to help us in this matter, there will be only these two entries for you to study.

The deadline for this year's contest has not yet been set, but it will probably be in March or April, and the two final entries could be forwarded to you at that time. This contest is being publicized by almost every radio station in Pennsylvania and Delaware server by the Associated Press News Wire, and these final arrangements would be released just as soon as they are confirmed.

The committee realizes that your schedule may not permit you to judge our contest, but if the answer can be affirmative, we would be greatly appreciative.

Sincerely yours,

WJAC INCORPORATED

Ron Stephenson

Ron Stephenson
Awards Chairman

RS:en

NBC

Pennsylvania R.R.

April 15, 1952

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am not guilty! Your Dining Car steward who is, I am sure, an admirable servant of the public, is mistaken. I have not yet had the pleasure of riding on your new Congressional and would not, therefore, have uttered the reported complaint.

Your invitation for the Press Demonstration run reached my office while I was in California. I am sorry I was unable to accept it.

My father was a locomotive engineer; my six-year old son has an appetite to become one, and when next I take him to Washington I shall hope to avail myself of your kind invitation. Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Eugene Du Bois
The Pennsylvania Railroad
Pennsylvania Station
New York 1, New York

The Pennsylvania Railroad

Eastern Region

Pennsylvania Station

UGENE DU BOIS
PUBLICITY REPRESENTATIVE
EORGE S. HALLERAN
ASSISTANT

New York 1, N. Y.

April 3, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Through one of our Dining Car Stewards I have learned that you were a recent passenger on board our new "CONGRESSIONAL" train between New York and Washington. I also understand that you expressed your disappointment because you had not received an invitation to our Press Demonstration run for this new equipment on March 11th.

May I hasten to say that your name was very definitely on our invitation list and that I personally recall having mailed one of the formal invitations to you. It, no doubt, went astray somewhere in the mails, or perhaps your associates at the studio in some way failed to bring it to your attention. In any event, we are extremely sorry that you did not receive it.

Perhaps you will have some more occasions to ride this train, in which case I would be happy to know in advance so that I could set up some special hospitality for you on board. Perhaps you may have a boyhood ambition to ride a locomotive. If so, that too can be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Du Bois

Eugene Du Bois
Publicity Representative

Peterson, Val

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

March 13, 1953

Dear C.in C., Nebraska Navy:

Thanks for your signal of March 11. I am of course always responsive to your orders, but in this case I must be in Washington on the date of the meeting here in New York. Part of my time there will be spent with DeChant and his boys familiarizing myself with the Virginia and Maryland installations.

Incidentally, I shall be in Washington from March 23 to April 3, and it would give me great pleasure to come around and see you at your convenience.

Respectfully yours,

Admiral Murrow

Mr. Val Peterson
Federal Civil Defense Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

cc: Mr. Stanton

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MAR 11 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Attached is a copy of a letter I have just written to Mr. Frank Stanton, which is self-explanatory.

You have been most generous in devoting so much of your time and talents to civil defense; however, if you could possibly be with us at this Industry Advisory Committee meeting on March 26, we feel that you could make a valuable contribution.

(See Wash)

The meeting will be held at the Racquet and Tennis Club, 370 Park Avenue, New York City, starting at 10:00 am and continuing through lunch and most of the afternoon.

We surely hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely,

Val

Val Peterson

Enclosures

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MAR 11 1953

Mr. Frank Stanton
President, Columbia Broadcasting
System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Stanton:

I am sorry that I will not have the opportunity of meeting you at the first meeting of the Industry Advisory Committee on March 26, but can readily understand your position. Even in my comparatively short time in office here I have discovered how rapidly a calendar can fill up with speaking engagements.

We have not provided for alternates to the Industry Advisory Committee, for the reason that we are seeking the advice and experience of the members as individuals rather than as representatives of their respective organizations.

The case of CBS presents a somewhat different situation however. Ed Murrow has worked so closely with us here and is so familiar with our problems that I know he could make a valuable contribution to the meeting. If it would not presume too much on his time, which he has already given so generously, we would be honored to have him with us.

I do hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at a later meeting of the Committee.

Sincerely,

SGD VAL PETERSON

Val Peterson

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

COPY

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

March 9, 1953

Dear Mr. Peterson:

I want to acknowledge your letter of March 6.

I shall be happy to serve as a member of your Advisory Committee and want to be helpful in any way I can in your important work.

Several months ago I accepted a speaking engagement in Boston for March 26. Since this is a luncheon meeting, I regret that it rules out my participation in the first meeting of the Committee. I will try to do better in subsequent meetings, and I am prepared to send an alternate if you would like me to do so.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

/s/ Frank Stanton

Mr. Val Peterson, Administrator
Federal Civil Defense Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Peterson, Val

May 15, 1952

Dear Governor Peterson:

With the greatest of pleasure do I accept the appointment as an Admiral in the Great Navy of the State of Nebraska. You must have been very proud of the behavior of your citizens along the Missouri during the past few weeks. For my own part, it was a pleasure and indeed something of an inspiration to report what they did and how they did it.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Val Peterson
Governor of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

mas

23

VAL PETERSON
GOVERNOR

MARIE KRUMWIEDE
SECRETARY

PAUL F. WAGNER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

STATE *of* NEBRASKA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
LINCOLN

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was pleased with the excellent reporting job you did while in Nebraska recently. Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to appoint you an Admiral in the Great Navy of the State of Nebraska. Your commission is enclosed.

As you no doubt know, there is but one rank in our Navy. We are all Admirals and enjoy the same privileges. There is no one from whom we must take commands nor is there anyone to whom we may "pass the buck."

The morale of our organization is very high, and I am sure you will find your new duties most pleasurable.

Sincerely,

Val Peterson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
New York City, New York

Pfaff, William

The
Commonweal

386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MU 3-9685

3:15
Mon Dec 7
will see

12 November 1958

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr Murrow:

The Commonweal is interested in preparing an article on radio and television news, and specifically on the CBS News organization. We would like to make special reference to "See It Now" and to your contribution to CBS News.

I spoke about the article with Larry Lesueur on Tuesday, as he may have mentioned to you, and would be grateful for an opportunity to talk briefly with you.

I could come to your office at almost any time convenient to you.

Sincerely,

William Pfaff

William Pfaff
Assistant Editor

Pflaum, Irving

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES
211 W. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6, ILL.
AN DOVER 3-4800

Feb.11, 1953

Dear Ed:

Now the FCC finally has approved, does the new TV in Chicago open anything for me ?

Utley on the NBC TV here is the only really competent man in the city and he needs competition. I would be delighted to give it to him.

And I would be more delighted to hitch up with CBS than elsewhere.

Would you have a look around and tell me frankly if there are chances ?

Sincerely,

Irving Pflaum
Foreign Editor

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS TV
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

Pflaum, Irving

November 25, 1952

Dear Irving:

How I envy you! There is indeed something about the face of this country that always lifts my heart as it does yours.

I shall beat the bushes around Nicholson and Meandrew although I remain doubtful that you would find any great pleasure or satisfaction in laboring in this city of steam, scurry and scamper. Selfishly I should like to see you here because it would give us an opportunity to talk more frequently.

As ever yours,

Mr. Irving Pflaum
Chicago Sun Times
211 W. Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

CHICAGO
SUN TIMES
THE PICTURE NEWSPAPER
211 W. WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS
AN DOVER 3-4800

November 24, 1952

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS Television
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks again for the lunch. Thanks for listening. There has been no decision yet and I'm returning to the news desk here tomorrow.

We drove to Washington and then south to the Florida east coast and then west in Florida to Mobile and thence north through Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky to Cairo and up through the always startling Illinois to home.

I'll tell you this: Weidman's Restaurant (since 1870, a carpetbagger no doubt) in Meridian, Miss. is a right fine place to eat. And this: The way to get refreshed and reorientated in our country still is the highway, slow and easy. Lord, what a country she is ! We sang her glories for 3,000 miles and we're still in a singin' mood. And that goes for the people too.

We saw a tall, straight Negro man holding his little boy's hand and smiling into the sun as we passed. They were going hunting and a finer painting of an American I've never seen. I thought of you somehow and I hope you don't mind.

I don't remember if I told you I had seen Sig Mickelson as well as Bill McAndrew. If you can help in either direction I wish you would. I'm itchin' to paint on a larger canvas.

Sincerely,

Irving Pflaum
Foreign Editor

NOVEMBER 3, 1952

IRVING PFLAUM
CHICAGO SUN TIME
211 W. WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILL.

BOTH FRIENDLY AND I DELIGHTED SEE YOU. COULDST LUNCH WITH US TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11; 1:00. IF THIS NOT ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ CONVENIENT CALL ME PLAZA 5-2000 WHEN YOU ARRIVE AND WE'LL SET ANOTHER TIME.

REGARDS

ED MURROW
CBS NY

1-43-7

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES
211 W. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6, ILL.
AN DOVER 3-4800

October 22, 1952

Lunch
w/
Fred
Thurs.

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For how long after Nov.4th do you rest ?

The question has a point. I'm going to be in New York immediately after the election. And I want very much to talk with you.

Could you, and would you, fix a date ? I'm writing to Fred Friendly too as I would like to see you both. You're putting on the best show on TV and before I walk into something else I want talk with you.

Sincerely,

Irving Pflaum
Foreign Editor

st/

Pierpoint, Mrs C.O.

January 2, 1953
Redlands, Calif.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Congratulations to you for an excellent presentation of the Korean Christmas Story of December 28th, TV show.

The opportunity to see the way our Military live and the conditions under which they live was interesting and revealing. However, the most gratifying part of the show to thousands of families of our nation, was the interviewing of their loved ones. Your show brought happiness to many people besides being currently newsworthy.

Needless to say, Mr. Pierpoint and I were most gratified to see and hear Bob, our son. As long as he is engaged in contributing of his efforts in worthwhile activities, we are most proud of him.

The consideration which you give to all of your colleagues is always evident. We wish for you many years of continued successful reporting and much happiness in your chosen field.

Sincerely,

Mrs. C.O. Pierpoint

Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Pierpoint,
550 E. Mariposa Drive,
Redlands, California

Pierson, John H. G.

November 5, 1953

Dear Mr. Pierson:

Thank you for your letter of November 2nd. I doubt very much that there will be any possibility for me to re-consider being your first chairman as you so kindly suggested.

I am extremely sorry but I cannot allow myself to be quoted as saying that the project is a good idea. I make it a firm policy never to endorse anything in which I cannot participate and since, as you already know, I cannot participate in this one I cannot give you a quote.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John H. G. Pierson
525 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

JOHN H. G. PIERSON
525 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

No

November 2, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sorry you can't be our first chairman, but I must say that I completely understand. How you manage to carry your present schedule passes understanding.

I'm not giving up hope for the future, however. Something will perhaps occur to ease your load, in which case I'm sure all of us will try to get you to reconsider.

May I ask as a favor that you authorize me to quote you as saying this project is a good idea? The stronger you can in honesty make it, the better. I don't want to get you out on any kind of limb but I know it could help us with foundations and others if they were aware that this effort has your moral blessing.

One of the papers enclosed with this letter covers the idea I mentioned for a less expensive way of starting the Voice to America ball rolling. The kinship to your "This I Believe" will be apparent. My thought is that individuals' value judgments revealing a certain important part of the fabric of their philosophy of life might retain some of the audience appeal of the more general inquiry which has proved so fascinating, and might at the same time lend themselves especially to helping us understand people in other countries.

I also enclose some data for your information in case the matter I mentioned parenthetically should become a practical consideration. I like the combination of practicality and idealism in the work you are doing, and believe it is possible I have some qualifications that might assist and contribute.

Yours sincerely,

John H. G. Pierson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

John H. G. Pierson
390 West End Avenue
New York 24, New York

Age 47. Married. Three children.

Positions held:

With U. S. Government in Washington, 1941-53:

1941-48. With U. S. Dept. of Labor. Assistant chief, Postwar Labor Problems Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics; chief, same Division (staff of 50-60); consultant on postwar employment policy to Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics; economic adviser to Assistant Secretary of Labor; special assistant to Under Secretary of Labor.

1949-53. With Economic Cooperation Administration and its successor, Mutual Security Agency. Economic adviser to Assistant to the Administrator; chief economic adviser, Far East Program Division; policy adviser, office of the Assistant Director for the Far East.

Experience with U. S. Government included serving on numerous interdepartmental committees (chairman of several); representing the U. S. as a delegate at three international conferences overseas to establish an International Trade Organization; serving as a U. S. delegate or adviser at meetings of various other United Nations bodies; inspection trips to Far East and around the world.

Teaching and research, 1933-40:

1933-38. Economics instructor in Yale College.

1938-39. Sterling research fellow (Yale).

1939-40. Associate director, Institute for Applied Social Analysis (sponsored by Council for Research in the Social Sciences, Columbia University).

Previous positions: school teacher in New York City; special assistant to Vice President, Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.

Author: two books on full employment (Yale Press 1941, Public Affairs Press 1947); numerous articles; other writings.

Education: B.A., Yale, 1927 (English major); Ph.D., Yale, 1938 (Economics). (Undergraduate president of Phi Beta Kappa, with highest academic record in history of college to that date; also many extracurricular activities, member Student Council, etc.)

(Biography in Who's Who in Commerce and Industry, Who's Who in the South and Southwest, etc.)

October, 1953

Some Quotes

icott Peabody (former headmaster): "I can conscientiously supply a atement which would, if taken at its face value, secure you any position short of that of the President of the United States!" (1941)

Charles A. Beard (historian): "There are not many people in the world whom I can commend whole-heartedly. You are one of the few whom it is a real pleasure to commend and I hope that you will always call on me without any twinges of conscience." (1941)

A. Whitney Griswold (member of Government and International Relations Department of Yale; later, President of Yale): "I consider this (Full Employment) one of the most important books of the year and am willing to bet that it will stand out even more prominently in the perspective of the decade. At a time when most writers on politics and economics are floundering around with results, John Pierson has penetrated deeply into causes... I believe that his analysis of the outstanding economic problem of our time offers, ipso facto, more constructive suggestions as to the origins of the war and the requirements of a lasting peace than nine-tenths of the books dealing directly with those subjects." (1941)

J. Raymond Walsh (radio commentator, formerly director of education and research for C.I.O.): "Yesterday there was released what is far and away the most significant and competent labor document in the history of the organized labor movement." (New York Post, June 7, 1945. Refers to pamphlet "Fiscal Policy for Full Employment," prepared for Labor Committee of National Planning Association.)

Clair Wilcox (chairman, U. S. delegation, London meeting of Preparatory Committee of ITO): "...John carried the bulk of the burden in the commissions on employment policy and economic development. I want you to know what a magnificent job he has done for us here... The result will be a Charter which has better balance and will have a stronger appeal than the original version. The happy outcome of this part of our negotiations is to be attributed in no small part to John Pierson's grasp of his material, to his originality in devising solutions, and to his stubbornness and diplomacy as a negotiator." (1946)

Harry C. Hawkins (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, formerly director of Foreign Service Institute, Minister-Counselor at U. S. Embassy in London, chief of State Department's Office of Economic Affairs): "As a result of these contacts, I acquired a great admiration and respect for Mr. Pierson. I came to know him as a man of great ability, imagination and integrity. I found in him a genuine zeal for the public interest such as I have rarely encountered in any other individual." (1948)

R. Allen Griffin (newspaper publisher, formerly director of Far East Program Division, ECA): "Mr. John Pierson ... was my closest associate in determining the implementation of U. S. economic policies as conducted by the above agencies [ECA and MSA]. There is probably no other person in Washington as familiar with U. S. relationships with Southeast Asian countries as Mr. Pierson ... and you may depend upon his discretion and good judgment." (1952)

Mr. Murrow

THE VOICE TO AMERICA PROJECT
A proposed TV program entitled "What They Value"

1. The program would be a 30 (15 ?) minute weekly TV presentation, consisting of a sound film built around a question-interview recorded in a foreign country, followed by "live" discussion featuring a representative from that country.

2. The questions asked and answered in the film would have to do with feelings, values and attitudes - not quiz-type information. Under consideration would be personal reactions to things that are important in human terms to people the world over, things on which practically everybody forms value judgments, whether with or without adequate rational basis. (The questions should be clear, interesting, simple and, although not devoid of political content, reasonably safe to answer. See sample list attached.) It can be assumed that an Indian, Egyptian, Frenchman, Mexican or national of any other country will typically share many of the innermost likes and dislikes felt by an average member of an American TV audience, and that such similarities when brought out will stir surprise, gratification, amusement, a sense of camaraderie, etc.; also that the Indian, Egyptian, etc. will annoy, dismay, excite or shock the American by some of his other views - quite likely including his views about America itself.

After the film the concluding comments, which should preferably be made by, say, the ambassador to the U. S. or a delegate to the U.N., would (a) bring the other country as it were physically closer to the American audience, and (b) provide some measure of how well the person interviewed in the film had expressed the acknowledged values of his countrymen. These comments might also (c) throw light on ways in which conflicts in values, where dangerous, could be resolved.

3. The production process would involve the following steps:

A. Some preliminary work in New York would be necessary, to select countries to be visited for a series of interviews providing material for, say, 26 or 52 programs and to gather information on general background, problem of sampling, and method of approach in each country.

B. The interviewer, accompanied by a camera man and a sound man, would circle the world by plane and, in each of the countries selected, would -

(1) arrange for introductions to one or more respondents or interviewees (who should in all cases, whatever their station, be thoughtful persons of some obvious distinction and leadership),

(2) hire a competent interpreter, if necessary, and

(3) conduct the scheduled interview or interviews. The latter would be recorded on sound film, which would be air-mailed to New York.

C. An editor in New York would produce a series of finished TV films of the required length. This would be done by combining the interview films with footage providing additional local color, selected and purchased in the U.S.

D. As final steps before such presentation, the narrator (probably the same person as the interviewer) would -

(1) prepare brief introductory remarks pointing up the country's significance for Americans and/or its current news interest, and

(2) arrange for the appearance on the program of other persons, as required (generally only one person, and without rehearsal).

4. The production budget would be kept down by the simplicity of the filming problem and smallness of staff required. An interviewer-narrator, an editor and a research assistant on a full-time basis, plus a camera man and a sound man part-time, might comprise the team. At a rough guess, it should be possible to produce a series of 52 TV films of this type at a cost around $100,000 for salaries and travel, or a total cost around $125,000 including an allowance for overhead plus miscellaneous other expenses here and abroad.

John H.G. Pierson
525 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

October 30, 1953.

Sample Questions to be asked on the "What They Value" Program

(Interviewer will tell respondent to feel free to decline to answer any question that may be embarrassing.)

1. What kind of person do you particularly like? ... What qualities do you most admire in another man (or woman)? What qualities - aside from this inquisitiveness-do you most dislike?

2. What is your life's ambition, spiritually and materially?

3. What kind of work do you like to do?

4. What food do you like best?

5. How much income would you like to earn (or have), as compared to now?

6. How do you like the new techniques in farming and industry?

7. What do you think of the younger (or older) generation?

8. What do you think of politics?

9. Do you like the idea in phrases such as "one man is as good as another", "all men are created equal", etc.?

10. Do you like the idea, "all men are brothers"?

11. What do you like - and dislike - about America? Russia? the United Nations?

12. What is your greatest wish for the future of your country?

John H.G. Pierson
525 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

October 30, 1953.

Pierson, John H G.

Leading

MEMORANDUM

October 14, 1953

TO: Mr. Edward R. Murrow
FROM: John H. G. Pierson

Mu 8-6251 John H G. Pierson

1. The proposal I have arrived at is, I think, new; i.e., the package as a whole is; you, especially, are already doing some of the things therein recommended. Also, I think this proposal is worthwhile, timely and practical.

2. I think the operation could break even or better but that a non-profit basis may be preferable. On that assumption I ask you to read the attached "prospectus" and let me know whether you would accept the chairmanship of the board if offered by the initiating group.

I hope you would accept. It would be an important public service. It would also extend your policy interest into a further area which provides a tremendous, long-term frame for future development, and no comparable reduction in your own business commitments would be necessary.

The initiating group has not yet been formed. Based on interest shown, I am confident that this group and the board of directors generally will be composed of men such as, e.g., Wayne C. Taylor, Ralph Bunche, John W. Nason of the Foreign Policy Association, Eric H. Haight of Encyclopedia Britannica Films and Films Inc., James A. Michener, and F.S.C. Northrop.

3. My second proposition is this: If you feel this enterprise should be on a straight business basis instead, I would be open to persuasion on that and would like to know whether and on what conditions you would be interested in taking it over.

4. My own personal interest, in either case, is twofold: (1) to get this thing started; (2) to have an important executive position in it, on a paid basis, and a position on the policy board as well if possible.

2 attachments:
The Voice to America Project
Ditto: Series of 13 Proposed "World News Background" TV Programs

THE VOICE TO AMERICA PROJECT

1. The Proposal in Brief

1. a. To produce a television program series that will help create a better American understanding of other countries by showing how these other people live, how they are meeting their problems and what's on their minds. This series might be called, e.g., "Voices to America" or "Look/Listen Abroad, U. S." It should preferably be presented as background or "third dimension" to the news.

   b. Beyond that, to use a variety of media to further the objective, particularly mass media such as radio and motion pictures as well as TV.

2. To establish a new organization, probably a non-profit corporation, for the purpose of doing the above. The name tentatively proposed is World News Background Inc.

II. Why a Voice to America is Needed

International misunderstandings are creating serious dangers for the United States. Other people misunderstand us; we misunderstand them. One of our most urgent needs as a nation today is for better mutual understanding with our actual and potential friends and allies.

It has been well said that international difficulties are caused less by errors of judgment than by failures of communication. This is not to suggest that more understanding will always mean more goodwill, or that goodwill will solve all problems. However, the people behind the policy makers need to have the facts.

Part of the answer lies in doing something to develop better American understanding of other countries.

A number of organized efforts are being made - as they should be - to tell the world about us or tell them how we do things: The Voice of America, overseas information program, Point Four and private technical assistance programs among others. Notwithstanding some notable isolated beginnings, much less is being done to tell us about them.

No doubt there is always some unconscious tendency to assume that the people who ought to be better informed are foreigners and that the facts worth knowing are facts about us. Actually it is more important for us to be properly informed today than for anyone else to be. Leadership of the free world carries with it an added responsibility for wise decisions, based on real knowledge.

As John Crosby recently remarked in his column in the Herald Tribune: "...now is the time when it is most important for Americans to understand Europe. Television could do a lot toward bridging the gaps of our ignorance and our sympathy but it hasn't done so, largely because the techniques for so doing haven't been properly explored." The same might be said of other media and other areas - the Far East, for example.

Popular misconceptions about other countries, misunderstanding and a tendency toward undue impatience have their counterpart in a growing resentment around the world against the U. S. as perennial teacher - to whom other countries must play perennial pupil. This again suggests that a turn-about is needed, if only to give our propaganda a better chance.

Not only should more be done to inform Americans about other countries, but much of it should be done in a new way. A fresh approach is called for if progress is to be at all commensurate with the need.

In the first place, a new emphasis should be placed on mass media so as to reach millions of ordinary Americans in all walks of life. It is sometimes said that the best way to get results is to reach the leaders of public opinion, rather than the rank and file. Undoubtedly both need to be done. To neglect either one would be foolish - and contrary to the democratic tradition.

One of the dangers in mass media is that they are ideally suited for telling a great many people what they ought to think. The second point about the new approach, therefore, is that it should give significant facts about other countries and peoples - what it's like in those far places and what makes the other fellow "tick" - rather than editorialize or try to mold public opinion.

Finally, in the third place, this approach should use the best creative talents in America to present the significant facts in a completely interesting, un-pedantic manner.

At another time or in another country what is suggested here might be put down as utopian. Even our national fascination with travel might not, alone, be enough to sustain it.

However, the American public's curiosity about what goes on abroad is daily being further aroused by events. A Voice to America has entered the realm of the practical.

A well-managed project on the above lines, carried out with imagination, should prove successful.

* * *

III. The Plan of Action

First Principles The previous section indicated the general philosophy of what is proposed, but certain important corollaries remain to be brought out. A summary statement of the philosophy may, therefore, prove useful at this point:

1. The purpose is to create a better American understanding of other countries, not to mold American opinion; to inform, not editorialize or preach. In short, the idea is to show what other people are like - to picture their cities, farms and rivers, their faces, their minds - and let the audience draw its own conclusions.

2. It is proposed to reach as wide an American audience as possible, using whatever media will effectively serve that end.

3. It is proposed to present the man in another country fairly - with sympathy but without falsification or distortion.

4. It is proposed to view the situations and problems of other countries through the eyes of their people to the extent that is possible. This means, for example, making use of ideas and professional talent in and from those other countries. The aim is to work from the inside out - to present Voices to America, not "smart American talk" reflecting American preconceptions.

5. The subjects dealt with must be significant, the productions at the same time entertaining or at least interesting. Both tests must be met. If the organization were to produce good educational material that Americans don't care to see, hear or read, it would go bankrupt, or exhaust the possibility of attracting grant funds. If it were to produce good entertainment with no significance in terms of bettering American understanding of other countries, it would be losing sight of its main objective.

Significance Plus Popular Appeal The preceding paragraph points up the central problem. Scholarship is not art. Significance is one thing, popular appeal or entertainment value something else. How can both be achieved together?

If the present proposal contemplated an attempt to make people for their own good turn aside from trivia and absorb a lot of dry though important knowledge, its possibilities would be limited. The sober realities, "neat", will never find a mass market.

On the other hand, the proposal obviously does involve going far beyond standard box-office attractions. Overdeveloped girls from underdeveloped countries are not enough.

In short, the most extensive knowledge of the whole global scene, including the ability to seize on that vital thing, significance, needs to be combined in this project with a wholly different factor. That other factor is the artistic or creative ability which alone can convert significant material into something that will be casual perhaps, and certainly never dull or pompous - to wit, an interesting show.

Also, it might be added, there is needed a reasonable admixture of courage on the one hand and recognition of an audience's psychological resistances on the other.

The proposed organization should be able to command the essential creative talent (writers, directors, etc.) on a staff basis or through a relatively small number of outside contracts. But it can certainly not know enough to escape from the clutch of stereotypes, pick the underlying themes objectively or avoid glaring errors in handling these themes, unless it taps a wide range of sources.

Hence (a) it needs a workable method of drawing at will on the knowledge of a large number of country and area experts. And (b), as time goes by, it should also be in a position to have stories done by writers who combine creative gifts of a high order with a veteran knowledge of the particular locale (for example, men like James Michener for Asia and the Pacific and Alan Paton for South Africa). Such a policy of "spreading out" will furthermore help guarantee freshness and variety of touch - the unpredictability which is vital to keeping the public interested.

Choosing and Developing the Subjects With the foregoing in mind, a working formula for developing scripts is suggested which has three main elements:

1. Consultation with a number of experts on a systematic basis to build up a "highlight summary" of important and interesting facts about a given country. Nationals of the country itself should of course be included. This "highlight summary" would be used over a period

of time as source material for any desired number of productions - whatever the type and medium - dealing with that country.

2. Consultation with a writer in order to select a theme for a particular story or production. (For TV especially it will be essential to narrow the focus; the vignette is usually better than the panoramic view; in any case no production should have more themes than can be handled with dramatic unity.)

3. As free a hand as possible to the writer from that point on, subject to necessary review of the script. A writer should be a creative artist. The business of a creative artist is to create.

Step 1 above might be dispensed with or considerably modified. However, in the form suggested it offers two advantages. As noted, it provides a "reservoir" of themes on which not merely one but several TV productions can be based, and not merely TV productions but broadcasts, films, magazine articles, etc. as well. Second, it cuts down subjectivity by pooling the judgments of a number of different experts.

The latter important objective can be gained to the fullest extent if an actual meeting of experts is held, so that something approaching a consensus is arrived at in open discussion. On the agenda should be a carefully worked-out set of questions, such as -

What have "we" in common with "them", and where are we different?

What do they think of us, of Communism?

What do they want?

What can we learn from them?

What are the most important facts, of whatever kind, for gaining an understanding of them?

(The "highlight questionnaire" attached to this memorandum as Annex A explores the subject further.)

Preliminary talks indicate that an arrangement can perhaps be made with the Foreign Policy Association whereby the latter, with its unrivaled contacts, will call such a meeting of experts on any country upon request.

Experience alone can show how much of a research function the organization itself should retain. For example, the task of compiling standard background information on foreign countries from reference works and digests - data on the physical environment, population, history, government, social structure, economics, culture, etc. - can possibly be left to be performed by some other organization for a fee.

Integrity cannot, of course, be contracted out. The organization must present authentic and generally representative information. Hence it must in one way or another be in possession of accurate and reasonably comprehensive information, organized for use.

Organization and Finance It is recommended that an organization be created to do what is proposed herein, and that it take the form of a non-profit corporation.

Alternatively, the project might (a) constitute a new or expanded activity field for an existing agency, such as an established fund tied to one of the larger foundations, or (b) operate on a straight business basis.

As to (a) it seems doubtful that close association with the going programs supported by the big foundations would allow enough flexibility for a pioneer venture of this kind. The foundations have not been thinking in terms of mass impact. Whether an outright organizational tie with one of them would leave the directors of the new project sufficiently free of bureaucratic control, and its tendency to enforce more traditional ideas, is problematical.

There appear to be valid arguments also against (b), a straight business approach. First, it could lead to a serious conflict of motives. Second, it would tend to limit the number of persons both here and abroad to whom the organization could turn for expert advice and assistance.

Some [redacted]ification of both these points is required.

The costs involved in the project may be considered as costs of individual productions on the one hand and costs of experimentation and general overhead on the other. The very substantial costs of productions (it is estimated that a half-hour weekly TV show, for example, could run as high as a million dollars a year) certainly should be covered commercially. It is in any case hard to see how they could be met for very long in any other way.

Indications are that the market will take a good product along the lines suggested above. A TV show might start out as a sustaining program and then be sponsored by a large business corporation (or a group of companies) with international interests, as a public service and form of institutional advertising. If a production will not pay its own way in some such manner, the presumption is that it should be dropped as lacking the popular appeal which is essential for attainment of basic objectives.

The costs of experimentation and general overhead may likewise be defrayed out of the sales proceeds of productions. A strong case can be made for saying that, in the long run, they can and should be so covered. It is accordingly recommended that a fund for experimentation and development be set up to receive earnings in excess of operating costs, as well as grants. However, the time-lag involved before recovery of these expenses of the organization itself, and indeed whether they will be fully recovered, must be put down as uncertain.

Risk capital may be available but consideration for the basic aim appears to suggest a non-profit arrangement capable of attracting grant funds from foundations and other private sources. While the business test should govern operations to a large extent, profit motivation might limit experimentation unduly and sacrifice the significance factor in favor of "sure attractions".

A non-profit basis also seems to be indicated by the number, caliber and probable point of view of the individuals and agencies whose teamwork will be a major factor in determining success.

Confidence in its disinterestedness will largely govern the organization's ability to appeal to others who are likewise disinterested. By and large, it should prove easier to get the best experts on foreign areas to join in background consultations (see above), participate in performances as panel members, etc. and assist in other ways as well if the organization is not also trying to make a profit for its stockholders.

Moreover, some writers, directors, producers, etc. who believe in international understanding may be glad to offer their services for less if the corporation is non-profit.

Public Relations An organization with a program such as this will have to risk unpopularity with those who fear that

a look at the realities is dangerous. Attempts to present a balanced, factual picture of life, aspirations and opinions in other countries, instead of just the single theme of the threat of Communism, may be resented in some quarters.

There is also a problem involved in being objective and still maintaining good working relations with the governments of all the foreign countries portrayed. (The reference here, it should perhaps be said again, is to countries friendly to the U. S. The Iron Curtain countries and possibly some others can be expected to be inaccessible.)

Since survival will depend on ability to solve these major public relations problems, they will have to be very carefully studied. Three suggestions only are offered here:

1. The directorship of the organization should provide for good contacts with the Administration in Washington, the Democratic leadership and both parties in Congress.

2. The qualifications to be looked for in a Narrator should include not only the right personality for putting the show across to the audience - showmanship in the contemporary sense - but also the stature calculated to discourage irresponsible attacks. (Edward R. Murrow, for example, has both qualifications.)

3. Where an approach to foreign government officials is indicated, it should be made with complete frankness: the working collaboration of their countrymen is being sought; Americans really want to understand; another hope is for more friendly international relations; also, however, the operation is in a free press tradition; it will not try to kid the American public; it will not grind the official axes of any government, including that of the U. S.

Phase One The project presented herein has a long trajectory. Its source material is limitless. Its aim to promote understanding can only be achieved slowly, as the stream of efforts of which it is a part moves on.

A once-a-week TV program is recommended as the first step.

Americans are interested in the news, listen to news broadcasts and, in larger and larger numbers, are coming to recognize that the foreign news affects them. This suggests that the first program should be tied in closely with current happenings on the world scene.

The approach, however, should be one that has been little used so far. Not the news itself but the background should be the center of attention. As the announcer might say, we have plenty of news broadcasts - good ones; it's time we gave a third-dimensional angle to the news.

Part of each show should as a rule consist of a motion picture film specially prepared. The rest should be "live", with audience participation where possible; for instance --

1. A frank and informal panel discussion about the country. (There might be a permanent panel with a different guest expert each week, or a different panel for every show. Questions might also be telephonedin by the audience.)

2. An interview with the Narrator. (This again would in effect serve to answer some of the questions of members of the TV audience who, in the film, were shown "only one side.")

3. Frank questions asked of America by ordinary people in the other country and vice versa - answers to be given another time.

4. A "lend us your ideas" session, with members of the audience making suggestions for solving problems revealed by the film.

5. A live show put on by musicians, dancers, artists, etc. from the other country.

The cost of producing any TV program dealing with foreign countries will largely depend on the extent to which it is necessary to send a crew, with high-priced directors and camera men, to shoot new film on location. Such film should certainly be supplemented by less expensive footage, and for some stories the former may not be required at all.

Existing film can be bought in New York at two cents a foot. For example, the United Nations has five million feet of carefully indexed film available on countries all around the globe and has indicated that it will be glad to cooperate.

Other promising sources include the copious film files of Pathe News and Fox Movietone. Access can be had to them through the courtesy of Mr. Eric H. Haight, President of Films Inc. and a member of the Board of Encyclopedia Britannica Films Inc.

A first-rate editor could undoubtedly go far toward converting script into lively film by the use of existing footage supplemented by studio additions (sound effects, special maps, etc.) and, where necessary, by special film shots requested from news services or others already in the field. For reasons of economy this method should be fully explored.

Ideally and in the long run, the other (new film) method has much to recommend it from the standpoint of artistic possibilities and as a means of really picturing things as people in the other country see them.

In some countries, of course, it will not be easy to be sure what the ordinary person does think. The necessary prior step may be to find those individuals, non-Communist and trustworthy from an American point of view, whom a villager on the Euphrates, say, will also feel it is safe to trust.

In another paper an illustrative series of thirteen "World News Background" TV programs has been outlined, together with a second list showing the wide range of topics sometimes available from a single country. One story has been sketched approximately in script form.

The following immediate steps are suggested: first, establishment of the proposed organization; second, consideration of how rapidly to proceed, and of whether or not to proceed from the material on paper referred to.

It is believed that a skeleton prospectus in little or no greater detail than that might form a sufficient basis for an approach to the TV networks via Young & Rubicam Inc. or some other suitable agent. A network might then take an option on the program for thirteen weeks and agree to finance one or more trial productions. If the option were taken up after the trial, the organization would be established as a going concern with a minimum of advance financial commitment on its part.

Alternatively, with a greater initial expenditure of time and money, the organization itself could develop several finished samples before seeking a market outlet. The chances are that this would leave it in a stronger position to keep other hands from tampering with the product.

In Conclusion Thoughtful people agree on the importance of ever strengthening America's capacity for responsible action and service as a world leader in the cause of freedom.

To act responsibly requires understanding. Most important of all, perhaps, as the second half of the Twentieth Century opens, it requires the effort necessary to achieve a far greater degree of international understanding than has existed in the past.

Such understanding will strengthen our world leadership even as it brings a due sense of humility and recognition of those aspects of leadership and inspiration that come not from us but from other nations.

Such understanding needs to be promoted in many different ways, of which the project described herein is proposed as one.

John H. G. Pierson
525 Lexington Avenue
New York

September, 1953

ANNEX A

COUNTRY:_____: HIGHLIGHT QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. The key facts

   a. The most important facts (of whatever kind) for gaining an understanding of them
   b. Why they matter to us

2. Their aspirations and values

   a. What they want (the majority, others; how much national unity?)
   b. What they want from us
   c. Qualities they value in people and nations

3. Their international political orientation

   a. What they think of us
   b. What they think of Russia and Communism
   c. What they think of the UN
   d. Any other special orientation, pro or con

4. Similarities and contrasts between them and us

   a. What have we in common?
   b. Where are we different?

5. Our stereotypes about them

   a. Accurate ideas we have about them
   b. Inaccurate ideas we have about them

6. Their capabilities (for achieving their goals)

   a. Their strong points
   b. Their weak points

7. Their contribution

   a. What we can learn from them
   b. Their unique or special positive world contributions (past, present or potential)
   c. Their special negative contributions (actual or threatened)

John H. G. Pierson
525 Lexington Avenue
New York

September, 1953

THE VOICE TO AMERICA PROJECT

SERIES OF THIRTEEN PROPOSED "WORLD NEWS BACKGROUND" TV PROGRAMS
(sequence purely illustrative)

1. Wake Up to India.*
Deals with the importance of India to the U.S.
(Sample news cue, i.e., type of situation providing suitable occasion for release of this program: Asian countries line up with Nehru in favor of admitting Communist China to UN.)

2. What Makes an Afrikaner Tick?
Shows how the men who voted the present government of the Union of South Africa into power came to feel the way they do about the country and about the race question.
(Sample news cue: Malan wins constitutional test upholding denial of Cape Colored vote.)

3. What They Say in a Village Near the Nile.
Taps the stream of fact, rumor and opinion circulating among economically backward but politically conscious Egyptians in a typical village.
(Sample news cue: Naguib and British at impasse over Suez Canal.)

4. Life of a Wetback.
Shows the conditions of life of a typical farm laborer just south of the Border, and something of what he finds when he eludes the immigration officials and slips across the Rio Grande in search of a better job.
(Sample news cue: U.S., Mexico governments in new representations over Mexican immigrant labor question.)

5. Biggest Land Below the Line.
Deals with newly independent Indonesia's efforts, as formulated by leading spokesmen for her government, to solve her pressing domestic problems and advance her objectives in foreign affairs.
(Sample news cue: Indonesia reasserts claim to Irian, western portion of New Guinea.)

6. Forward or Backward or Where?
Analyzes key factors in the Japanese situation, life and character which led to Pearl Harbor, and presents a cross-section of Japanese views on how her present problems can be met while avoiding old pitfalls.
(Sample news cue: Japanese Diet opposes rearmament program favored by U.S.)

7. Empire on the Wane.
Presents a panoramic picture of the difficulties confronting the French in holding their far-flung empire together.
(Sample news cue: Riots sweep Morocco; leaders of independence movement jailed.)

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* This program is outlined in a paper attached as Annex A. Annex B lists other Indian programs, as a sample of the range of subject matter that may be available in a single country.

8. Homeless in the Holy Land.
Deals with the situation and opinions of typical Palestine refugees.
(Sample news cue: Arab-Israeli tension mounts in wake of Jordan border clashes.)

9. Splinters on Government Benches.
Analyzes the machinery through which the democratic process functions in France, showing how the numerous splinter parties arose and the difficulties they cause.
(Sample news cue: French cabinet falls on confidence vote.)

10. Rice Bowl Teetering.
Shows the importance of rice, the strategic position of North Vietnam as gateway to the whole of Southeast Asia, and the character of the fighting in the rice fields.
(Sample news cue: French Union troops face heavy Viet Minh drive in Red River delta.)

11. Brazilians All.
Points up the tremendous diversity of people and living conditions in our greatest neighbor land to the south.
(Sample news cue: Eisenhower receives Brazilian chief executive Vargas at White House.)

12. Beautiful Island.
Shows the remarkable progress achieved under the Chinese Nationalist Government with U.S. help in strengthening the economy of Formosa, instituting land reforms, etc.
(Sample news cue: Chiang Kai-shek, addressing troops, sees time for return to mainland near.)

13. What Tito Stands For.
Analyzes, in terms of Tito's own words and the historic record, how he feels about Communism, the Soviet Union and the West.
(Sample news cue: Marshall Tito lauds U.S. aid.)

John H.G. Pierson
525 Lexington Avenue
New York

August, 1953

ANNEX A

Draft Outline for "WAKE UP TO INDIA", a production of World News Background Inc., in the "Voices to America" TV program series.

(Time 30 minutes, including introduction and film 15 minutes, panel discussion 10, commercials and announcements 5.)

I. INTRODUCTION
(2 minutes)

NARRATOR (speaking from studio): The idea of this Voices to America program series is to give a third-dimensional angle to the news. Some of the background you need for understanding the world news, and why the other fellow acts the way he does - often annoying to us. In short, a glimpse of what lies behind some of the puzzling questions. But don't expect us to bring you the answers. Frankly, we don't specialize in ready-made answers.

Now this week, for instance, there is India ...

CAMERA SHOT: UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN SESSION, THE SOUND FADING OUT WHILE NARRATOR'S VOICE CONTINUES: All the countries of Asia have been lining up with Nehru's India in favor of letting Communist China into the United Nations. (Gives names of countries.) The United States is opposed.

CLOSE-UP OF AMBASSADOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR. IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY STATING THE U.S. ARGUMENTS AGAINST ADMISSION. (Lodge's words on sound track.)

BACK TO MEDIUM OR DISTANT VIEW OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHILE NARRATOR'S VOICE RESUMES: If a vote is taken in the Assembly, we will be beaten. Britain, Canada and a number of our other allies are for admission, too. The betting is that we will carry this into the Security Council where we can use our veto.

NARRATOR (again from studio): The thing to notice in this debate - aside from the importance of the issue itself - is the tremendous weight India carries in Asia. All the recent news shows it. In world affairs, for that matter. It's time we all wake up to India. (END OF INTRODUCTION.)

* *
*

II. FILM
(13 minutes)

SCENE 1. THE ANCIENT SHRINE AT BOROBUDUR, IN JAVA.

NARRATOR'S VOICE: We've come half way round the world. Here we

are in Java. Java was colonized by far-voyaging Hindus in the early centuries A.D. This temple at Borobudur was built somewhere around the year 800 - possibly the grandest of all the monuments of Buddhist faith. Notice the carvings. Buddhism, you remember, came out of India too. (CAMERA, MOVING ABOUT, COMES ON TWO YOUNG MEN TALKING.) Let's listen in on this conversation, and let's pretend it's in English, which of course it wouldn't be.

FIRST JAVANESE VOICE (in English): ... anyway, Pandit Nehru emphasized that India will back the fight of colonial peoples and colored races throughout the world for equality by every means short of war or the sending of arms. I read it in the newspapers.

SECOND JAVANESE VOICE (ditto): I think it is just as important to know where Pakistan stands. It's the Muslim influence that counts in our government.

FIRST VOICE: Yes, but I wasn't suggesting a popularity content. It's just that Nehru so often says what we all feel.

SECOND VOICE: All right.

* * *

SCENE 2. AT THE GREAT BUDDHA (DAIBUTSU) AT KAMAKURA, JAPAN. SIGHTSEERS INCLUDING AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ARE WALKING ABOUT, TAKING SNAPSHOTS, ETC.

NARRATOR'S VOICE: While we're noticing how far the influence of Indian ideas spread, here's a statue that many American G.I.s will remember. It's the Great Buddha at Kamakura, outside Tokyo. Forty-some feet of bronze. This one dates from the thirteenth century. Tokyo is 3500 miles from the spot in India where Buddha first began to preach.

* * *

SCENE 3. STREET IN SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM. CAMERA FOCUSES ON A HINDU MERCHANT'S SHOP.

NARRATOR'S VOICE: The Indian influence isn't just spiritual. This man here in Saigon, the capital of war-torn Vietnam, Indochina, is a Hindu and he's a silver and jewel merchant. Take a good look at him. You'll find others like him doing a terrific share of the merchandising and money-lending all through Southeast Asia. He and the overseas Chinese fellow - who's perhaps even more of a business genius - sort of divide the Asia territory on natural lines.

** *

SCENE 4. MAP OF ASIA, FEATURING THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT.

NARRATOR'S VOICE: This map will give some idea of how widely

India's culture, ideas and people have spread - just counting the most important influences. (ARROWS OR SHADING APPEAR ON MAP.) Today, politically, Prime Minister Nehru's influence is beginning to reach still farther. On some issues Nehru may come to speak not just for India or even Asia but for all the so-called underdeveloped countries of the world.

India is big. (A HAND DETACHES THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT FROM THE MAP OF THE REST OF ASIA. ANOTHER HAND BRINGS IN A SIMILAR SOLID MAP OF THE U.S. THE TWO OUTLINES ARE MANIPULATED TOGETHER.) From the Burma border of Assam on the east to Iran - or to Afghanistan - two thousand miles. From the mountain roofline of the world - Mount Everest is in Nepal but India goes still farther up to the west - down to the southern tip, again two thousand miles. Their area is roughly half as large as ours - not quite. But that includes Pakistan, which has been separate since 1947. (HANDS DETACH EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN FROM MAP OF INDIA.) Take away East and West Pakistan, and it's more like two-fifths.

* * *

SCENE 5 (5A, 5B, 5C, ETC.). INDIA - A FOUR- OR FIVE-MINUTE SEQUENCE: FIRST, VILLAGES ... THEN, HEAVILY CROWDED CITIES ... FINALLY, DELHI. (LIBERAL USE OF SOUND, INCLUDING INDIAN MUSIC.)

NARRATOR'S VOICE (speaking at rather widely spaced intervals): But it's people that really make India so big. Most of them live in these villages ... more than 650 thousand such villages. (DETAILS NOTED INCLUDE HAPPY LOOK OF INDIAN VILLAGE CHILDREN.) ... Going on much the same as they always have .... Patient in a way we couldn't equal.... But then there are the big cities ... Calcutta ... Madras in the south ... Bombay.... Look at that crowd listening to the speaker. (CLOSE-UP SHOT OF SPEAKER.) It's Nehru. And there's Gandhi's picture - the Mahatma - the great advocate of the non-violence principle.... Now here's their national parliament, in Delhi, working on some of the rather staggering problems their independence from the British brought them. Our own founding fathers never had it any tougher. Their leaders are committed to making the democratic system work - the biggest free democracy on the face of the earth - and they've launched a tremendous effort for economic and social progress. If this should fail, the Communists would be the logical ones to take over.

* * *

SCENE 6. WORLD POPULATION "SCALES" WITH DIAL FACE READING TO TOTAL OF 2,500,000,000. A PAIR OF HANDS "WEIGHS" INDIA (REPRESENTED BY A TOY INDIAN MAN OR BY A CLUSTER OF LITTLE FIGURES), WHICH SENDS THE POINTER UP WELL ABOVE 350,000,000. ADDING THE U.S. (SIMILARLY REPRESENTED) RAISES THE TOTAL ONLY 160,000,000.

NARRATOR'S VOICE: Yes, people. That's the really overwhelming factor. 365 million in India today - leaving Pakistan's 85 mil-

lion out of it. Five million more people in India every year. Of course we all know that China (HERE CHINA IS TOSSED ON TO THE SCALES, HEAVILY REGISTERING NEARLY 500,000,000 MORE.) ... Well!

SCENE 7. U.S. CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON. EXTERIOR SHOT, THEN GENERAL VIEW INSIDE HOUSE CHAMBER.

NARRATOR'S VOICE: The way it is now being put by some is that we had better not repeat our China blunders in India if we don't want to lose Asia to the Communists altogether. This, for instance, has been one of the arguments for economic aid to India.

A spokesman for this view is Representative Walter H. Judd, Republican of Minnesota.

SCENE 8. CLOSE-UP OF CONGRESSMAN WALTER H. JUDD.

CONGRESSMAN JUDD: As I said in the debate on the foreign aid bill on June 13: "I am sure that when we stop to consider that we are dealing with the second and sixth largest countries in the world occupying an exceedingly important strategic portion of the earth's surface; when we remember that they are threatened with the fate that has befallen the largest nation in the world, China; when we consider that China is behind the Iron Curtain because we were not farsighted enough to take in time the measures which might have and many of us believe certainly could have prevented that disaster; when we realize that our own military budget went up from $15 to $40 billion only when a Communist invasion began in Korea which was made possible only because China had been conquered; when we stop to think how much higher still our military budget would be in the United States if this Indian subcontinent were to fall and we would then have to defend ourselves against Soviet submarine bases in the Indian Ocean that would cut the world in two, cut off Australia and New Zealand, exposing Africa without any defenses on her whole eastern coast, it seems to me we will not vote to cut this amount of special economic assistance for India and Pakistan."

SCENE 9. AN INDIAN VILLAGE - FIRST, GENERAL LAYOUT (MUD WALLS, ETC.), THEN EMPHASIS ON PEOPLE AND FACES.

NARRATOR'S VOICE: These people are not worrying about Communism today, much as we wish they were and think they should be. The Indian people have a high degree of native intelligence. They make fine soldiers, too, as has been proved. But Communist aggression is something they have not learned to fear. Russia may or may not be all right, if you ask them. China to them is mainly another big, poor Asian country like India.

And our concepts of democracy and free enterprise seem to the average Indian quite foreign to his experience. He does know

about a number of other things, though.... One of them is food.

* * *

SCENE 10. PORT OF CALCUTTA. AN INDIAN OFFICIAL AND AN AMERICAN ARE LEANING ON A RAILING, TALKING AS THEY OVERLOOK ACTIVITIES IN THE PORT. IN THE FOREGROUND IS AN AMERICAN SHIP UNLOADING WHEAT. OTHER SHIPS ARE LOADING JUTE GOODS, COTTON, TEA AND OTHER TYPICAL EXPORTS. SOME CARGOES (INCLUDING STRATEGIC MICA AND MANGANESE) ARE MARKED FOR U.S. DESTINATIONS.

NARRATOR'S VOICE: We sent India two million tons of wheat when they had a famine some time ago. Unfortunatley Congress haggled so long over whether to make it a gift or - as it finally turned out - a loan that much of the goodwill was lost.

INDIAN OFFICIAL (speaking in English): Certainly that reservoir of goodwill for America mentioned in Mr. Wendell Willkie's book is still there. But the reservoir seems to be lower - or muddier, anyhow.

AMERICAN: Can't you people realize that we must all stand together for freedom, that we must fight the menace of Communist slavery?

INDIAN: Lincoln freed the slaves, but do Americans really mean to stand together, as you say, with the darker-skinned races of Asia? Or Africa, for that matter? Stand together and not condescend? And when you speak of freedom, do Americans still believe that people should have the right to be free from their colonial oppressors? That's something the world would like to know.

AMERICAN: Of course we do, but that misses the point. It's a question of timing. If we don't halt Communist aggression now- in Korea, and anywhere else it raises its head - any hope of keeping men free goes out the window for good. Look, you seem to question our good faith. Hasn't America poured out billions of dollars since the war to provide relief and to help people all over the world with goods and with know-how to solve their problems and get ahead? And what has Russia given? Not one red ruble!

INDIAN: We are grateful for your generosity. But Asia is poor. Her needs are for large-scale aid. From what we have seen, American large-scale economic aid goes only to Europe.

NARRATOR'S VOICE: The Indians find it hard to understand the American point of view. And we, theirs. It's mutual. And dangerous - that's an understatement.

* * *

SCENE 11. CLOSE-UP OF NEHRU.

NEHRU (speaking in English): We feel it is time that America learned to see Asian problems through Asian eyes. (END OF FILM.)

* *
*

III. PANEL DISCUSSION
(10 minutes)

NARRATOR, PRESIDING OVER PANEL: Now that our film is finished, we will open up this subject for discussion. But before I introduce our distinguished guest experts, who are going to do the discussing, I have this word for our TV audience. If you have a question on the film you have just seen, and will telephone it in right now to this studio (the number is_____), I will try to get it on the agenda before we close. First come, first served; we'll have time for only a few. I repeat, phone your questions to_____.

NARRATOR THEN INTRODUCES THE OTHER PANEL MEMBERS - for example: (1) the Indian Consul General or an Indian spokesman at the UN; (2) a member of the U.S. Congress who is known to be critical of Nehru's policies; (3) Chester Bowles, former U.S. Ambassador to India; (4) Professor F.S.C. Northrop, author of The Meeting of East and West; (5) an Indian student in the U.S. on a Point Four fellowship.

NARRATOR: Well, for a starter, here goes with a question that occurs to me. We Americans certainly have to see the problems we face in Asia through our own eyes. Now Mr. Nehru says that he wants us to look at Asian problems through Asian eyes. Are these two things compatible? How about that one, Senator?

(UNREHEARSED DISCUSSION FROM THIS POINT, AS FRANK AND INFORMAL AS POSSIBLE. TWO OR THREE QUESTIONS FROM THE TV AUDIENCE ARE TAKEN UP NEAR THE END.)

NARRATOR: Thank you, gentlemen. Our time is up. I think this discussion has been very stimulating. To you who are watching this program - we'll be back next week with background on another story in the world news. (END OF PROGRAM.)

* *
*

John H.G. Pierson
525 Lexington Avenue
New York

August, 1953

ANNEX B

THE VOICE TO AMERICA PROJECT - LIST OF TV TITLES FOR INDIA

1. Wake Up to India. (See Annex A)
   Deals with the importance of India to the U.S.
   (Sample news cue: Asian countries line up with Nehru in favor of admitting Communist China to UN.)

2. Asia and the Equality of Man.*
   Shows the Indian and Asian demand for the dignity of equality of status for yellow, brown and white.
   (Sample news cue: Nehru scores doctrine of white supremacy, warns that Asians demand treatment as men and equals.)

3. Can India Conquer Famine?*
   Pictures India's determined effort to win its war against poverty and for a better life.
   (Sample news cue: Indian monsoons fail; starvation imminent for millions in south.)

4. Not by Bread Alone.
   Deals with the spiritual values of India.
   (Sample news cue: Nehru, Premier U Nu of Burma issue joint call for spiritual regeneration; criticize West for "pre-occupation" with material goals.)

5. Let Freedom Ring.*
   The theme is national independence as a cause or slogan and also as a reality with its attendant problems.
   (Sample news cue: India in UN debate levels heavy attack on French North Africa policies.)

6. What's Back of Neutralism in Asia?*
   Analyzes the unwillingness of India to join the anti-Communist front.
   (Sample news cue: Nehru holds "intransigence" of Russia, America equal bars to peace.)

7. Vale of Kashmir.*
   Deals with the factors entering into the India-Pakistan dispute over possession of Kashmir.
   (Sample news cue: Kashmir partition plan seen ushering in era of Pakistan-India amity.)

* No. 2 could alternatively focus on some country of Asia other than India, or on a combination of countries; No. 3, on Pakistan or an India-Pakistan combination; No. 5, on some other newly independent country; No.6, on Indonesia or Burma; No. 7, preferably on Pakistan.

John H.G. Pierson
525 Lexington Avenue
New York

August, 1953

Pierson, John.

10 Mitchell Place
New York 17, N. Y.

June 9, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Mr. M. — He called — Dm

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I fully understand your inability to crowd one more appointment into your schedule before you break away. Please consider this note as constituting (a) a brief progress report on my Voice to America project and (b) a tentative proposal for your consideration at your leisure.

Taking (b) first: One new idea or emphasis has been suggested that seems to add to the practicality of working my TV plan out on a straight commercial basis; namely, that the program would be closely linked with items of current news interest in the sense of giving a third dimension or background to the news. I believe it could do this and still keep the essentials of the approach visualized in my memo. Is there a possibility that you would yourself like to take a direct interest in such a program?

As to (a): Mr. Weiss, of the Board on Overseas Training and Research, tells me that my proposed study, which you kindly put before the Board, is under consideration but that no decision is likely until autumn. This checks with what I learned in talking a few days ago with Chester Bowles and in another talk with Philip Coombs of the Fund for Advancement of Education, about the way the Ford Foundation groups prefer to operate. First they do research on, say, the numerous causes of international misunderstanding and carefully estimate the relative effectiveness of the various possible ways of attacking those causes; then this may or may not show that the "action arm" should have some TV programs, etc.

Bowles means to try to get a large special fund established by the Ford people to finance work in this area of improving international understanding. There is also a scheme on foot for a new Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation, of which you may have heard. This, too, might serve to get my project started.

I hope you have a fine vacation.

Sincerely yours,

John H. G. Pierson

John H. G. Pierson

P.S. - The best address for reaching me during the summer, beginning June 15, is 925 Park Avenue, New York City. (Phone: BUtterfield 8-3804)

JHGP:DZ

Pierson, John

JOHN H. G. PIERSON
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

10 Mitchell Place
New York 17, N.Y.
(Plaza 5-3617)

May 1, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of April 13. I should have acknowledged it sooner but have been in the throes of moving from Washington to New York. (See my new address and phone number, above.)

I hope the meeting on the 5th goes favorably for my project, and look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely yours,

John H. G. Pierson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
BOARD ON OVERSEAS TRAINING AND RESEARCH
575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: FORDBORD

April 21, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for sending along the John H. G. Pierson proposal, which we will put right in the works as you suggest.

As I assume you know, Mr. Pierson has already discussed this matter with Cleon Swayzee.

I hope to get a letter off tomorrow to your Gal Friday, telling her some good news.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

John K. Weiss
Executive Secretary

Pierson John H. G.
Make
copy for
N.Y.

April 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Pierson:

Thanks for yours of March 28. I think your project is very well presented in the two-page memo, and I shall put it before the Board On Overseas Training and Research. Incidentally, the meeting schedule for April 20 has been postponed until May 5.

I was sorry not to be able to see you last week in Washington, but my schedule was more than hectic.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John H. G. Pierson
3234 N Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

cc: 925 Park Avenue
New York

April 13, 1953

Dear John:

I suppose this should go in the hopper somewhere.

As ever yours,

Mr. John K. Weiss, Executive Secretary
The Ford Foundation, Board on Overseas
Training and Research
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

JOHN H. G. PIERSON
3234 N STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

March 31, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed are copies of papers I sent you at CBS-New York over the week-end. I'm still very keen on this project.

Should you feel that the memos are wrong in form or otherwise, I'd be happy to revise them.

Yours sincerely,

John H. G. Pierson

New York address
925 Park Ave.

home phone: ADams 2-0282
office: STerling 3-6400
ext. 3714

JOHN H. G. PIERSON
3234 N STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

March 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope you haven't taken my fairly long silence for loss of interest or change of plans. The fact is, my regular job has been keeping me busy. I'll be leaving MSA as of April 3rd.

You will find enclosed the two-page memo you suggested that I do on, first, my idea in general and, second, a proposal for a preliminary study. There is also a formal covering memo addressed to you (I am sending John Dickey the copy) which I have used as the vehicle for requesting that the Board on Overseas Training and Research finance my proposed study. As I recall, the Board meets on April 20 and this request can come up for action at that meeting.

postponed to May 5

Being somewhat ignorant of the way Boards function and of what kind of presentation they like, I may not have got these papers in the proper form. If that is the case, or if you see any other reason why you think some change would be advisable, I would be grateful if you would let me know about it so that I can submit a revision.

With regards,

Sincerely yours,

John H. G. Pierson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

MEMORANDUM March 28, 1953

TO : Mr. Edward R. Murrow

FROM : John H. G. Pierson

SUBJECT: Attached memorandum, and financial request to Board on Overseas Training and Research.

Attached is a two-page memorandum entitled "Voice to America - (I) a Project and (II) a Proposed Preliminary Study".

Recalling our previous conversation, I am sending this to you for your interest and also in the hope that, if you consider it appropriate, you will present it to the Board on Overseas Training and Research with my request that they finance the preliminary study referred to in Part II.

The cost estimate of $17,000 was derived from the following estimated components: salaries @ $1,200, $1,000, and $1,000 per month for three months, $3,600. Two round trips to Far East by air, $3,600. Overseas allowances, two for 40 days @ $10, $800. Other expenses, including secretarial, rent, local travel, and miscellaneous $3,000. Total, $17,000.

I am sending a copy of this memorandum and the attachment to John Dickey.

VOICE TO AMERICA - (I) A PROJECT AND (II) A PROPOSED PRELIMINARY STUDY

(I)

In a democracy, especially when it has achieved world leadership, the average citizen needs to have reasonably accurate ideas about the rest of the world. Foreign policy cannot for very long periods be sustained above the general level of opinion.

The average American knows that the rest of the world means a threat (Russia) and taxes (even allies, it seems, cost taxes). Beyond that, he may have been overseas as a GI. An awareness of other lands beyond our borders certainly is growing, forced by events. But, for the most part, this awareness remains too vague.

A number of organized efforts are being made - as they should be - to tell the world about us or tell them how we do things: The Voice of America, overseas information program, Point Four and private technical assistance programs among others. In spite of some notable isolated beginnings, much less is being done to tell us about them.

Popular preconceptions about other countries, misunderstanding and a tendency toward undue impatience have their counterpart in a growing resentment around the world against the United States as perennial teacher - to whom other countries must play perennial pupil. This again suggests that a turn-about is needed, if only to give our propaganda a better chance.

A Voice to America. A Voice to America would help fill the gap on the receiving side of the vital two-way informational process. A broad educational program should be launched under that concept and perhaps that title. (Or, it might be called Voices to America, plural, to suggest more diversity. A title such as "How We Look to Others" would get away from present controversy and might flatter the ego of an American audience, but it would also narrow the subject more than is desired or believed to be necessary.)

The idea would be to tell, in simple terms, how other people live, what's on their minds, how they are meeting their problems, what their cities, farms and rivers look like. The man in another country would be presented fairly - with sympathy but without falsification or distortion.

To be effective, such a program should be a private rather than a government undertaking. To be popular - this would be a fundamental objective - it should deal in mass communication, capitalize on the widespread curiosity about foreign countries and foreign people (which is attested by the success of travel lectures and travel films over the years) and marshall the very highest talents for the task.

All of the mass media might eventually be used; perhaps a combination of TV, radio and motion pictures would prove the most effective.

A Voice to America TV Program. The best single possibility is TV. The program could well be launched and and tested through this medium alone. No standards of honesty and art would have to be sacrificed to maintain popular appeal. The program would undertake to bring authentic and generally representative situations abroad to the American fireside.

Films with live sound, made abroad, would be thrown on a TV screen accompanied by commentary including necessary translations. The subject would be people - ordinary people of the Far East, Africa, South America, Europe, etc. rather than figures in the news. While economics, politics, current events, culture, folklore and many other things would of course come in, in the main the programs would play to the enormous latent curiosity about what the other fellow is like - a curiosity that asks both "what have we got in common?" and "where are we different?". The backdrop of foreign scenery would add a travel appeal.

Governments would have to be convinced that the project was not dangerous. (It would not be grinding their official axes.)

Good management aside, however, the prime requisite for success would be writers, directors and camera men with talent. For example, the need for dramatic unity - to narrow the focus on, say, one family, or on the reactions of many people to one single event - raises the problem of selection in acute form; a film should therefore perhaps be followed, as part of the same program, by a panel discussion about the country; this, or an interview with the narrator, would serve to answer some of the questions of members of the TV audience who have been shown "only one side".

The production cost is estimated at roughly a million dollars a year for a half-hour show each week. After a breaking-in period, some large corporation might well sponsor this program as a public/service form of institutional advertising.

(II)

A preliminary study should be made to lay the groundwork for a Voice to America TV program of the general character described above.

This study would: (1) survey what has been done along similar or related lines to date; (2) consider financial, organizational, technical, public relations and other problems involved in the proposed program; and (3) prepare a TV program story outline for one sample country - preferably a country unfamiliar and hard for Americans to understand, such as India or some other country in Asia. This third aspect of the study would be its major task.

A three-month study by a three-man team is proposed, this study to take place partly in the United States (New York, etc.) and partly in the Asian country selected. The total cost, including a substantial sum for travel, is estimated at $17,000.

John H. G. Pierson
Washington, D. C.

March 28, 1953

Pierson, John
Mon. March 2
3:15.

JOHN H. G. PIERSON
3234 N STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

11 February 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe you will by now have received a letter from John Dickey telling you that I would be getting in touch with you in hopes of arranging an appointment. I would very much like to have an opportunity to talk with you about a project in which I am interested, involving the use of techniques such as motion pictures and TV, for giving Americans a better understanding of peoples abroad.

Could you name a time when it would be convenient for you to see me? Unless you have plans for a trip to Washington in the near future, I assume it had better be in New York. Would any time this Saturday (the 14th) be possible? It is a little harder for me to get away from Washington during the week.

Should you telephone me here (ADams 2-0282), please reverse the charges. During office hours, I can be reached at the Mutual Security Agency, STerling 3-6400, extension 3714.

Sincerely yours,

John H. G. Pierson

John H. G. Pierson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

PRESIDENT

February eleventh
1953

Dear Ed:

I had a telephone call the other night from John H. G. Pierson, an economist with the Mutual Security Agency in Washington, who recently put up to Dean Rusk, the President of the Rockefeller Foundation, an idea for establishing a television program in the nature of a "Voice to America."

Dean Rusk suggested that Pierson, whom I had previously known socially, try his idea out on me. The net of it is that the idea seemed to me to have at least enough freshness and feasibility to warrant having it exposed to someone such as yourself. Accordingly, I took the liberty of suggesting to Pierson that he ought to discuss it with you and I volunteered to introduce him to you for that purpose. I have no personal interest in the matter at all, but I think you are probably the man who can tell fairly quickly whether this is an idea which has a future either under foundation or commercial auspices.

I assume that Pierson will be in touch with you directly one of these days.

Warmest greetings,

Sincerely,

John Dickey

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Rigott, J. Robt.

December 29, 1952
330 East 63rd. St.
New York, 21, N.Y.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you advised me, I'm enclosing a copy of my resume. I haven't gone into great detail as it seems rather sticky in the cold print. At any rate I'm sure that you recall our recent talk.

Although the Korea show has already received every available kudo, let me, as a viewer and a guy who can appreciate the terrific hurdles, compliment you on another fine job.

Should I call your office after New Year's, or wait a bit longer? I've been just missing Sig Mickelson, but will try to contact him today. My number is TE. 8-0246, and the answering service picks it up if I'm not there.

Again, thanks for the friendly chat and advice,

Sincerely yours,

Bob Rigott

Enc.

J. Robert Pigott

330 East 63rd. St.

New York, 21, N.Y.

TE. 8-0246

Television: Young & Rubicam, Inc. September, 1949--November, 1952.

Shows: "We, The People", NBC, 78 weeks. Film Director and Reporter, covering more than 40 out-of-town news or feature stories. Also appeared live as reporter on remote pick-ups. Screened some 700 story possibilities.

Associate Director: "Pulitzer Prize Playhouse", 26 weeks

"Paul Whiteman Revue", ABC, 26 weeks

"G.E. Guest House", CBS, 13 weeks

"Aldrich Family", NBC, 39 weeks

"Fred Waring Show", CBS, 13 weeks

Radio: Station WRUN, Utica. 1946-1949. Staff announcer, news, sports and special events.

Military Service: US Army Air Force, 1942-1945.

Education: Hamilton College, B.A. Degree, 1949.

References: Everard Meade
Young & Rubicam

Dan Seymour
Young & Rubicam

Pilling, Grace

December 7, 1953

Dear Mrs. Pilling:

Many thanks for your nice note. I would like very much to meet you and your children, but unfortunately Friday is the day for one of my television programs and it seems that I must be out all day working with my guests for that night, and my plans call for me to leave the city immediately after the program is over. I shall not be back in New York until late on Monday, so we shall have to hope for better luck on your next visit to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Grace Murrow Pilling
401 East Gittings Avenue
Baltimore 12, Maryland

rh

GRACE PILLING

Dec. 1.

Dear Mr Murrow

I am a distant relative of yours. Your father is my first cousin — my children and I are going to be in New York Fri. Dec. 11th until the afternoon of the 13th. We're staying at the Taft. We would like very much to meet you. Hope

You will be in
will call on u
Sincerely
Grace
401 E.
Baltim
Md.

in Town and

as –

ndy

Munroe Pilling

E. Gittings ave

ltimore 12

f.

Place - J. E.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company

FREIGHT TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
114 Sansome Street, San Francisco 4, California

J. E. PLACE,
Industrial Agent

C. R. McKINLEY,
Asst. Industrial Agent

In Your Reply Please Quote

June 24, 1952

Mr. Edw. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System-TV
New York City, NY

Dear Ed:

Have enjoyed your Sunday "See It Now" programs very much ever since you started the current series -- so much so, in fact, that you make me wish to beat hell I had paid a little more attention to my teachers at W.S.C. some 25 more or less years ago. Think you are doing a remarkably good job for ALCOA and I am satisfied that you will be with them for many years to come.

Also appreciate your interviews with Senator Taft and think if you can only allow him to be shown on your screen enough times, it should automatically insure General Eisenhower securing the Republican nomination! Keep up the good work, boy.

You may be interested in some of your former brothers and classmates - I see Rod Church occasionally at the Commercial Club. Believe he is doing very well with the Safeway organization.

Harvey Cole is one of the growing contractors on the East Side of San Francisco Bay.

Bill McKenna was working in the Safeway organization for awhile, but Rod tells me he has gone back to Mt. Vernon, Wash.

Had a nice letter from Lacey a few years ago, when he acknowledged my congratulatory note upon his appointment to Executive Director of the AAR. Was indeed gratified to know that he even remembered me because 1925, as I recall it, was his year of graduation from W.S.C., although only my first year.

Presume you see Bill Weingarden occasionally and, if so, would appreciate your telling him hello for me when next you see him.

Joe Blum comes to San Francisco once in a while and we swap lies about people we know in the east, etc. etc. Joe is with the Cancer Research Society and apparently is doing alright for himself, although he has remained a bachelor all these years.

Sincerely, Ed, we do enjoy your programs.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Jack Place

Porter, Earl W.

November 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Porter:

Thank you for your letter of November 13th enclosing a copy of the interview with Dr. J. B. Rhine. This is just to tell you that I am sending this in to Mr. Fred Friendly, Producer of SEE IT NOW, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Earl W. Porter
Director
Duke University
Bureau of Public Information
Durham, North Carolina

rh
cc: Mr. Fred Friendly

Potter, Maurice

December 11, 1953

Dear Mr. Potter:

This is just a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 2nd concerning the case of Mr. Harold Stein. I have handed the complete correspondence to Mr. Murrow. If he finds it possible to interest himself in this case, he will advise you in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. Maurice A. Potter
495 Broadway
Long Branch, New Jersey

rh

rice A. Potter
lliam Fisher

Potter and Fisher
Counsellors at Law
Long Branch, N. J.

495 Broadway
Long Branch 6-2242

December 2, 1953

K.C.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

A few weeks ago a young man by the name of Harold Stein solicited my interest in a predicament to which he appears to have fallen through no fault of his own.

For over ten years, he has been employed at Fort Monmouth as a physicist. His service there was interrupted by honorable service in the United States Army as a technical sergeant in the Signal Section on the staff of General MacArthur. He is one of those who has been suspended from service at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey without adequate opportunity to defend himself.

A member of his family knowing of your interest in the matter of Lt. Radulovich called your office a day or so ago and spoke to Miss Campbell. Miss Campbell suggested that Mr. Stein submit to you a precise of the situation.

Mr. Stein was originally suspended on October 21st, 1953. He was informed that his loyalty was not in question but that he was removed from duty by order of the Commanding General of the Signal Corps Center. He was not given any reason for his suspension throughout the ensuing thirty days which is prescribed by the Security Regulations. On November 19th, he was restored to duty, but placed on annual leave effective four hours after the start of business on that day. Later on the same day, there was delivered to him a letter from the Office of the Secretary of the Army advising him that his continued employment at Fort Monmouth was not clearly consistent with the interest of national security. Such action was supported by four reasons. I enclose a copy of such letter of November 19th which sets forth in full all information which Mr. Stein has received concerning this matter and which is apparently all the information he will ever receive. I likewise enclose a copy of a preliminary draft of an answer which we propose to file. Mr. Stein likewise intends to ask for a full hearing on the matter. He likewise emphatically assures me that he will take no recourse behind the

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.

Fifth Amendment or any other provisions of the constitution or laws.

If there are any additional facts which we can furnish to you, we shall be glad to do so. If you find upon appraisal of the situation that you can be of any service in presenting the unfairness attendant upon such a procedure as this, we would greatly appreciate it.

Mr. Stein is prepared to cooperate with you fully on the matter.

Very truly yours,

Maurice A. Potter

Maurice A. Potter

p/b
enc.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of the Secretary of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

Nov 19 1953

Mr. Harold Stein
c/o Commanding General
Signal Corps Center and Fort Monmouth
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Stein:

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 10450, 27 April 1953, Security Requirements for Government Employment, your case, involving all available investigative reports and all material relating to your employment at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, has been reopened and is being readjudicated under that Order. As a result of a detailed review of all available information it has been determined that your employment at Fort Monmouth is not clearly consistent with the interests of national security. It is, therefore, proposed to effect your removal from employment under authority granted to the Secretary of the Army by Public Law 733, 81st Congress (64 Stat. 476; 5 U.S.C. 22-1, 1952 Supp.) since such action is deemed necessary and advisable in the interests of national security.

The proposed action is based upon the following reliable information which has been received by the Department of the Army:

1. You maintained a friendly association with Albert Sosol, who is reported to have been known as a member of the Communist Party.

2. You are reported to have said that Albert Sosol was unjustly persecuted and that Sosol's discharge from employment at Fort Monmouth on security grounds was unwarranted.

3. You are reported to have said that the alarm over Communists in the Government and loyalty checks were "witch hunts" and opportunity for boondogglers" to find easy work and, further, that the "cold-war" talk was a lot of propaganda.

4. You have admitted membership in the Monmouth Chapter of the American Veterans Committee which is reported to have been infiltrated and controlled by Communists and Communist sympathizers.

You have the right to answer the above charges in writing under oath or affirmation addressing such answer to the Executive Secretary, Security Hearing Board, Headquarters First Army, Governors Island, New York 4, New York. Such answer must be submitted within thirty days from the date of receipt by you of this notice. Your answer, which will be given full consideration and made a part of the record, should be directed toward the fullest possible reply to all items in the charges set forth above and should include such statements or affidavits

as you may desire to submit. Statements and affidavits presented should be in duplicate.

In addition you are entitled to an administrative hearing on the charges for removal before a designated Security Hearing Board at which you may appear personally, may be represented by counsel or other representative of your own choosing and may present such evidence and introduce such witnesses on your behalf as you may desire. Any and all evidence which you desire to submit in connection with the matter under consideration as it relates to the security of the United States should be submitted at the hearing before the Security Hearing Board. If you desire to appear personally for the hearing you must file a specific request for a personal appearance hearing with the Executive Secretary, Security Hearing Board, Headquarters First Army, Governors Island, New York 4, New York within 30 days after receipt of this notice. In that event the Board will meet at a place as convenient to the installation at which you are employed as is practical. You will be advised by the Board of the time and place.

If you do not advise of your desire for a personal appearance hearing and do not reply to the letter of charges within the 30-day limit the proposed removal will be effected. If you reply to the charges but do not wish to appear for a hearing the Board will meet at its convenience to consider the record, including any statements or affidavits submitted by you.

You are advised to present all of your evidence, including your own testimony at the hearing before the Security Hearing Board. The Government cannot bear any expenses connected with your travel, the employment or travel of your counsel, your representatives or your witnesses.

Inclosed for your information is a mimeographed statement of the standard and criteria which will be used by the Security Hearing Board and the Secretary of the Army in making determinations under Executive Order 10450.

You will be continued in a suspension without pay status pending final adjudication of your case. Your actual removal from the rolls of the Department, however, will not become effective in less than thirty days from the date of receipt of this notice.

Very truly yours,

/s/ R. M. Yingling
R. M. YINGLING
Acting Chairman
Security Screening Board

Incl
Security Standard
and Criteria

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JOURNAL # 155-210

IN RE THE MATTER OF THE SUSPENSION	:	
	:	
OF	:	VERIFIED ANSWER TO CHARGE
	:	
HAROLD STEIN.	:	

I, HAROLD STEIN, 8 Virginia Terrace, West Long Branch, New Jersey, by way of answer to all charges served upon me on November 19, 1953, by the Office of the Secretary of the Army as the basis for the action of the Department of the Army in removing me from my employment at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, do hereby state:

1. I was first employed at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey on September 24, 1941 as a Junior Physicist P-1 and assigned to the Sound and Light Section, Squier Laboratory. To the best of my knowledge, I was given clearance at the time to handle SECRET material.

2. I continued in such employment and with such clearance until June 30, 1943, when I entered the service of the United States Army.

3. Following my period of training in the States, I was assigned to the Signal Section of General Headquarters, S.W. Pacific area and served in that unit from March, 1945 to December 31, 1945. I had started as a private soldier and attained the rank of Technical Sergeant, while in the Pacific area. I left the Pacific area on December 31, 1945 and returned to the United States where I received an honorable discharge on January 25, 1946.

4. On February 27, 1946, I re-entered the service of the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories at Fort Monmouth with the rating of Physicist P-3 (now GS-9). I received intermediate

advances and at the time of my suspension, I was serving as a Physicist GS-12, step 2. During all of my employment at the Signal Corps Laboratories, I have been cleared for SECRET material.

5. On October 21st, 1953, I was suspended from duty without pay by order of the Commanding General, Signal Corps Center, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey (pending adjudication). I was advised that my loyalty was in nowise in question, but I was given no reasons for such suspension. On November 19, 1953, (no charges having been served upon me), I was restored to duty with the direction that I should be placed on annual leave status effective four hours after the start of business on said date. Later in the same day, November 19, 1953, I was suspended from duty because my employment at Fort Monmouth did not appear to be clearly consistent with the interest of national security. There was then served upon me a statement of four reasons upon which the aforesaid action of the Department of the Army was based.

6. I set forth such reasons in full together with my answers thereto as follows:

> (A) "You maintained a friendly association with Albert Sogol, who is reported to have been known as a member of the Communist Party."
>
> Answer: My first acquaintance or knowledge of Albert Sogol was obtained on the day when I returned to my employment at the Signal Corps Laboratories (February 27, 1946). I found that Sogol was employed in the section to which I was assigned. I was his immediate superior. Our employment in this relationship continued until his suspension which took place to the best of my recollection in September, 1947. Our association as coemployees was not of my choosing. I had nothing to do with his selection for the position he occupied, neither did I have anything to do with his suspension from it. Our association as co-employees was only "friendly" in the sense that we worked under a normal harmonious condition for I can recall that there was no ostensible friction. Outside of the Laboratory and outside of our work therein, I had virtually no association with Sogol. I had perhaps less social contact than is customary among employees at Fort Monmouth who are in close relationship to each other. I

cannot recall that Socol ever visited at my house and I visited Socol at his house only on the occasion when he was having a house-warming. It was a public gathering. I believe that Socol still lives in the vicinity of Fort Monmouth. I have since the suspension of Socol from his employment at Fort Monmouth only seen him on rare occasions and upon a public street. At such infrequent and casual meetings, I have never done anything more than speak words of recognition to him.

I, therefore, emphatically deny that I have ever maintained a friendly association with Albert Socol, my contact with him having always been confined to the necessary and proper relationship which existed between us at the Signal Corps Laboratories.

I am not and I never was under any obligation of any kind to Albert Socol, nor was he under any obligation to me.

(B) "You are reported to have said that Albert Socol was unjustly persecuted and that Socol's discharge from employment at Fort Monmouth on security grounds was unwarranted."

Answer: I deny that at any time or place have I stated that Albert Socol was unjustly persecuted and I deny that at any time or place I have ever stated that Socol's discharge from employment at Fort Monmouth on security grounds was unwarranted. When I was first informed of his discharge, I did not have any information upon which I could express an opinion.

A short time before the suspension of Socol his first child was born. It was a matter of courtesy among the employees of the Signal Corps Laboratories at that time that a person in my position, being his immediate superior, should present some small present to the baby. I had intended to deliver this present to the Socol residence on the same evening that Socol was suspended. I stated the situation to Lt. Arthur L. Skinner, who was then the Adjutant of Evans Signal Corps Laboratory. I believe he is presently assigned to Evans Signal Corps Laboratory and now holds the rank of captain. He stated that he saw no reason why I should not deliver the present. Accordingly, I took the present immediately after my dinner to the Socol residence. Albert Socol was not at home but his wife was. It was the second and last time that I was ever at the Socol house. My stay lasted but a very few minutes. I presented the present and I was greeted with a torrent of incriminations from Mrs. Socol who insisted that I was in some way

responsible for the dismissal of her husband from his employment at Fort Monmouth. I left hurriedly pausing long enough to state that I had no participation in any of the events and I had no knowledge of the causes which led to Socol's dismissal.

In the months that followed, I heard from time to time, but did not verify, incidents which might indicate that Albert Socol had sympathy for communistic ideas and practices. I also learned that he did not contest the charges against him. As a consequence, whenever the matter of the dismissal of Albert Socol was discussed in my presence and I was asked for an opinion, I invariably replied that it would appear that his dismissal was justifiable. I am certain that I never stated and never implied an opposite opinion.

(C) "You are reported to have said that the alarm over Communists in the Government and loyalty checks were "Witch hunts" and an opportunity for "boondogglers" to find easy work and, further, that the "cold-war" talk was a lot of propaganda."

Answer: I have never stated that the alarm over communists in Government was a "witch hunt". I have never said that loyalty checks among government employees were "witch hunts". I have never referred to loyalty checks as an opportunity for "boondogglers". I have never said that the talk of "cold-war" was a lot of propaganda. Nothing that I have ever stated was intended by me to imply any of these conceptions because I do not subscribe to such sentiments.

I have not been furnished with the times or the places of the conversation which is alluded to in this charge. It is possible that over the years I have in my conversation at some time used the words "witch hunts" and the words "cold-war" but never to the purpose set forth in this charge. The word "boondoggler" is not a part of my vocabulary and it is so unlikely that I would even use the word that I deny the use of it in my conversation at any time.

From the very nature of the work that I was doing, I was at all times aware of the danger to the safety of this country in the activities of communists and of communistic agents. I have never felt and certainly have never expressed an opinion that there was any undue alarm expressed in this country over such activities.

I have had occasion in the ten years of my employment at Fort Monmouth to observe the loyalty checks which took place from time to time concerning employees there. I appreciated fully the necessity for such. I am certain that I never criticised them. Whenever requested, I have cooperated fully with those who were making such loyalty checks.

I was fully aware at all times that my own employment and the employment of many of those about me was necessitated by the continuance of the "cold-war". A person doing the type of work I was called upon to do could not be unmindful of the reality of the "cold-war". The conception that the talk of a "cold-war" was mere propaganda was at all times farthest from my thoughts. I am certain that on no occasion did I ever express such an idea or imply it.

(D) "You have admitted membership in the Monmouth Chapter of the American Veterans Committee which is reported to have been infiltrated and controlled by Communists and Communist sympathizers."

Answer: I know of no time, place, or occasion when I was called upon to "admit" that I was a member of the American Veterans Committee. I have never sought to deny that I was a member for a short while. I joined solely for reasons which should become a loyal veteran. I cannot say that the organization was controlled by communists, but I learned shortly after my affiliation that the climate of the local chapter was not agreeable to my convictions. I forthwith withdrew from the organization.

When I returned from service, I had a desire to join one of the veterans groups. When I resumed my employment at the Signal Corps Laboratories, I could not find a home in the vicinity of Fort Monmouth for myself, my wife and my child and I was compelled for a number of months to commute from New York City to Fort Monmouth. As I was traveling against the normal stream of traffic on the railroad, such commutation was an arduous undertaking. I, therefore, was concerned with joining such veterans' organization that seemed to be most active in its program for providing housing accommodations for returned veterans. My observation of its activity in the field of veteran housing led me to join the American Veterans Committee, rather than one of the other veterans' organizations. I was not aware that such organization was "infiltrated and controlled by Communists and communist sympathizers". Certainly there was no public knowledge at the time that such charges were made against this organization. If I had any knowledge of such accusations, I would not have joined. I joined as a member at large in the year 1946. While such a member at large, I was not identified with any of the local

organizations and never attended a meeting nor in any way participated in any of the activities of that veterans organization.

In the summer of 1946, I found a home in Long Branch. I was informed that the American Veterans Committee had a local chapter in Monmouth County. I believe my membership was transferred to the Monmouth chapter in the Spring of 1947. I thereafter attended two meetings of this chapter. It is my recollection that there was under discussion at these meetings a directive from the national organization that each chapter should free itself of fascists and communists or of persons who subscribe to either of these ideologies. To the best of my recollection a vote was taken which resulted in the chapter's voting to exclude fascists but turning down the order to exclude people who held communistic views. I voted to exclude any who subscribed either to the fascist or the communist point of view. In any event, I was so disgusted and disillusioned with the organization or the particular chapter in which I found myself that I forthwith withdrew from the organization. I never attended another meeting or participated in any respect in the activities of the organization.

To the best of my recollection, I paid dues upon joining for a short period, possibly a year. I am reasonably certain that my attendance at the two meetings occurred within this dues period. I am certain that I never paid dues thereafter or in any ~~way~~ had contact with, or participation in the organization or its activities.

I innocently entered into such membership and promptly upon learning of the atmosphere which prevailed, at least in the Monmouth Chapter of such veterans organization, I withdrew from any further association with it. I did so because I was unwilling to associate myself with any veterans who were willing in any degree to countenance communistic persons or practices.

I have never, knowingly, associated with persons who might be communists or agents of a communistic regime or organization. I have never subscribed to communistic propaganda or activity. From birth I have been taught to respect and revere the government of the United States, and the "American way of life." My life has been at all times a conscientious effort to live up

to that teaching. In all my work at Fort Monmouth, as in all my other endeavors, I have been wholeheartedly loyal to the Government of the United States.

Harold Stein

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :
ss
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH :

HAROLD STEIN of full age, being duly sworn according to law upon his oath deposes and says:

I am the person who signed the above answers.

I have read each of the same with care and know the contents thereof and the same are true of my own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and, as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

Sworn and subscribed to :
before me this day :
of December, 1953. :

Harold Stein

Elizabeth Bilotta
A Notary Public of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

JOURNAL # 155-210

IN RE THE MATTER OF THE SUSPENSION

of

HAROLD STEIN.

VERIFIED ANSWER TO CHARGES

Potter and Fisher
Attys. for Harold Stein
495 Broadway
Long Branch, N.J.

Pressman Gabriel

Pressman
~~75th Street~~
York 23, N. Y.
4-5157

April, 1953

Gabriel Pressman, 29, single, ~~nine~~ (seven) years of newspaper experience: New York World-Telegram and Sun -- general assignment reporter, political reporter and feature writer. Three years and ten months to date. Overseas News Agency -- roving correspondent through 13 European countries in 15 months (Pulitzer Scholar).

EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL:

1949-1953	General assignment reporter, World-Telegram and Sun, 18 months. City Hall reporter, covering administrations of Mayors William O'Dwyer and Vincent R. Impellitteri, 16 months. Re-write man, 12 months. Successful crusade against overcrowding of patients at Bellevue Hospital. Series exposing medical abuses in the State Athletic (Boxing) Commission; helped cause shake-up by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Recent series on abuses in summer day camps. Biographical series on Chaim Weizmann. Leading contributor and writer for "Heard Around City Hall", weekly political gossip column February 1950 to present. Editor of column last 7 months.
1948-1949	Roving Correspondent, Overseas News Agency, and Pulitzer Traveling Scholar, 15 months. Covered Italian elections, Greek civil war, French coal strike. One of two American correspondents to cover the trial of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty (for The New York Times and ONA). Exclusive eyewitness broadcast for CBS on Mindszenty trial Feb. 11, 1949. Pieces published N. Y. Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Louisville Courier Journal, N. Y. Post, Chicago Sun-Times, Continental Daily Mail, Buffalo Courier-Express, Bridgeport Herald, Norfolk Ledger, Edmonton Journal.
1947	Reporter, Newark Evening News, Newark, N. J., seven months.
1946-1947	Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University.
1943-1946	Navy service, three years (See end of resume).
1941-1942	Reporter, The Evening Star, Peekskill, N.Y., nine months.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES:

"Are You a Liberal?" - This Week, Herald Tribune Edition, April 20, 1947; "Quartermaster on Olympus" - N. Y. Times, June 13, 1948; "Blame Them on Shakespeare" - sold to Good Housekeeping; "What Is Democracy?" - N. Y. Times, Sept. 11, 1949; "They Howl for Justice" - American Legion, Nov., 1949; "The Toughest Job in the World" - Everybody's Magazine, Britain, 1951; "Legalized Murder" - Man's Magazine, Aug., 1952.

AZINE ARTICLES (Contd.):

Condensations: of CBS broadcast on Mindszenty, Catholic Digest, April, 1949; of "They Howl for Justice" - Catholic Digest, Nov., 1949. "The Mindszenty Trial: A Chapter in Infamy," appearing in the World-Telegram and Sun, Feb. 4, 1950, reprinted in Congressional Record, Feb. 6, 1950.
Three contributions to Overseas Press Club's recently published book, "Off The Record." - One contribution to a newly published book, "The Catholic Mind Through Fifty Years".

RADIO AND TV:

Mindszenty broadcast CBS, 15 minutes, 1949; Guest appearances on various interview shows on return from Europe in 1949; Thirteen appearances as reporter-panel member on "WOR Press Conference", a half-hour TV show, 1951-1952; Covered Halley's headquarters, election night, 1951, WOR. Covered Elizabeth plane crash, 1951, WOR. Covered Democratic National Convention in Chicago, July, 1952, WNYC. Moderator of "Campus Press Conference," in which college editors interview prominent people in the news, (recently Comptroller Lazarus Joseph and City Council President Rudolph Halley) WNYC, 1952-1953; (Campus Press Conference was) winner of honorable mention from Ohio State University's Institute for Education by Radio & Television, 1953.

EDUCATION:

B.A., magna cum laude, Washington Square College, New York University, 1946. Editor of Washington Square Bulletin; president of class three years, president of student council; Phi Beta Kappa.
M.S. Journalism, Columbia University, Graduate School of Journalism, 1947. Received Pulitzer Traveling Scholarship and spent 15 months traveling through Europe (Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslavakia, Hungary, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Luxemburg) and writing for ONA.

Language: French

NAVY: July 1, 1943 to June 8, 1946. Lt.(jg), communications officer, submarine chaser, South Pacific. Made Philippine invasions as part of 7th Fleet. Press Officer for Pacific Fleet, Dec., 1945, to June, 1946. Commendations from Associated Press and Commander-in-Chief of Pacific Fleet for coverage of tidal wave disaster in Hawaii, April, 1946.

REFERENCES:

B. O. McAnney, Managing Editor, World-Telegram and Sun; E. Joe Albertson, Editor, Peekskill Evening Star; Henry Grunwald, Senior Editor, Time Magazine; Richard L. Tobin, N. Y. Herald Tribune; Carl W. Ackerman, Dean, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University; Roscoe Ellard, Associate Dean, School of Journalism, Columbia University; Dr. Andre A. Beaumont, Chairman of Student Activities, Washington Square College, New York University; Robert Garst and Theodore Bernstein, Assistant Managing Editors, The New York Times; Allan Keller, reporter, World-Telegram and Sun; Seymour N. Siegel, Director, WNYC.

****

T. Rowe Price

T. Rowe Price and Associates, Inc.
INVESTMENT RESEARCH AND COUNSEL

T. ROWE PRICE, PRESIDENT
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JOHN B. RAMSAY, JR., VICE PRES.
MARIE WALPER, SECTY & ASST. TREAS.
ISABELLA P. CRAIG, ASST. SECTY.

TEN LIGHT STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MD.
LEXINGTON 9-1992

November 27, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Columbia Broadcasting has been added to our revised list of fifty growth stocks recommended for the decade of the 1950s. The fourth article of a series discussing the reasons for removing some stocks and adding others is enclosed.

The stock of your company is included because the writer expects an increase in the dividend and market value of 25-50% by the beginning of 1960. If you think I am overly optimistic about the future growth of your company I would be most grateful for your comments.

Sincerely yours,

T. Rowe Price

T. ROWE PRICE AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

TRP:Y
Encl.

...ty Growth Stocks for the 1950s

1953 Revision

(1)

By T. ROWE PRICE

October, 1953

SERIES OF ARTICLES STARTED IN 1950

At the beginning of 1950 the writer started a series of articles entitled, "Picking Growth Stocks for the 1950s," and promised to write subsequent articles which would, (1) report on the progress of the companies previously listed; (2) give reasons for removing stocks should they no longer qualify for the objective; and (3) discuss the merits of new stocks added.

PURPOSE OF ARTICLES

The purpose of the series of articles was to have a group of 50 stocks which would enable the investor who placed an equal number of dollars in each stock at the beginning of the period to increase the income and market value of his investment a minimum of 50% by the end of the decade, with the expectation of more than offsetting any further rise in the cost of living during the same period.

Two articles were published in February, 1950, and a third in June, 1951. In the last mentioned article the list included a total of 44 stocks. Since that time, 10 stocks have been eliminated and 16 added, bringing the present number of stocks to 50. In this fourth article, the results during the first three years of the decade are summarized and the reasons for eliminations and additions to the list are discussed.

"GROWTH" STOCKS DEFINED

"Growth" stocks mean different things to different people. For those who have not read our previous articles, a restatement of our definition seems in order. It is as follows: "A 'Growth' stock is a share in a business enterprise which has demonstrated long-term growth of earnings, reaching a new high level per share at the peak of each subsequent major business cycle and which, after careful research, gives indications of continuing growth at a rate faster than the rise in the cost of living."

OVERALL RESULTS IN FIRST 3-YEAR PERIOD

Both **dividends** and **market values** of the 44 stocks in the three year period ending with 1952 increased by more than 50%. The comparison with the increase in the **cost of living** was also favorable, as shown in the following tabulation:

	% Increase First 3 Years
* Cost of Living	+ 13.9%
Dividends— 44 "Growth" Stocks	+ 51.2%
Market Value— 44 "Growth" Stocks	+ 59.6%

* BLS Consumers Price Index 1935-1939 = 100.

Earnings for the majority of companies reached their peak in 1950. They declined in 1951 and were still lower in 1952. Using the Dow-Jones Industrial Average as a yardstick, earnings in 1952 were 19.4% lower than in 1950. Higher taxes were largely responsible for the less favorable showing. "Growth" companies were especially hard hit by the inequities of the excess profits tax which so far in the decade of the 1950s has greatly distorted the underlying earnings trend. However, notwithstanding the penalties inflicted by this tax, after-tax earnings of our "Growth" stocks compared favorably with the averages because of the growth in pre-tax earnings.

EFFECT OF THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX ON EARNINGS

To illustrate the penalties inflicted by the excess profits tax, we are showing in the tabulation at the bottom of this page the increase in 1952 reported earnings over the base period, and the increase in 1952 earnings, adjusted to a 52% tax, of 4 representative "Growth" companies.

These computations (1) show that the underlying earnings trend of representative "Growth" stocks was upward at a much faster rate than the trend of reported earnings; and (2) indicate that after the expiration of the excess profits tax at the end of 1953, substantially higher earnings are to be expected when business is prosperous. Conversely, due to the tax cushion, the downtrend of earnings during a period of business recession is likely to be less than might otherwise be expected.

DETAILED RESULTS IN FIRST 3-YEAR PERIOD

In the table on Page 2, detailed figures on earnings, dividends, and market values of the 44 stocks are shown. It will be noted that in the earnings comparison, average earnings for the 1946-1949 period are used as a base to determine future growth, rather than peak earnings. This was done for two reasons: (1) Inventory profits of some companies distorted real earnings; and (2) excessive demand, due to shortages created during the war, enabled certain companies to make abnormal profits for one or two years.

In the case of the 6 stocks added in 1950 subsequent to the writing of the first two articles, the mean prices of 1950 were used rather than the 1949 year-end markets. This was done to permit the compilation of a more accurate performance record for an investor putting an equal number of dollars in each stock on the recommended list.

	EARNINGS PER SHARE 1946-1949 Average	EARNINGS PER SHARE 1952 Reported	% INCREASE TO 1952 REP.	EARNINGS PER SHARE 1952 Adj. to 52% Tax	% INCREASE TO 1952 ADJ.
duPont	$3.16	$4.70	+ 48.7%	$6.70	+ 112.0%
Int. Bus. Mach.	8.10	9.34	+ 15.3%	11.49	+ 41.9%
Minn. Min. & Mfg.	1.54	1.96	+ 27.3%	2.56	+ 66.2%
Scott Paper	1.91	3.44	+ 80.1%	4.03	+ 111.0%
Avg.			+ 42.9%		+ 82.8%

T. Rowe Price and Associates, Inc.

INVESTMENT RESEARCH AND COUNSEL

TEN LIGHT STREET • BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

CHANGES FOR 3 YEAR PERIOD ENDING 1952 IN EARNINGS, DIVIDENDS AND MARKET VALUES

44 GROWTH STOCKS

	EARNINGS			DIVIDENDS			MARKET VALUES		
	1946-1949* Avg.	1952	% Change	1949	1952	% Change	12/31/49	12/31/52	% Change
Abbott Laboratories	$2.82	$2.25	− 20.2	$1.80	$1.95	+ 8.3	51	46⅛	− 9.6
Addressograph	4.96	5.67	+ 14.3	2.59¼	2.91¼	+ 12.3	42⅝	58¾	+ 37.8
Aluminum Co. of Amer.	2.68	4.19	+ 56.3	1.00	1.50	+ 50.0	25¾	47⅞	+ 85.9
Amerada	4.82	5.04	+ 4.6	2.50	3.00	+ 20.0	56⅛	187	+ 233.2
American Cyanamid	1.87	3.07	+ 64.2	1.00	2.00	+ 100.0	25⅜	53⅞	+ 112.3
Canada Dry	1.18	1.10	− 6.8	0.60	0.37½	− 37.5	10¾	11¼	+ 4.7
Carrier	2.40	4.89	+ 103.8	0.91	1.40	+ 53.8	15⅞	34⅞	+ 119.7
Dewey & Almy**	1.20	0.72	− 40.0	0.50	0.75	+ 50.0	**13¼	18¼	+ 37.7
Doehler-Jarvis	5.82	Not available		2.50	1.75	− 30.0	36	34¾	− 3.5
Dow Chemical	1.19	1.58	+ 32.8	0.39¼	0.77½	+ 97.5	17	42¾	+ 151.5
duPont	3.16	4.70	+ 48.7	3.40	3.55	+ 4.4	61⅝	96⅝	+ 56.8
Ex-Cell-O	3.14	7.42	+ 136.3	1.43¼	1.77⅔	+ 24.0	32½	48⅛	+ 48.1
Federated Dept. Stores**	4.12	3.62	− 12.1	1.66⅔	2.50	+ 50.0	**34½	47	+ 36.2
Fidelity-Phenix Fire	5.58	6.10	+ 9.3	1.80	2.80	+ 55.6	61⅜	83¼	+ 35.6
Food Machinery	3.12	3.41	+ 9.3	1.00	2.00	+ 100.0	28½	43¼	+ 51.8
Fruehauf Trailer	2.81	3.61	+ 28.5	1.66⅔	2.00	+ 20.0	18½	24⅜	+ 31.8
Green, H. L.	4.75	3.28	− 31.0	2.50	2.50	0.0	41¼	39⅞	− 3.3
Gulf Oil	4.74	6.01	+ 26.8	1.80⅓	1.92⅓	+ 6.7	31	50⅜	+ 62.5
Hecht	4.51	3.22	− 28.6	1.60	1.80	+ 12.5	25½	29⅜	+ 15.2
Hercules Powder	3.83	4.03	+ 5.2	2.60	3.00	+ 15.4	52¼	74¾	+ 43.1
Insurance Co. of N.A.	4.56	7.42	+ 62.7	1.46	2.50	+ 71.2	55⅞	93¾	+ 67.8
Int. Business Mach.	8.10	9.34	+ 15.3	3.29	3.808	+ 15.7	186¾	235¼	+ 26.0
Johns-Manville	3.80	7.14	+ 87.9	2.50	4.25	+ 70.0	50⅛	74	+ 47.6
Masonite	3.33	2.49	− 25.2	1.00	1.00	0.0	29½	25¼	− 14.4
Merck	0.97	0.96	− 1.0	0.60	0.80	+ 33.3	14¼	25⅜	+ 78.1
Minn. Honeywell	2.44	3.00	+ 23.0	1.31¼	2.25	+ 71.4	31⅛	61¼	+ 96.8
Minn. Mining & Mfg.	1.54	1.96	+ 27.3	0.65	1.00	+ 53.8	25	47⅞	+ 91.5
Monsanto	3.41	4.29	+ 25.8	2.00	2.50	+ 25.0	56⅜	92¼	+ 63.6
National Lead**	1.07	2.06	+ 92.5	0.75	1.45	+ 93.3	**17⅜	32	+ 84.2
Penney, J. C.	4.87	4.52	− 7.2	2.50	3.25	+ 30.0	56¼	69	+ 22.7
Pfizer	2.08	2.17	+ 4.3	0.91⅔	1.15	+ 25.5	18⅝	33½	+ 79.9
Phillips Petroleum	3.84	5.17	+ 34.6	1.50	2.40	+ 60.0	29⅞	63¼	+ 111.7
Pure Oil	6.16	6.17	+ 0.2	2.00	2.50	+ 25.0	29⅛	64⅝	+ 121.9
Remington Rand	2.38	2.71	+ 13.9	0.907	0.75	− 17.3	11⅛	18⅞	+ 69.7
Scott Paper	1.91	3.44	+ 80.1	1.31¼	2.40	+ 82.9	35	58	+ 65.7
Searle, G. D.**	1.17	2.63	+ 124.8	0.20	1.60	+ 700.0	**26⅞	63⅜	+ 135.8
Sharp & Dohme	3.52	3.04	− 13.6	1.20	2.00	+ 66.7	38½	44½	+ 15.6
Shellmar**	4.04	3.06	− 24.3	1.60	2.00	+ 25.0	**27⅝	31	+ 12.2
Square D	2.51	3.26	+ 29.9	1.40	2.05	+ 46.4	17	31½	+ 85.3
Sunbeam**	2.47	3.36	+ 36.0	1.09	1.50	+ 37.6	**24½	35	+ 42.9
Union Carbide	2.86	3.41	+ 19.2	2.00	2.50	+ 25.0	44⅝	71⅝	+ 60.5
U. S. F. & G.	6.10	5.00#	− 18.0	1.65¼	1.818	+ 10.0	51⅞	61⅜	+ 18.3
U. S. Plywood	3.65	3.33	− 8.8	0.90½	1.40	+ 54.7	27⅛	30¾	+ 13.4
York Corp.	1.98	2.26	+ 14.1	0.75	1.00	+ 33.3	10¾	19⅜	+ 80.2
Avg. 44 Companies						+ 51.2			+ 59.6
Avg. 43 Companies (Excl. Doehler-Jarvis)			+ 23.1			+ 53.1			+ 61.1

* 1946-1949 average earnings, rather than 1949 earnings, are used as a base because during the postwar years inventory profits of some companies distorted real earnings, and excessive demand, due to shortages created during the war, enabled certain companies to make abnormal profits for one or two years.

** These stocks were added in 1950 and the mean market for that year was used.

\# Excluding extraordinary adjustments in unearned premium reserve due to merger and tax credit.

Note: In cases where companies' fiscal years do not coincide with calendar years, earnings for the fiscal year ending nearest the calendar year are used.

While the table shows that three companies reduced dividends, Remington Rand's reduction is due to a change in dividend payment dates which resulted in five payments in 1951 and only three in 1952. More than offsetting these reductions, 18 companies increased dividends more than 50% over the base period.

Marketwise, four stocks declined, but 23 showed increases of over 50%, enabling the 44 companies to experience an average appreciation of 59.6%.

Average earnings of the 43 stocks in 1952 were only 23.1% above the base period. It is surprising that over-all results were this favorable in view of the fact that 13 out of the 43 companies actually recorded declines.

The importance of wide diversification in the selection of stocks has been illustrated during this 3-year period. At the time this series of articles was

started early in 1950, it was impossible to foresee the outbreak of war in Korea a few months later, which brought about a semi-war economy with its accompanying business distortions. Price controls, allocations of materials and—most important of all—the discriminatory excess profits tax law, changed the fortunes of many companies. Business for some was greatly expanded, while for others it was retarded.

STOCKS REMOVED AND REASONS WHY

As previously mentioned, certain stocks have been removed from the list and others added. The removal of a stock from the special list does not mean that it is no longer a "Growth" stock, nor does it imply that it should be sold. The main reason for eliminating stocks from the list is to make room for other issues which seem to offer the possibility of greater growth. Another general reason is to reduce the emphasis on certain industries and increase the percentage of funds invested in other industries.

Of the 10 companies eliminated, three were automatic as they were merged, in whole or in part, with other companies on the list. **Doehler-Jarvis** was merged with National Lead; **Sharp & Dohme** with Merck; and **Shellmar's** Flexible Package Division was purchased by Continental Can.

Abbott Laboratories and **Canada Dry** both seem to possess sufficient earnings growth between now and 1960 to enable them to qualify for the minimum requirements. However, stocks in the air conditioning, aviation, fiberglas and electronics industries should do much better.

Masonite and **U. S. Plywood** were eliminated because it is believed that the building cycle has probably reached its peak for the current decade and little if any further improvement in earnings appears likely. Keen competition has severely reduced profit margins and new capital invested by these companies has produced a diminishing rate of return.

Fruehauf Trailer's earnings may continue to grow, but it is difficult to visualize more favorable operating conditions than have prevailed during the past three years. As profit margins in most divisions of the automotive industry decline, Fruehauf seems likely to be adversely affected.

H. L. Green is in an industry which has experienced little or no earnings growth during recent years. In fact, the trend has been downward during most of the postwar period. The management of this company has exhibited little evidence of aggressiveness. Consequently, the selection of this stock appears to have been unwise.

Hecht may demonstrate earnings growth during the next several years, but the department store group appears handicapped due to the change in consumers' buying habits which has necessitated the raising of a lot of new capital to acquire property and build new stores in suburban areas. The return on capital invested in old property is almost certain to decline, with the net result that this group is unlikely to experience a very high return on over-all invested capital for some years to come. Department store business is also handicapped by increased competition from neighborhood specialty shops. Hecht's return on invested capital dropped from 11.9% in 1946-1949 to 6.7% in 1952.

8 FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN PICKING "GROWTH" STOCKS

The following fundamental factors considered in identifying "Growth" stocks were discussed in the first article. Those desired are (1) aggressive and efficient management; (2) intelligent research; (3) strong finances; (4) better than average pre-tax profit margins; (5) relatively high return on invested capital; and (6) favorable management-employee relationships. To be avoided are (7) companies handicapped by cut-throat competition; and (8) companies whose earnings are greatly restricted by socialistic influences. While these are the most important factors to check when picking "Growth" stocks, it must be remembered that few companies meet all of the requirements.

RETURN ON INVESTED CAPITAL DISTORTED

There are times when figures are temporarily distorted and, therefore, can be very misleading. The **return on invested capital,** one of the most important of the above determining factors when adding and eliminating stocks, illustrates this. The return should average 8% to 20%, depending upon the industry. Furthermore, a long downtrend serves as a warning signal that earnings growth may be ending.

During the past three years of a semi-war economy, distortions have occurred due to a combination of factors. Three of the most important of these are: (1) The influence of the excess profits tax; (2) the rapid increase in invested capital necessitated by abnormal growth; and (3) the accelerated amortization charges permitted by the government during this national emergency.

Dow Chemical may be used to illustrate how this works. Historically, its return on invested capital has averaged above 10%. In the fiscal year ended May 31, 1953, it was down to 8.1%. However, invested capital had increased from $283 million at the end of the 1950 fiscal year to $570 million at the end of the 1953 fiscal year. In the latter year, accelerated amortization over and above normal was $12.5 million (57¢ per share) and the excess profits tax was $5.5 million (25¢ per share). If these two items are added back the return on invested capital would have been 11.3%. Moreover, a substantial part of the capital raised in the 1952 and 1953 fiscal years was non-productive because of the time lag between raising the capital and constructing new plants and getting them into profitable operation. It seems likely that between now and 1960 the rate of expansion of many of these companies will slow down, with the result that the return on invested capital will increase. The benefits should accrue to the stockholders in terms of higher earnings and dividends.

OTHER FACTORS CONSIDERED AT THIS TIME

When selecting the stocks to be added to the revised list, one might think that the first and most important consideration would be to pick out the stocks of those companies which would show the most spectacular gains between now and 1960. While this is important, the writer feels that it is of greater importance to be sure that the list is so well diversified as regards industries, and so well balanced as regards risk, that the investor who places an equal amount of money in each stock will not only attain the objective but, during the interim, will not suffer too serious a loss in income or principal because of undue emphasis on any one or two industries or types of stocks.

For example, in the new list we have added 2 container stocks and a semi-public utility, none of which is expected to show very rapid earnings growth, but all of which should be good defensive holdings during a period of business decline, and should maintain or increase dividends when some of the other "Growth" stocks on the list may temporarily prove to be less desirable holdings.

Another factor which has been weighed carefully is the impossibility of predicting whether we are going to have war, peace, or a continuation of the semi-war economy during the next six years. Therefore, the portfolio should contain stocks of some companies which should do outstandingly well during a period of high expenditures for military purposes. Companies manufacturing aircraft and electronic equipment should qualify for this objective.

NEW STOCKS ADDED

Five out of the 16 stocks added since 1950 are in the electronics and electrical equipment field. The emphasis on this industry is due to the fact that the old portfolio contained only one electrical equipment stock, and we feel that the electronics and electrical equipment industry is facing extraordinary growth whether we have a war or a peace economy. The rest of the additions include 1 stock in the air conditioning industry, 2 aircraft manufacturing stocks, 1 chemical, 2 metal container, 2 glass, 1 insurance, 1 petroleum, and 1 natural gas. Brief descriptions of the companies added are given below.

Trane Company is a major factor in both the air conditioning and heating industries, with air conditioning supplying about 30% of the company's total business. The company has enjoyed an outstanding reputation for engineering and research based on its products for both air conditioning and heating uses. This research ability has made it an aggressive member of both the heating and air conditioning industries. Conservative financing and able management further enhance the attractiveness of the stock.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. This airframe manufacturing company is under the active direction of the same man-

agement that built it up to an outstanding position in the industry. It has good diversification of production models, including fighters, bombers, and passenger and cargo transports serving the Air Force, the Navy, and commercial markets. It is one of the two leading builders of large transport aircraft in the United States and its famous Constellation is used on airlines throughout the world. Engineering and development activities rank high in the industry and have been instrumental in the company's attaining its present position. In addition, it owns an aircraft service subsidiary, an air terminal subsidiary, and 29% of Pacific Finance Corporation.

United Aircraft Corporation. The company occupies the soundest position in the military and commercial aviation field and has the best diversification position in the industry. In the engine field it blankets all types, being engaged in the development or production of piston, jet turbine, propeller turbine, ram jet and atomic power plants. The company has been a pioneer in the helicopter field, which has a most promising future. It has also been a leader in the propeller field and has a stake in the Navy fighter aircraft field. Management, finances, and engineering and development activities have been outstanding.

Rohm & Haas Company. This company manufactures a diversified line of chemical products which include plastics, acrylic chemicals, resinous products, and chemicals for the leather, textile and agricultural fields. Several of the products which possess interesting growth possibilities are Plexiglas, used extensively for various molded items and in the aircraft industry in lieu of glass; oil additives, used to improve the characteristics of lubricating oils; ion exchange resins, used mainly to date in connection with water softening; and acrylic chemicals. Expansion of facilities has involved increased capacity for end products as well as more complete integration of operations. Management is very capable and research is stressed.

American Can Company. The world's largest manufacturer of metal containers, this company is also a major factor in the manufacture of fibre products, including the rapidly growing fibre milk container. While growth of the can industry has not been spectacular, it has also been remarkably stable. This company is attractive, therefore, on the basis of a moderate growth potential, excellent management and, by industrial standards, a high degree of stability.

Continental Can Company. The second largest manufacturer of metal containers, this company also has several other important divisions manufacturing fibre drums, flexible packagings, crown caps, and miscellaneous defense items. While perhaps somewhat less stable than American Can, Continental enjoys promising growth potentials in several aspects of its business. Management, under the administration of General Clay, is considered to have been improved.

These two container stocks were regarded as "Growth" stocks until adverse legislation in the mid 30s and other adverse factors, including the difficulty of getting an adequate supply of materials during the war and early post-war years, greatly retarded earnings growth. Early in 1952 they were again placed on the "Growth" list, as it was believed that growth of earnings would be resumed under capable managements and more favorable operating conditions.

Corning Glass Works. This well-managed company, which features research in the glass field, is the leading manufacturer in the United States of glass products possessing special technical qualities. Included are bulbs for incandescent lamps, tube blanks for radio, television and electronic applications, glass tubing, optical glass, laboratory glass ware and oven ware. Many of the company's markets are expanding, particularly in the electronic and television fields. In addition to Corning's own activities, it owns a 50% interest in Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, a 50% interest in Dow-Corning Corporation, and a 33⅓% interest in Owens-Corning Fiberglas, three affiliated companies with excellent growth prospects. Pittsburgh Corning produces hollow glass building units (glass blocks) and cellular glass products sold under the trade name "Foamglas". Dow-Corning manufactures silicone products, including resins, oils, greases and rubbers for use in high and low temperatures.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation. This company has had an outstanding growth record since it was organized fifteen years ago to manufacture fiberglas products, a field that it has pioneered. A wide range of products has been developed for thermal insulation and sound absorbing applications in building, appliances, industry and transportation. Fiberglas yarns are sold to manufacturers of decorative and industrial fabrics. Many markets for fiberglas products offer substantial growth possibilities, particularly as a reinforcing material in plastics and other products. The company has excellent management and the amount spent on research in relation to sales is among the highest in United States industry.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. This company occupies a commanding and increasingly important position in the broadcasting field—both radio and television. It has recently broadened its activities to include the manufacture of television and radio sets and electronic tubes, while remaining a leading producer of phonograph records and transcriptions. TV broadcasting has now reached the point where it is substantially adding to earnings rather than reducing them and promises to more than offset the decline in radio broadcasting revenues. The opening up of the country to new UHF and VHF stations offers great opportunity to the broadcasting companies of which CBS, with its young, aggressive and capable management, should be able to take full advantage over the years to come.

General Electric Company. This company has held the dominant position in the electrical equipment field for 61 years. In spite of its great size, it continues to demonstrate marked growth ability. It offers the investor the broadest, and in many ways, the most satisfactory participation in the whole electrical equipment field, with its basic central generating station business, plus every other form of electrical equipment, plus electronics and a strong position in atomic energy development. It deserves preference to others in the industry because of its dominant position, able management, strong finances, wider profit margins, greater stability and lack of debt.

Philco Corporation. This aggressively managed company is one of the largest manufacturers of television receivers, home and auto radios, refrigerators, freezers and electric ranges. Other important products include electronic tubes, radio-communication equipment, and microwave relay systems. The company also designs and distributes home air conditioning units manufactured by others. It is an outstanding merchandiser and has been diversifying into the home appliance field with a marked degree of success. Future efforts are expected to be concentrated on its major fields of research, development and production of television receiving sets, radios and major appliances merchandised through its 130-odd wholesale distributors and approximately 26,000 retail dealers. Recent expansion has been to increase output of television receivers by about 50% over early 1952 capacity.

Radio Corporation of America. This is the dominant company in the electronics industry. It is engaged in all phases of the electronics field. In research and development it is one of three outstanding leaders in breadth, magnitude, and future promise in tubes, radio, television, other electronic devices, communication, sound recording and reproduction, and related fields. It produces radio and television sets, broadcasting apparatus and equipment, electronic products and phonograph records. Participation in the appliance field through sale of room air conditioners, dehumidifiers and stoves is growing, but as yet s relatively unimportant. Through ownership of the National Broadcasting Company, RCA is a leading radio and television broadcaster, owning five broadcasting and five telecasting stations and operating two of the nation's largest networks. RCA owns many of the best basic patents, and royalties contribute importantly to income, although pending litigation on older patents may cause some reduction. Entrance into the growing electronics field through investment in RCA offers breadth, financial strength and fair stability.

Sprague Electric Company. This company is primarily a specialty manufacturer of essential electronic components used in the manufacture of electronic devices. All electronic devices use capacitors, known as fixed electrical condensers, of which Sprague is the world's largest manufacturer; often include precision resistors of which it is a leading maker; and will increasingly use such new devices as printed circuits and transistors wherever possible, on both of which the company is conducting active research and development work. Chief civilian consumers are manufacturers of home television and radio sets, fluorescent lighting, household appliances, and the automotive

and communications industries. Military business is also extensive. The company's able management has stressed research, quality control and "know-how", which has resulted in a strong fundamental position in the field, and should enable it to share fully in the growth of electronics no matter which segments or end-product manufacturing companies go ahead fastest.

Continental Casualty Company. This company specializes in accident and health insurance both for individuals and groups, although it writes nearly all other forms of casualty insurance and workmen's compensation. In 1952 accident and health accounted for more than 60% of total premiums written, and the company continued to maintain its position as "America's No. 1 Accident and Sickness Company," in spite of increasing competition. In addition, it owns a 39% interest in the Continental Assurance Company, one of the country's most rapidly growing and aggressively managed stock life insurance companies, and holds a 59.6% stock interest in United States Life Insurance Company of New York, while Continental Assurance owns 24%. Continental Casualty and its life affiliate have shown outstanding growth in insurance in force and admitted assets and capital funds over the years. They have particularly benefited in the postwar period by the public's emphasis on security, high disposable income and lower rates of sickness and mortality due to advances in medical science. Future growth seems assured at a strong if perhaps a somewhat lower rate of increase.

Continental Oil Company (Delaware) is a medium sized company operating entirely in this hemisphere (except for minor activities of affiliates). It is a well-integrated oil unit, with emphasis on production which still exceeds the needs of its eight refineries, in spite of substantial postwar expansion and modernization. The management is young, capable, aggressive and committed to an extensive exploration and development program. As a consequence, undeveloped acreage has risen from 1.8 million acres in 1947 to nearly 9 million acres at the 1952 year-end. Emphasis has been on newer areas with over 1 million acres held in the Williston Basin, and well concentrated holdings in other developing areas in the United States. It is one of the major holders of acreage in Can-

REVISED LIST OF 50 GROWTH STOCKS

	1952 Earnings Per Shr.	Indicated Annual Dividend Per Share	9/30/53 Market Value	Current Dividend Yield
Addressograph	$5.67	$3.00(s)	51¼	5.9%
Aluminum Co. of Amer.	4.19	1.60	46⅞	3.4%
Amerada	5.04	3.00	152	2.0%
American Can	2.25	1.40	35¾	3.9%
American Cyanamid	3.07	2.00	44¼	4.5%
Carrier	4.89	1.80	36⅜	4.9%
Columbia Broad. "A"	2.75	1.60	47⅝	3.4%
Continental Can	4.22	2.40	52⅞	4.5%
Continental Casualty	5.39	2.00	88	2.3%
Continental Oil	3.91	2.60	50½	5.1%
Corning Glass	3.77	2.00	82	2.4%
Dewey & Almy	0.72	0.75	17⅜	4.3%
Dow Chemical	1.58	1.00(s)	35⅝	2.8%
duPont	4.70	3.55	99⅛	3.6%
Ex-Cell-O	7.42	2.00(s)	43½	4.6%
Fed. Dept. Stores	3.62	2.50	36⅞	6.8%
Fidelity Phenix Fire	6.10	2.80	72½	3.9%
Food Machinery	3.41	2.00	34¾	5.8%
General Electric	5.26	3.00	73¼	4.1%
Gulf Oil	6.01	2.00(s)	42¾	4.7%
Hercules Powder	4.03	3.00	61½	4.9%
Insurance Co. of N.A.	7.42	2.75	82½	3.3%
Int. Business Mach.	9.34	4.00(s)	231	1.7%
Johns Manville	7.14	4.25	60⅜	7.0%
Lockheed Aircraft	3.61	1.50	23⅞	6.3%
Merck	0.96	0.80	18⅞	4.2%
Minneapolis Honeywell	3.00	2.25	60	3.8%
Minn. Mining & Mfg.	1.96	1.00	46⅞	2.1%
Monsanto	4.29	2.50	82½	3.0%
National Lead	2.06	1.45	32⅞	4.4%
Owens Corning Fiberglas	1.65	0.60	42¾	1.4%
Penney, J.C.	4.52	3.50	70½	5.0%
Pfizer	2.17	1.15	31⅞	3.6%
Philco	3.15	1.60	29½	5.4%
Phillips Petroleum	5.17	2.60	50¼	5.2%
Pure Oil	6.17	2.50	45	5.6%
Radio Corp	2.10	1.00	23⅜	4.3%
Remington Rand	2.71	1.00	14⅛	7.1%
Rohm & Haas	5.73	1.60(s)	130	1.2%
Scott Paper	3.44	3.00	65¼	4.6%
Searle, G. D.	2.63	1.60	59	2.7%
Sprague Electric	4.18	1.60	53	3.0%
Square D	3.26	2.05	23¾	8.6%
Sunbeam	3.36	1.50	29⅛	5.2%
Trane	3.80	1.50	29¾	5.0%
Union Carbide	3.41	2.50	64¾	3.9%
United Aircraft	5.18	3.00	40¼	7.5%
United Gas	1.56	1.25	26¾	4.7%
U. S. F. & G.	5.00#	2.00	63¾	3.1%
York Corp	2.26	1.00	18¼	5.5%
			Avg.	4.3%

* Based on current regular rate, plus extra.

(s) Plus stock dividend.

\# Excluding extraordinary adjustments in unearned premium reserve due to merger and tax credit.

Note: In cases where companies' fiscal years do not coincide with calendar years, earnings for fiscal year ending nearest the calendar year are used.

ada through majority ownership of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company, Ltd., which controls 11.9 million acres. The company's accounting methods are conservative and this tends to understate earnings during periods of active drilling. The combination of the potential increase in crude reserves by development of extensive, well-chosen acreage in the United States and Canada, plus its well-balanced production, refining, transportation, and sales operations makes the outlook for continued growth of the company quite favorable.

United Gas Corporation. This integrated system delivers the largest volume of natural gas of any system in the country. Its operations are built around its transmission system. Production of natural gas and oil by the wholly owned Union Producing Company accounts for an important part of the consolidated profits. The pipeline system is strategically located as it covers practically the entire Gulf Coast area where the principal gas reserves of the country are located. The company directly distributes natural gas at retail in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The United Gas Pipe Line Company operates a 7,871 mile transmission line network wholesaling gas. Other holdings include a 75% interest in Duval Sulphur & Potash Company. Natural gas yielded 75% of 1952 revenues, crude oil 10%, gasoline and gas processing 9%, and sulphur and potash 6%.

REVISED LIST OF 50 STOCKS

The revised list of 50 "Growth" stocks presented in the table on page 5 represents more than 20 industries, due to the diversified activities within individual companies. For example, Minneapolis-Honeywell, while included in the Building & Construction group, is really in automatic controls, electronics, and aviation. National Lead, also included in the Building & Construction group, is an important factor in paints, metals and metal products, and oil well drilling materials.

In selecting individual issues, we place great emphasis on leadership in research. Preference is given to forward-looking companies which are spending vast sums on research now so that they will benefit in the future from the great expansion ahead in the fields of air conditioning, aviation, electronics, atomic energy, and automatic controls and other labor saving devices, as well as from having a share in the world's natural resources. Some weight has been given to the consumers goods companies, which provide stable income and are semi-depression-proof.

CONCLUSION

The previous list of 44 stocks exceeded the objective of a 50% increase in dividends and market values by the end of 1952. In order to afford a certain degree of continuity, the revised list includes as many of the stocks previously mentioned as seemed practicable. If we were setting up a list for the first time now, it would probably be somewhat different from the one given. For example, at the present time we prefer Shell Oil to Pure Oil, but do not feel that the advantages which we think the latter possesses are sufficient to justify the substitution, when consideration is given to the current depressed market value of Pure Oil and the penalty of paying a capital gains tax when shifting from one stock to the other.

We have just experienced the biggest business boom in history, yet common stocks have not advanced to prices justified by the increases in earnings and dividends. Some groups, such as the pharmaceuticals, have been in a bear market trend for two to three years. Stock averages have been in a downtrend during most of 1953, discounting less favorable business conditions in the future.

The author makes no forecast of how low stock prices may go. However, he believes that the declines have already discounted 30% to 35% lower earnings in 1954, which may or may not materialize. He expects some of the stocks in the above list to report higher earnings next year as a result of the expiration of the excess profits tax.

Regardless of near term trends, the purchase of these 50 stocks at current prices should afford an opportunity for an increase in dividend income and market value of 25% to 50% by the beginning of 1960.

Prince, Walter

December 31, 1953

Dear Mr. Prince:

This is just a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 25th concerning your case. I have handed your correspondence to Mr. Murrow. If he finds it possible to interest himself in this case, he will advise you in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. Walter G. Prince
138-33 Jewel Avenue
Flushing 67, New York

rh

Rebe?

Mr. E. Murrow
CBS
NY.NY.

Dec.25th 1953

Dear Sir;

I would like to call your kind attention to a situation resembling the "RADULOVICH" case.
I am a Captain in the USAR-MI with close to 12 years service and I stand a chance to be eased out of the Army Reserve without reasons given,nor any official ruling whatshowever. This would mean for me to loos any benefit under the " ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT".
You will understand that the nature of this matter,does not allow to put any particulars in this letter.
However I will give you all necessary details as well as any documentary support in my posession in a personal interview.
I do hope sincerely,that you will be able to give me a chance to see you in this matter. The time is running short on me to establish my point.

Very truly yours
Walter G. Prince
138-33 Jewel Ave
Flushing 67, NY

Pringle, John

May 2, 1952

Dear John Pringle:

I hope you will forgive the long delay in answering yours of January 22.

I do indeed remember our acquaintance during the war and hope that opportunity may afford soon for us to renew it. I have not yet heard from the Ford Foundation, but am taking steps to see what happened to your project. I sit on one of their many Boards and ought to be able to find out what happened.

I was in London for the last general election but it was not a satisfying visit - too brief. I'm frequently the victim of a great longing to see my friends over there again and hope that sometime in the next year or two I may be able to come for a prolonged visit.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Pringle
United University Club
1, Suffolk Street
London, S.W.1., England

nic

(17)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
c/o DETINU, LESQUARE.
TELEPHONE:
WHITEHALL 4152.

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB,
1, SUFFOLK STREET, S.W.1.

January 22nd 1952

Dear Ed. Murrow,

I imagine your memories of Ear-time London are a trifle crowded and, perhaps, blurred with time. Do you recall doing a broadcast in a B.B.C. programme 'This World Goes By' on an American general who I have never heard of called Dwight D. Eisenhower? Do you recall various meetings with the producer of this same programme

- one John Pringle - in R.T. Cl
hide-out in the sub-basement of
Broadcasting House? Perhaps you
do; perhaps you don't.

Anyway, I ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
a note (le mot juste) to the
Ford Foundation, putting [illegible]
project - I thought of one evening
in this Club. The Ford Foundation
will probably laugh merrily and
deposit note and project on
floor. But I thought I ought
might as well (to lend
version [illegible] to an unknowing

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB
1, SUFFOLK STREET, S.W.1.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
c/o DETINU, LESQUARE.
TELEPHONE:
WHITEHALL 4162.

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB,
1, SUFFOLK STREET, S.W.1.

lately mention the name of the one eminent American I have met, viz. yourself. All I said was that you might be able to tell them that I was not a fool nor (so far as you knew) a rogue. So if - I emphasize the (if) - they write you (and it is billions to one against) you will know what it is all about.

Please forgive me for treating as

a possible witness to character one can have probably long days after.

And don't bother to acknowledge this.

I miss you on the English air. It does lots of us.

Sincerely yours,

Father Coringle

Pruette, Lena G.

December 15, 1953

Dear Miss Pruette:

This is just a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 10th concerning the case of Mr. Lachenbruk. I have handed the correspondence to Mr. Murrow. If he finds it possible to interest himself in this case, he will advise you in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Miss Lena G. Pruette
413 Mariposa
Carlsbad, New Mexico

rh

Rebe.

413 Mariposa
Carlsbad, New Mexico

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The disposition of the Lt. Milo J. Radulovich case undoubtedly has revived the hopes of others similarly charged. For this, the American people are deeply indebted to you and Mr. Friendly. You are rightfully earning a reputation as "the conscience of America." Although this letter is not meant primarily to be a "fan letter", let me say before I state the reason for this letter that I and many, many others have long enjoyed and appreciated your objective reporting of the news, your inspiring "This I Believe" program, and your "Hear It Now" series.

I realize, vaguely, the demands upon your time of your various activities and know that you cannot be the defense counsel for 1,500 security risk suspension cases; however, I am writing this as a "long shot" on behalf of Si Lachenbruk, who was suspended as a security risk from the Bureau of Standards in Corona, California.

Perhaps they all protest their innocence, but the heart-rending truth of the matter is that SOME of them are innocent. And, in the light of present day public opinion and witch-hunting in Washington, the chances of these innocent ones getting a fair hearing are not at all good. The attitude of too many ordinarily fair-minded citizens is that the ends justify the sacrificing of a few innocents. But what is to become of those so sacrificed?

Si Lachenbruk has a PhD in Mathematics from Stanford University, and has worked for the Bureau of Standards ten or twelve years (I do not know the exact number of years). It is the only job he has ever had, I believe. He has been married about four years and has a five-months-old daughter. They had bought a home in Corona, after being transferred to California from Washington a little over a year ago. He had been okayed by previous loyalty investigators. Then, in September, 1953, without any warning, orders were received to suspend him as a security risk. A letter followed stating that it had been determined that "in the past he had associated with Communists, Communist sympathizers, etc." He was informed that he could request a hearing. Because most of his friends and relatives live in Washington, he requested that the hearing be held in Washington.

In order to get money to live on and hire a defense attorney, he was forced to sell his home at a loss (to make quick sale). Because of the nature of his suspension, prospective employers do not feel they can take a chance with him, he and family are carefully avoided by society (except real friends), and, all in all, they have been forced into an awful spot. His position would not muster much sympathy if he had actually betrayed his country or had conspired to betray it. He finally got a $50-a-week job (for which he is thankful) in an office at Hechts, a Washington Department Store—an interim necessity against the wolf. A Mr. Barify (this may not be spelled correctly) is handling his case, which has not as yet come up for hearing. In the meantime, his wife and daughter are staying with her parents.

If you have read this far, you will no doubt want to know how I know he is not a security risk. To that question, I have no proof that he is not, except the absolute trust that I place in a sincere Christian man. His belief and love of God is unquestionable. He is not bitter over his situation, has no ill will against this Country nor those responsible for his suspension. He has an apparent unshakible faith that God will see to it that justice is done in his case. I also believe in God, but I know also that a person, not even a Christian, can be sure of justice in an imperfect world. Weren't the Christians of old fed to the lions?

His wife, Mrs. Lachenbruk, served three years in the Military Service during World War II, and was awarded the Legion of Merit for her devotion to duty. She is an intimate friend of mine and I know her well enough to know that she would know it if her husband was, or leaned toward, Communism, and I know her well enough to know that if he did, she would not hesitate a moment to leave him. She is a genuine Christian woman and unquestionably All-American. How incongruous it was—a "security risk" with a turtle shell full of spiritual literature! It made me want to weep; but it also frightened me.

Is there anything more to say? Senator McCarthy and his cohorts point with pride to the number of security risk suspensions. Would they care if they knew of the "Lachenbruk's" among them?

Because I am searching for the "conscience of America" do I direct this story to you—for whatever use you care to or can make of it.

Respectfully submitted,

Lena G. Pruette

Lena G. Pruette

Don Pryor
Pryor, Don

UNITED NATIONS

KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

United States Headquarters
PLaza 4-1234 Ext 488.

United Nations
New York

20 June, 1953.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Dear Ed,

You undoubtedly already know about Ed Barrett's book, "Truth Is Our Weapon," published this week by Funk & Wagnall's. I do hope you will read it, and that you will find it possible to give it a plug.

Portions of the book are news in themselves; other parts of it bear directly upon recurrent events in the news; and all of it is well-written and readable.

This is the first time I have urged friends in the news business consciously to plug a book, but I think you will agree that in this case it is justified, and it is possible without straining.

There are three chapters in the book which lend themselves readily to news treatment: "The Voice of McCarthy," "The Role of Congress," and "The Electro-Magnetic War." The second contains practical, positive proposals for a new congressional approach to the information problem, while the latter includes a good deal of hitherto unpublished information about the Soviet jamming campaign and its political and military implications.

I have only one interest in this. Both as a friend of Ed's and as a professional who believes it is most important that the information services be rescued, rejuvenated and expanded, I should like to see this book achieve the widest possible distribution. Unfortunately, Paul Douglas' review in the Times last Sunday (the only one I have seen so far) missed the point and was hardly calculated to attract non-professional readers.

All the best. Incidentally, permit me to pass along my wife's ecstatic report on the Ford show and your part in it: the finest thing she has ever seen or heard. Unfortunately, I was in the air at the time.

Sincerely,

Don Pryor,
Director, Bureau of Information & Liaison.

PLEASE MARK YOUR REPLY
PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Pryor, Don

October 30, 1952

Dear Don:

Just a note to say my thanks for yours about the broadcast on Judge Hand. You were generous to write as you did and I'm grateful for your kind words.

As ever yours,

Mr. Don Pryor
Korean Reconstruction Agency
New York Headquarters
United Nations
New York City, New York

nic

UNITED NATIONS

KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

New York Headquarters

United Nations
New York

29 October, 1952.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

I was thrilled, and very pleased, to hear your broadcast on Monday night in which you quoted from Learned Hand's superb speech, and I was glad that somebody had the opportunity and the courage to give it the wide distribution it deserved.

Best regards,

Don Pryor.

Puhan, Alfred

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Puhan:

I have just returned from a summer of travel to find your letter of June 30.

I think your assignment sounds like a very interesting one and certainly Vienna is anything but a dull city in which to live.

I shall certainly call you the next time I get to Vienna and in the meantime wish you all success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alfred Puhan
First Secretary
American Embassy
Vienna, Austria

ERM:ml

ALFRED PUHAN
121 PALMER PLACE
LEONIA, NEW JERSEY

June 30, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would not want to leave the country without writing you a little note of thanks for the interview which you granted me in May. You will recall that I came to see you at that time to seek your advice as to what I might do next and where to turn. You so generously gave me of your time, as well as several leads, which, had I pursued them, would in all likelihood have turned out most satisfactorily.

Just as I mapped out a bit of a campaign, I received word that I had been designated by the Foreign Service as First Secretary at the Embassy in Vienna, specifically to serve on the Allied Secretariat of the Quadripartite Commission. You know that this Allied body is virtually the only one in which the four powers have continued to meet and argue uninterruptedly ever since 1945. So while the reservations which I expressed to you still hold, this assignment holds some unique attractions. Who knows?

In any event, I should consider any visit of yours to Vienna an occasion to which I would look forward with the greatest of pleasure. And if I have made another mistake, I hope that you will once again give me your time and advice.

My very best wishes to you and continued success in the very important work which you are doing.

Respectfully yours,

Alfred Puhan

Alfred Puhan

June 17, 1952

Dear Mr. Hoebner:

Mr. E. W. Puhl has asked me to let your know whether I would be able to come to Scranton to fulfill a speaking engagement at some future date.

I assure you that nothing would pleasure me more than to visit Scranton again, but unfortunately for me, my present radio and television commitments require me to work a seven-day week and will not permit me to undertake extracurricular speaking engagements.

I am sorry. Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. MacDonald Hoebner
The First National Bank
Scranton, Pennsylvania

mhb

Puhl, E. W.

June 16, 1952

Dear Mr. Puhl:

I am attaching a copy of my letter to Mr. Heebner. I am sorry not to be able to do it.

Thanks for writing as you did and for your kind words about our TV effort.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. W. Puhl
The First National Bank
Scranton, Pennsylvania

mas

Travel Service and Foreign Exchange Department

OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

ADDRESS:
BANK, SCRANTON, PA.

May 14, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
The Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

Mr. MacDonald Heebner, Cashier of this institution, requested me to inquire if you would be interested in coming to Scranton at some future date for a speaking engagement in connection with some organization he is interested in.

I would appreciate it very much if you would communicate directly with Mr. Heebner who in the event you will accept such an assignment can furnish you with the information you will require.

Congratulations on your new television show which is excellent and kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

E.W. PUHL
MANAGER, TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

EWP/itz

Quill & Scroll

June 15, 1953

Dear Members:

I hope you will forgive the delay in saying my thanks for your letter of May 4.

I would indeed be delighted to have your chapter of the Quill & Scroll Organization named in my honor.

Sincerely yours,

Quill & Scroll Members
c/o Miss Alta Jean Clapp
Wildcat Tales
P.O. Box 37
Riceville, Iowa

nic

ROBERT S. WOLFE, HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

DR. T. G. WALKER, BOARD CHAIRMAN
RUSSELL NOBLE, SECRETARY

RICEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DONALD JOHNSTON, Superintendent

RICEVILLE, IOWA

Wildcat Tales
P. O. Box 37
Riceville, Iowa
May 4, 1953

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio Network
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our newspaper has been accepted in the Quill and Scroll Organization. We would like to name our chapter the "Edward R. Murrow Chapter" in your honor.

We would like to have your consent before doing so. Would you please reply?

Sincerely,

Alta Jean Clapp
Elaine Groth
Lois Warburton

Quill and Scroll Members
Riceville, Iowa

Quinn, Lt

RECEIVED
1953 NOV -4 PM 1:47
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

217 PP

LA NOV 4 1953

ED MURROW

~~FRED FRIENDLY~~

CBS NY

LIEUTENANT QUINN SAYS THANKS AND WOULD HAVE YOU KNOW ITS GOOD FEELING TO HAVE ONE,S CONFIDENCE IN INTEGRITY OF OTHERS BORNE OUT BY ASSOCIATION WITH THEM. REGARDS

JACK BECK

Ramsay, Paul

TELEPHONE CRESTVIEW 6-3812

K. PAUL RAMSAY, D. D. S.
314 BEVERLY PROFESSIONAL BLDG.
9615 BRIGHTON WAY
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

5-9-52.

Dear Ed:—

Countless times I have thought I would write to add to your fan mail and tell you how very much we, and everyone we know, enjoy your broadcast and "See It Now".

It is the concensus of opinion here that "See It Now" is the outstanding TV program.

Last evening I happened to notice that Mr. Peabody & Co. agreed, for which - sincere congratulations.

The photograph of you, however, must have been the result of a thoroughly combined effort on the part of both you and the photographer

You look as though skidrow was your normal habitat, instead of Park Avenue!!!

Sorry we did not have communication with you on your recent visit - perhaps better luck next time.

We are all well and fit - as you appear to be on Sundays - and hope Janet & Casey are too.

I am hoping to snag a few trout in N. M. this summer - any chance of the Simmons joining us?

Again, thanks for your hospitality.

As ever,

Paul.

Best love to Janet & Casey, in which Charlotte joins with Kay.

P.

Ray, Reid H.

November 16, 1953

Dear Mr. Ray:

I have finally talked to Mr. Murrow about our conversation regarding the Air Force picture "The Eagle's Strength", and I am sorry to say we have problems.

As you are aware, Mr. Murrow is carrying an extremely heavy broadcasting schedule this year, and I am afraid is he unable now to give as much time to the picture as would have been possible during the summer while he was off the air. He has asked me to tell you that he could not possible make a trip to California for a filming job at the Hal Roach studios, and at the moment he doesn't know where he would find the few hours necessary for the simplified session at a New York studio which you mentioned as a possibility.

The only solution he can offer is that he will be glad to voice the narration if he can just sit down here in a CBS studio and record it wild. He really very much regrets that he cannot do more than this, but his schedule just leaves him no choice. We shall wait to hear from you further.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Reid H. Ray
2269 Ford Parkway
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

PRODUCERS OF MOTION PICTURES FOR BUSINESS · TELEVISION COMMERCIALS · SLIDE FILMS

Reid H. Ray Film Industries

GENERAL OFFICES AND STUDIO
SAINT PAUL

HOLLYWOOD CHICAGO

Postponed to September

July 2, 1953

ADDRESS REPLY TO
2269 FORD PARKWAY
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
TELEPHONE EMERSON 1393

Schedule for Aug 11th

Script attached

Miss Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss McDonough:

I thought I should advise you that we have received official permission to delay production of our Air Force picture, "The Eagle's Strength," due to Mr. Murrow's absence from the country.

I, too, am leaving the country for a two-week production trip which will take me to Tokyo and Manila. I expect to return about July 24, and hope that we can have something definite concerning Mr. Murrow's schedule. I have now made arrangements to photograph him in California as discussed when I was in New York.

Please keep us informed of Mr. Murrow's availability.

Yours very truly,

Reid H. Ray

Reid H. Ray
President

RHR:z

ESTABLISHED 1910

JUNE 15, 1953

MR. REID H. RAY
2269 FORD PARKWAY
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

IT NOW POSSIBLE THAT MR. MURROW WILL HAVE TO REMAIN IN EUROPE WEEK OR SO LONGER THAN ORIGINALLY PLANNED. SINCE HIS TRAVEL PLANS SO INDEFINITE HE SUGGESTS YOU ASK AIR FORCE FOR EXTENSION EAGLE'S STRENGTH CONTRACT TO AUGUST 31. HE IS COMMITTED TO SPEND SOME TIME ON WEST COAST DURING AUGUST AND WILL SET DATES WHEN HE RETURNS FROM EUROPE. WE WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH YOU THEN RE ACCOMPLISHING NARRATION EITHER THERE OR HERE.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH

1-43-7

WU 020 PD

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA JUN 4 1031A

MISS DOROTHY MCDONOUGH, SECY TO EDWARD R MURROW

ARRIVE NEW YORK SATURDAY WARWICK HOTEL WILL CALL MONDAY MORNING RE THREE PM. CONFERENCE THANKS

REID H RAY

1242P..

RECEIVED
1953 JUN -4 PM 1:54
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

May 22, 1953

Dear Mr. Ray:

Thank you for your letter of May 12. Mr. Murrow will be happy to see you on Monday, June 8, at 3:00. We shall expect you then unless we hear from you to the contrary.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Reid H. Ray
2269 Ford Parkway
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

PRODUCERS OF MOTION PICTURES FOR BUSINESS · TELEVISION COMMERCIALS · SLIDE FILMS

Reid H. Ray Film Industries

GENERAL OFFICES AND STUDIO

HOLLYWOOD SAINT PAUL CHICAGO

May 12, 1953

ADDRESS REPLY TO
2269 FORD PARKWAY
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
TELEPHONE EMERSON 1393

Miss Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to
Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss McDonough:

Thank you for your telegram and I am answering in detail via this letter giving you the reason for not being able to arrange the appointment for Friday, May 15th.

We are starting on our production of the AMC picture on Thursday of this week and it would not be possible for me to get into New York for the Friday conference. We expect to be shooting in Dayton, Oklahoma City, and Sacramento, California, expecting to complete our photography about June 5th.

I am wondering if we could set up Monday, June 8th, for an interview. I start a picture in Pensacola, Florida and should be there on June 9th and, if I could see Mr. Murrow on Monday, I can fly down from New York and be ready for production work Tuesday the 9th. We will await confirmation or other suggested dates.

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed story concerning the AMC picture Mr. Murrow is to narrate.

Sincerely yours,

Reid H. Ray

Reid H. Ray, President

RHR:gmj
Enclosure

ESTABLISHED 1910

AMC Movie Production Starts This Month

"More Air Force Per Dollar"
AMC WORLD
A COMMAND-WIDE NEWSPAPER

Vol. II, No. 6 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio May 4, 1953

11 To Colonel, 26 Others On New Rank List

ELEVEN AMC OFFICERS were promoted to the temporary rank of colonel in the latest round of upgrades, Hq AMC military personnel division has announced.

The list also included 15 majors to lieutenant colonel and 11 captains to major.

The new majors are some of the 32 who are to be promoted in increments. The first list of captain-to-major, reported in the April 13 issue of THE AMC WORLD, included 58 promotions.

These latest promotions raised the AMC total to 223 upped to captain through colonel since the Davis Rider went into effect last summer.

Additional lists will be out in May and June.

Armed Forces Trade Ideas In L.A. Meet

LOS ANGELES Calif. — Representatives of various branches of the armed forces attended a special conference in Los Angeles recently to exchange ideas and to become better acquainted with interlocking phases of production involving all of the military services.

Howard M. Roberts, assistant chief, production branch, WEAPD procurement, monitored the meeting which drew persons from as far away as the states of Washington and Texas.

Visitors learned the details of procurement operations and policies from Col. Guy B. Richardson, WEAPD production director; Carl Lundberg and Harry Ring of WEAPD's directorate of production, and Mr. Roberts. They discovered how WEAPD can coordinate certain field activities with representatives of the other military services to save time and money.

Talks were also made by Lt. Cmdr. G. L. Griffin, USN, purchasing division, Point Hueneme, Calif.; Lt. L.S. Nolan, representing C. S. Daugherty, chief, command work load, Kelly AFB, and Maj. H. E. Runyon, USAF, in charge of GFAE at Cheli AF Depot, Maywood, Calif.

'Way Back In '09

The Wright brothers received the first Government contract to build a military airplane. It was for $25,000 but they got an extra $5,000 when it exceeded the stipulated 40 MPH (it did 42 MPH).

AMC Efficiency Awards Holders

Merrill C. Meigs Trophy
MOBILE AMA

King-Reed Trophy
MALLORY AF DEPOT

Nelson S. Talbott Memorial Trophy
CENTRAL APD

DEMONSTRATING BY CHART how his office topped the other AMC installations in overseas recruitment during last quarter of 1952 is Robert S. Boyd, chief, overseas empolyment section, WEAPD.

* * *

WEAPD Overseas Total Zooms; Quota Tripled

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The overseas employment section civilian personnel branch of the Western APD here is piling up some fancy records in supplying the needs of Air Force overseas commands and Missions.

First, the WEAPD overseas recruiting office, in charge of Robert S. Boyd, led all of the 30 AF facilities engaged in this activity during the last quarter of 1952, exceeding quotas in every month and nearly tripling the quarterly quota of 24, with a record shipment of 61 persons to overseas posts.

In a call for teachers to serve in elementary and secondary grade schools attended by children of AF personnel in Europe, Mr. Boyd interviewed nearly 500 applicants.

A. D. Robertson, superintendent of schools for USAF in Europe, came to Los Angeles recently and personally selected 185 of these teacher applicants for possible selection to his staff in elementary and secondary schools in Europe.

According to the AF Overseas Recruiting Activity Quarterly Report ending 1952, it is estimated the WEAPD recruiting office expended $92.34 for each person appointed. This cost represents only 40% of the cost of appointment at the 29 other AF installations conducting overseas recruitment, which averaged $232.78 per person appointed, the report revealed, according to Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Boyd served as chief of employment at McClellan in 1944. For the next 4½ years, until July, 1949, he served with the employes utilization section, Hq AMC. Then he accepted an assignment with Hq USAF, becoming chief of the overseas employment branch for Areas seas employment branch, with headquarters in Dayton. He came to WEAPD last July.

W-P Gets Ready For June Visit Of '54 Cadets

Preliminary arrangements have been made at Hq AMC for the annual visit of cadets of the U. S. Military Academy.

The cadets, West Point class of 1954, will arrive at Wright-Patterson AFB early in June for a three-day tour. A full program has been planned, including a thorough briefing on Air Materiel Command activities, inspecting the many laboratories of the Wright Air Development Center and a social "hop" to culminate the visit before the cadets proceed to other military installations throughout the country.

Col. Victor H. King, deputy AMC Comptroller, is in charge of the West Point Cadet visit.

Ed Murrow Narrates Story Of Command

EDWARD R. MURROW, noted CBS radio and television news analyst, has accepted an invitation to narrate "The Eagle's Strength," a 27-minute motion picture highlighting the activities of the Air Materiel Command.

George D. Andrews, Hq AMC Special Projects chief, announced last week that production will begin this month. He said the Reid Ray Productions of St. Paul, Minn., will film the movie. Copies will be made available when completed for non-profit showings throughout the country. In addition it will be a part of the regular indoctrination curriculum for AMC employes.

Mr. Andrews said the movie will be filmed at Hq AMC at Wright-Patterson AFB, O.; Tinker AFB, Okla.; McClellan AFB, Calif., and the Los Angeles area. Other locations may be added if necessary.

A motion picture covering the multitude of AMC activities has been deemed necessary for several years. The primary purpose of the film is to enable employes to grasp the overall function of the far-flung Command and to better visualize their own part in it.

* * *

THROUGH THE cooperation of all directorates and staff offices, the individual will be able to see what part of the overall job each activity is performing and how the individual operations fall into the general pattern of supply, maintenance and logistical support.

"In obtaining the services of Mr. Murrow, we believe the movie will be greatly enhanced from the standpoints of interest and action," Mr. Andrews said.

Robert West of Reid Ray Productions wrote the script for the movie, and Mr. Ray will personally direct the picture.

Although a few professional actors will be used for the leading roles, many AMCites will find themselves in the picture, either as extras or at work on their day-to-day jobs.

"The Eagle's Strength" is scheduled for completion by mid-August.

Members of the committee who planned the movie, under the direction of Maj. Gen. William H. Tunner, AMC deputy CG, include: Mr. Andrews, Arthur England, William Lockwood and Col. Erwin G. Morrison, Command PIO.

Edward R. Murrow...
'Voice" of film

Col. Carter To FEAF; Former W-P Deputy CG

Col. Charles F. Carter, deputy CG of Wright-Patterson AFB, O., for the past three years, has been transferred to FEAF.

Colonel Carter, a veteran of 36 years service, began his career as a flying cadet in 1917.

His son, Charles Jr., a 1945 graduate of West Point, is currently serving in Korea.

Idea Springs From Old Pic

A PHOTOGRAPH appear- in the AMC WORLD some weeks back has prompted an AMC employe to suggest a better way of stacking B-29's for modification.

William W. Hines of the statistical services division, Robins AFB, Ga., had noted an article entitled: "Tinker Sets Pace in Waste Cuts." A photograph with the article showed a B-29 maintenance or modification line, with the planes in question lined up nose to tail.

In noticing B-29's in a similar line at Warner-Robins Air Materiel Area, Mr. Hines saw the Warner-Robins people had removed a pin or bolt from the main gear, permitting the main gear to caster just as the nose gear does.

Mr. Hines claims that, by this method, more aircraft may be lined up and hangar space saved. Aircraft in this manner, he says, roll down the line almost sideways with the nose of one aircraft nearly touching the wing of another.

Mr. Hines believes this method might be adapted to other AMC installations with similar problems.

Undeclared 'Bank Holiday'

NORTON AFB, Calif.—Norton had a 15-minute bank holiday during a rush hour the other day, but the staff of the local branch of the American National Bank was not aware of it at the time.

It happened this way: A couple came to the bank to purchase some traveler's checks. They brought their three-year-old son with them.

While the parents were occupied, the venturesome youngster was busy—turning the locks on both doors of the bank. Patrons in the banks could let themselves out, but those outside couldn't get in.

Manager Dick Meehan glanced out several times and recognized several regular customers standing outside. He waved a friendly greeting, unaware that they couldn't get in.

It took 15 minutes for the would-be customers to convey their frustration to bank employes and business got back to normal.

RECEIVED
1953 MAY 12 PM 2:13
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WU 017 PD

ST PAUL MINN MAY 12 1059A

MISS DOROTHY MCDONOUGH, S~~ECRXX~~

SECRETARY TO EDWARD R MURROW

XXXXX SORRY UNABLE TO SEE MR MURROW FRIDAY AFTERNOON LETTER FOLLOWS

REID H RAY REID H RAY FILM INDUSTRIES INC

1259P..

MAY 11, 1953

MR. REID H. RAY
2269 FORD PARKWAY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

COULD YOU ARRANGE BE HERE TO SEE MR. MURROW 3:15 FRIDAY AFTERNOON MAY 15. WOULD APPRECIATE REPLY BY WIRE. IF THIS NOT POSSIBLE, MR. MURROW WILL BE OUT OF TOWN UNTIL WEEK OF JUNE EIGHT AND I SHALL COMMUNICATE WITH YOU FURTHER RE APPOINTMENT THEN.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY

1-13-7

PRODUCERS OF MOTION PICTURES FOR BUSINESS · TELEVISION COMMERCIALS · SLIDE FILMS

Reid H. Ray Film Industries Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES AND STUDIO
HOLLYWOOD SAINT PAUL CHICAGO

May 6, 1953

ADDRESS REPLY TO
2269 FORD PARKWAY
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
TELEPHONE EMERSON 1393

3:15, Fri. May.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Following up my letter of April 17th, since I have returned from the West Coast.

If you could send me your schedule when you will be in New York, I will arrange to see you there to discuss the AMC - USAF film "The Eagle's Strength". I know you are planning to go to Russia on an assignment and I am wondering when you will be available and will appreciate this information.

Thank you very much for your willingness to work with us on this picture.

Sincerely yours,

Reid H. Ray

Reid H. Ray, President

RHR:gmj

ESTABLISHED 1910

PRODUCERS OF MOTION PICTURES FOR BUSINESS · TELEVISION COMMERCIALS · SLIDE FILMS

Reid H. Ray Film Industries

GENERAL OFFICES AND STUDIO

HOLLYWOOD SAINT PAUL CHICAGO

April 17, 1953

ADDRESS REPLY TO
2269 FORD PARKWAY
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
TELEPHONE EMERSON 1393

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter addressed to my Assistant, Mr. Havlicek, was gratefully received. We are very happy that you are willing to be the narrator for our USAF film "The Eagle's Strength".

I am quite sure that we can work out the very simple scenes, almost handled as you do your program "See It Now", as far as production is concerned. We have purposely made the photography extremely simple and the greatest part of your work will be straight narration.

I am going to the Coast the 25th of this month, will be back around the first of May, and will contact you after that date to set up an appointment for us to discuss the entire matter in New York at a time convenient to you.

Again may I say we are delighted that you are willing to be of service to your friends in the Air Force.

Sincerely yours,

Reid H. Ray

RHR:gmj

Reid H. Ray, President

ESTABLISHED 1910

Send.

April 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Havlicek:

Thank you for your letter of March 24. In principle I am willing to undertake the narration of "The Eagle's Strength", but I am a reporter, not an actor, and am doubtful about participating in that capacity. However, I should be happy to talk with Mr. Ray about the whole project if you will have him contact me sometime after April 20. I shall now be out of town until that date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank J. Havlicek
Reid H. Ray Film Industries
2269 Ford Parkway
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

PRODUCERS OF MOTION PICTURES FOR BUSINESS · TELEVISION COMMERCIALS · SLIDE FILMS

Reid H. Ray Film Industries

GENERAL OFFICES AND STUDIO

HOLLYWOOD SAINT PAUL CHICAGO

March 24, 1953

ADDRESS REPLY TO
2269 FORD PARKWAY
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
TELEPHONE EMERSON 1393

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o John Karol
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are producing a 26 minute motion picture for the United States Air Force, titled "The Eagle's Strength" - a story of the Air Materiel Command and the complex job it does for the Air Force. It is a story of 150,000 persons from Generals to file clerks, whose every job is an important one. This film is to make each and every AMC employee conscious of his or her job and the part they play in the whole scheme of supply and planning. The picture will also be made available for public distribution and TV station use nationwide.

At a recent conference at Wright-Patterson Field, several of the persons connected with our project expressed a desire that you be contacted to see if you would consider taking part in this worthwhile film as an actor, in a short prologue to the opening of the film and do the job of narration. I am sure that the details of production could be arranged to fit into your personal schedule, and we could photograph your part of the film, as well as do the narration, in New York, rather than at our own studio in St. Paul.

As far as a fee is concerned, an allowance for such is a part of our contract and those terms can be discussed.

Upon receipt of your reply, we will be glad to arrange to have our producer, Mr. Reid H. Ray contact you in person in New York to finalize the details.

I hope you will give this request your consideration and if in the affirmative, I am sure you will please those officers in AMC who have suggested that you be associated with this important phase of USAF activity.

We would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Cordially yours,

Frank J. Havlicek

Frank J. Havlicek
Ass't. to the President

CC: Geo. Andrews
AMC, Wright-Patterson AFB

ESTABLISHED 1910

FJH:bjb

Pending

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 March 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your consideration of our request to do the commentary on an Air Force film, presently entitled "The Eagle's Strength", which portrays the activity of the Air Materiel Command.

As you requested, I asked Colonel Morrison, Public Information Officer of the Air Materiel Command, to ask Mr. George Andrews of the Reed-Roy Motion Picture Company to contact you personally to explain exactly what the motion picture will portray, and to let you see the picture as soon as it is completed.

Sincerely,

W. S. Evans

W. S. EVANS
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Chief, Features Branch
Information Division
Office of Public Information

Ray, Reid

The Eagle's Strength

THE STORY OF THE AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

AF 33 (600) - 21313

SERVING INDUSTRY EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT
AAFP
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FILM PRODUCERS
MEMBER

CHICAGO ST. PAUL HOLLYWOOD

Production Breakdown
USAF Production - AF 33(600)-21313
"The Eagle's Strength" PHRFI #5979

Location	Scene Numbers	
St. Paul Exteriors	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 57, 53, 96, 97	
St. Paul Interiors	15, 23	
Studio Interiors (Dialog)	13, 26, 34, 36, 37, 55, 68, 88, 98, 99	Mr. Murrow O-DIALOG
Wright-Patterson AFB (Inc. Gentile)	17, 18a, 19, 20, 21, 21a, 24(Gentile), 106, 107	Start 18 May 1953 Finish 21 May 1953
Tinker AFB	18b, 18c, 22, 25, 37p, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 67 - (Montage - a-e,) 68p, 68a, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 101, 103	Scenes 84, 85, 86, 87 (Sound set-up) Start 25 May 1953 Finish June 4, 1953
Sacramento, Cal. L.A.	56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65	Start June 8
Stock Shots (AF to Furnish)	3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 66, 89, 90, 91, 95,	
Animation	14, 33a, 35, 55a, 94	
Stock shots RHRFI to Furnish	92, 93	
SUMMARY - Dupe Scenes	100(80), 101(97), 102(64), 104(50), 105(17)	

THE EAGLE'S STRENGTH

AF 33(600)-21313

WRITER: Robert Tree West
DATE: Dec. 1, 1952
Revised: April 10, 1953

REID H. RAY FILM INDUSTRIES, INC.
St. Paul, Minn. Chicago, Ill.

Scene 1.

We open on a view of the sky with clouds . . . No music: no titles. After the sound of the jet engine is over and as the music starts our titles appear against the same sky background. When the last title fades out, we hold momentarily on the sky scene, then pan down to . . . .

SOUND: The roar of a jet engine starts in the distance; grows to a crescendo, then fades away to nothing. Music sneaks in after a moment of silence and builds and holds under our titles.

MUSIC OUT.

Scene 2.

EXT. A partly ploughed field. In the foreground is a farmer driving a tractor with a disk-plough. As he approaches the camera he stops the tractor and looks up at the sky.

SOUND: The sound of a jet engine begins in the distance and increases rapidly.

Scene 3.

(STOCK) Shot of a jet plane as it streaks across the sky at relatively low altitude.

SOUND: Roar of the jet reaches a crescendo.

Scene 4.

CU of the farmer's face looking skyward. He turns his head to follow the jet's flight. His expression is serious and thoughtful.

SOUND. Sound of the jet diminishes rapidly into silence.

DISSOLVE TO

Title: The Eagle's Strength
AF 33(600)-21313

Scene 5. EXT. Camera pans along part of the main street of a small town and holds on the entrance of a bank. Two men are standing talking.	SOUND: Gradually increasing throbbing sound of the engines of a B36.
Scene 6. MS of the two men talking. They stop talking and look up. A woman starts up the steps of the bank, crossing between them and the camera. She too stops and looks up.	SOUND: Full roar of the B36
Scene 7. (STOCK) Shot of a B36 in flight.	SOUND: Engine noise of the B36 gradually lessens.
DISSOLVE TO	
Scene 8. EXT. Busy City street.	SOUND: Traffic noises.
Scene 9. EXT. Well dressed man and woman standing on the city street intersection. The man touches her arm and then points overhead. They both look up.	SOUND: Over traffic noises grows the roar of many planes.

Scene 10.
(STOCK). Large formation of planes flying overhead. If available the view is taken framed by tall buildings.

SOUND: Roar of plane engines over low background of traffic sounds.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 11.
(STOCK) Fighter bomber (or comparable plane) firing rockets at some enemy target on the ground below.

SOUND: Rockets and machine guns firing. Explosions.

Scene 12.
(STOCK?) A GI in a fox-hole looks up; grins and waves.

SOUND: Combat noises.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 13.
INT. An office. Edward R. Murrow [redacted] is seated at his desk. There is a map of the U.S. on the wall. There is a name-plate on his desk that identifies him to our audience. At the moment he is sitting sideways to us, leaning back in his chair and reading a newspaper. He puts the paper down on top of others on his desk as he turns around and faces the camera.

COMMENTATOR: I'm sure that all of you have many times, and in many different situations, seen planes of our country's Air Force pass overhead. And I imagine that you, just as I, may have wondered about the terrific job involved in planning,

Scene 13 (continued)

He turns to the papers on his desk and lifts one up so we can read it . . then lifts a second one. He then puts the papers down and continues talking to the camera.

procuring, delivering, and keeping those planes flying wherever they are needed at home or abroad. Consider these headlines for a moment. . . . . ALLIED JETS BAG SIX ENEMY PLANES . . . . SUPPLIES PARACHUTED TO CRASH SURVIVORS . . . . . .

Yes, they're commonplace headlines in today's world, but it occurred to me that behind them lay an unusual story. Who got those planes there? . . . . Who packed those supplies? . . . . . Who is responsible for the million-and-one details necessary to maintain an Air Force such as ours?

I found the answers to those questions in an organization called the Air Materiel Command in Dayton, Ohio.

The commentator opens a drawer in his desk and takes out a piece of paper which he refers to as he is talking.

A little research disclosed the fact that the A. M. C. is the biggest

Scene 13 (Continued)

business in the world. Its purchases in dollar value annually exceed those made by General Motors: Standard Oil of New Jersey; American Tel. and Tel.; U.S. Steel, and DuPont combined.

The commentator puts the letter aside and speaks to the camera in a definite change of pace.

I was intrigued by the fact that while the AMC is the biggest business in the world, with some 200,000 employees, it is a business that doesn't operate for profit. The profit lies in your security and mine, and the security of a free world. It can truthfully be said that the very existence of the U.S. Air Force rests on the shoulders of the employees of the AMC, whether their job is big or small.

The commentator gets up and goes to map of the U.S. that is on his wall.

Before taking you on the tour I made of various AMC installations, let's see how the Air Materiel Command is set up.

NARRATION:

Scene 14.
ANIMATION. CU of map. A star appears at the spot where Dayton is on the map. The star sparkles. OPTICAL STAR WIPE. Hold star shape on the screen with live action STOCK FOOTAGE of air shot of WPAFB. Then continue STAR WIPE so stock footage becomes full screen motion picture.

Headquarters for the AMC is at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio. This command is ultimately responsible for procuring, storing, distributing, maintaining, and repairing equipment and supplies for the entire Air Force.

STAR WIPE back into the map, with the star designating Dayton sparkling. Lines are drawn on map outlining the six Procurement Districts. Titles of the six districts appear as each district is outlined.

In order that the Air Force may be physically closer to the actual work being performed by industry, six Air Procurement Districts with 25 regional offices in industrial centers handle contract administration for procurement.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 15.
INT. MS of a small machine shop, with possibly half a dozen drills or lathes. Two men are walking through the shop looking at the operation of the machines.

Time and money are thus saved by facility investigations of local plants. Trained men determine if the plant is capable of producing needed equipment, whether it is

Scene 15. (Continued)	small items and in small amounts . . .
Scene 16. INT. STOCK FOOTAGE. An airplane factory assembly line . . . preferably cargo planes or bombers. (B47 shot)	. . . or massive equipment produced on an assembly line.
Scene 17. INT. LS of a large open office at WP. Camera pans slowly across the many workers, then dollies in to a close shot of a man figuring at his desk (This shot will be used in other spots throughout the film.)	But months . . yes, even years . . before production starts, the Supply Requirements people of AMC are hard at work. After Congress has provided an appropriation based on the requests of the National Security Council and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, these workers translate the budget dollars into the required products.

Scene 18.

OPTICAL. SPLIT SCREEN. The screen is split vertically. On the right side is our desk worker from the preceding shot (Scene 17). On the left we see a fighter plane coming off the end of a production line. A vertical wipe to the center of the screen takes off the plane and brings in a stack of airplane tires. Another wipe brings in a jet engine assembly line. A final wipe brings in a clothing storage area scene. An enlisted airman is being outfitted. Throughout, the desk-worker continues his figuring on the right of the frame.

Purchase requests for planes that are being finished today were written over two years ago. The life expectancy of each component part had to be evaluated, and replacement parts requested for delivery with the plane. Complete engines also had to be ordered; and clothing for pilots and crews all over the world.

DISSOLVE to a close-shot of our worker that fills the screen.

For all of the million and more items stocked by the Air Force, a desk worker had to originate a purchase order. Any error he might make could have serious, even dangerous, consequences. This is an important man!

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 19.
MONTAGE effect of contracts being tossed in a pile on a table. They enter the scene from all angles and the pile grows rapidly.

For everything purchased, from neckties to long range bombers; from jet engines to hair springs for delicate mechanisms, a contract must be drawn up and approved.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 20.
INT. CU of the original contract awarded the Wright Brothers.

When you compare the original contract awarded the Wright Brothers for the first military plane . . . . .

Scene 21.
INT. CU of a contract for a B36 Bomber (or whatever is preferred)

. . . to the contract for one of today's long range bombers, the magnitude of this work is obvious.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 22a.
CU of a hand rubber stamping a contract "Approved".

When contracts have been awarded by Procurement, Quality Control becomes the next vital step.

Scene 22.
INT. Production line of jet engines. One engine has been taken from the line and is being disassembled by workers under the watchful eyes of an AMC Quality Control inspector. Unidentifiable location.

Rigid inspection on any and all items being produced is constantly maintained.

Scene 22 (Con inued)

From new jet engines disassembled and checked . . . . . .

Scene 23.
INT. CU of a man's two hands reaching into a container and removing a handful of rivets or bolts.

. . . to rivets, nuts or bolts to be tested for strength and hardness . . . .

Scene 24.
INT. Girl operating a testing machine for radio crystals. Inspector is watching beside her.

. . to delicate radio crystals, Quality Control experts make sure that all of the more than one million items used by the Air Force meet its required standards of excellence . .

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 25.
MS Pilot in full combat equipment getting into jet fighter. Emphasis on equipment. Camera pans from head to toe.

. . . Standards that assure the pilots of our planes that they are fighting with the best equipment available from the major items right down to the laces in their boots

DISSOLVE TO:

DIALOG:

Scene 26.
INT. MS of commentator at his desk.

And speaking of pilots, certainly the motto 'United we stand; divided we fall' applies to them and to AMC, since both are utterly dependent on each other.

DISSOLVE TO:

NARRATION:

Scene 27.
INT. Group of students (Air Force cadets) in a lecture hall (Stock)

From the day a student pilot begins his pre-flight studies he is under the care of AMC. Everything he wears; the books he reads . . .

Scene 28.
INT. Mess hall with student pilots going through a cafeteria line (Stock)

. . . the food he eats . . . .

Scene 29.
EXT. Student pilots entering and leaving their quarters (Stock).

. . . his living quarters . . .

Scene 30.
EXT. Students in Link trainers. (Stock)

. . . his training equipment . . .

Scene 31.
EXT. Student and instructor getting into a training plane. (Stock)

The plane in which he solos . . . . .

Scene 32.
EXT. Jet fighter plane taking off from a combat base. (Stock)

. . . and the plane he flies in combat; all must be provided by the Air Materiel Command.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 33.
Stock footage of jet planes in combat. OPTICAL double expose headlines of paper "Allied Jets Bag Six Enemy Planes"

It is by matching his superb skill with perfect equipment that AMC plays its part in the headline that is "Taken-for-granted".

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 34.
INT. Commentator standing beside the wall map. He again turns to his map and we

DIALOG:

To facilitate the complex problem of storing and distributing millions of items, the AMC has divided the United States into two zones.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 35.
ANIMATION: CU of map with star sparkling at point where Dayton, Ohio, is located. Lines outline the division of the U.S. into two zones. The eight material areas are defined. Then the Headquarters Depot for each is identified. Finally the specialized depots are marked.

NARRATION:

Each zone stores and distributes the same items. The country is then split into eight Air Materiel Areas, each with a Headquarters Depot; and eight Specialized Depots. The group of depots in each zone stocks all classes of property. Each depot in each zone specializes in designated classes. One of the two zonal depots for each property class is designated as the "prime" depot. It is responsible for computing world-wide requirements for its particular class; obtaining materiel, and distributing its particular property class. A job that is tedious and unpraised but of vital importance.

OPTICAL. DX Scene 17, CU of our requirements desk worker, over map. Fade out worker.

Camera comes into XCU of part of the map. Lines extend from a Headquarters Depot to various AFBS in its zone. However, two

Air Force Bases obtain their supply support from the appropriate depot in whose zone they are located.

Scene 35. (Continued)
AFBs in this zone receive no lines. Then lines come to these two from the Headquarters Depot in the adjoining zone.

However, flexibility is provided by permitting designated bases, particularly those near a zonal boundary, to obtain their support from the nearest depot regardless of zone. This reduces both delivery time and transportation costs.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 36.
INT. MS of commentator standing beside the wall map. He smiles as he speaks.

DIALOG:

I imagine that you're beginning to feel rather confused by the magnitude of AMC's operations. I was too. That's why I went to see some of these installations.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 37.
EXT. Against a projected background of a storehouse at Tinker AFB we see the commentator ~~walking toward the warehouse~~ with an Air Force officer.

NARRATION:

One place I visited after seeing AMC headquarters at Wright-Patterson, was a typical storage area in a prime depot in the western zone.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 38.
INT. Camera trucks along corridor or pans across floor space of warehouse, using whatever technique best adapted to give a feeling of the amount of the material stores and the vastness of the area.

This single warehouse stocks hundreds of thousands of different items; on all of which a warning level check is kept constantly to be sure there is a sufficient quantity on hand. Space must be efficiently apportioned to store articles that range in size from . . . . .

Scene 39.
INT. CU of box containing an after burner for a jet engine.

. . . the after burner for a jet engine . . . . . .

Scene 40.
INT. XCU of a man's hand holding a small box which he opens disclosing jewels for watches.

. . . to jewels for watches and instruments . . . . .

Scene 41.
INT. Materiel being unloaded from a commercial carrier's truck onto the automatic stevedore where checkers count and examine the items then load them onto warehouse trucks that carry palleteer or palley type crate.

When shipments are received for storage they are unloaded; counted; checked and inspected; then placed on trucks ready for removal to

Scene 41 (Continued)

the specified storage area for that particular type of equipment.

Scene 42.
INT. Warehouse truck being placed on the towveyor and moved along the track.

The truck is then placed on the "towveyor", a moving chain system that reaches all storage areas in its 1600 foot circuit.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 43.
INT. Warehouse truck being removed from the towveyor.

When it arrives at its proper storage area it is removed, and taken to its final destination.

Scene 44.
INT. MS of fork truck raising a crated engine to the top of a storage area.

Larger articles are stored in pallet sections. The pallets are adjustable from a height of two to four feet for maximum utilization of space.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 45.
INT. MS of office in warehouse. Workers are busy at IBM machines, while others are filing the IBM cards.

Every article that enters or leaves a storage area must be accounted for. At any given moment the exact number of each item on hand, and the date of its arrival or departure, can be established by referring to these files.

Scene 46.
INT. CU of window in a box containing an article that requires a dehydrating agent. A man's head enters the scene. As he looks in the window he uses a flashlight.

Storage isn't a question of just putting something away. For example, many items require constant checking of dehydrating agents.

Scene 47.
INT. CU of a "TOC" tag on a stored item. It is held in a man's hand.

Others bear green and yellow tags that indicate the item must be examined before being shipped out.

Scene 48.
INT. CU of instructions on a wooden container saying "DO NOT DESTROY. REUSABLE CONTAINER!

And throughout the entire operation every step possible is taken to save yours, the tax payer's money.

WIPE DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 49. EXT. MLS of a lumber reclamation plant.	In this lumber and paper reclamation plant . . . . .
Scene 50. CS of worker repairing a wooden box.	. . . boxes, cartons and crates are reconditioned and put back in use.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 51. EXT. MS of piles of kindling wood. Camera pans to bales of paper.	Those that are beyond repair are broken up and sold for kindling . . . waste paper is shredded, banded, and sold to paper manufacturers.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 52. INT. CU of saw cutting open a box, taking off an entire end at a time in a "Reparable Installation".	Damaged equipment is speedily opened at a "Reparable plant".

Scene 53.
INT. MS of assembly line of different types of materiel being checked and tagged by operators.

Checked for condition, it is then marked with a green tag if it can be repaired, and a red tag if it is good only for salvage.

Scene 54.
INT. Boxed materiel being marked with a tag, then put into a hand truck. Camera pans to a poster on the wall, then comes in to a CU of it. Poster reads "MORE AIR FORCE PER DOLLAR"

Materiel that has been repaired is then given a yellow tag which designates that it is serviceable and ready for shipment or storage. I began to realize that these posters I'd seen everywhere truly Meant what they said.

DISSOLVE TO:

NARRATION:

Scene 55.
INT Commentator and another man are seated at a desk in an office (not the commentator's office). They are looking at a map spread out on the desk. The other man is pointing out spots on the map.

In an office at a point of embarkation, I learned something of how AMC handles its shipping.

Scene 55a
CU of the map. The U.S. is divided into the Air Materiel Areas, and the three Overseas depots are circled.

There are three Overseas shipment Control depots . . . . Newark, N. J.,

Scene 55 (Continued)

which supplies England, Europe, Bermuda, Greenland, Iceland and the Azores . . . . . .

New Orleans, which monitors requisitions from North Africa, Puerto Rico and the rest of the Caribbean . . . . . .

and Sacramento, California, where shipments are gathered for Alaska, the Far East and all Pacific areas. All requisitions from overseas areas come to these three Overseas Control Depots.

Double-Expose Scene 17, our desk worker, over the map.

In turn they contact the appropriate zonal depot . . . and the materiel is shipped to the embarkation points. . . . . .

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 56.
EXT. Cargo plane taking off.

. . . By Air . . . .

Scene 57. EXT. Shot of a freight train (STOCK)	. . . by rail . . . .
Scene 58. EXT. Truck and trailer on a highway (STOCK).	. . . or by truck . . . . .
Scene 59. EXT. MLS of docks with the hold of a freighter being loaded. The freighter is unidentifiable.	. . . . where it is loaded for overseas.
Scene 60. EXT. MS of a crane lowering a crate into place on the ship's deck.	Critically needed items are "top-loaded" on the ship's deck for speed in unloading. Every inch of space is utilized . . . . .
Scene 61. MCS looking down into the cockpit of a fighter plane. It is almost full of magazines and more tied packages of them are being stacked in. LIFE: LOOK: READER'S DIGEST and others are visible.	. . . . and even empty cockpits serve to bring welcome reading to airmen away from home.

Scene 62.
EXT. CS of a man on the deck of the freighter. He is examining a tag attached to a box and checking it against a list which he holds.

A new Air Force delivery insurance program is known as the "Case and Item Control".

CU of the tag attached to the box. The man is holding it.

A list is attached to each case being shipped overseas, showing exactly what items it contains.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 63.
INT. Man operating a radio teletype machine.

A "Case and Item report" is radioed to the overseas base. It states what items are being shipped; what cases they are in; the mode of transportation; route, and departure . . . .

Scene 64.
INT. CU of a girl filing a "Case and Item report"

. . and a copy kept at the Overseas Control Dept. Another advantage of the Case and Item system is that should any part of a shipment somehow become lost enroute an exact duplicate shipment can be readily assembled.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 65.
EXT. MLS of a freighter being unloaded. Cartons and boxes are being rolled down gangways. (This is supposedly the ship we just saw loaded). (STOCK?)

But even with materiel safely delivered, the job of AMC is far from finished. A major problem still remains.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 66.
EXT. STOCK. Jet planes in combat.

Combat damaged planes and engines must be speedily rebuilt . . .

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 67.
MONTAGE of radios, radar equipment; parachutes; landing gears; flying suits.

Radios . . . radar equipment. . . . . parachutes and . . . . flying suits . . . must be re-conditioned and returned to service . .

Scene 67a
INT. Mechanic making final adjustments on a propellor in a propellor test cell. The propellor starts rotating.

Propellors must be overhauled and tested . . . . . .

Scene 67b.
EXT. MS of a helicopter on the ground, its rotors whirling. As they stop a mechanic begins dismantling the rotor head

. . . . helicopter rotor heads . . . .

Scene 67C.
EXT. MS of a plane up on blocks. The landing gear retracts.

. . . Landing gear mechanism must be checked . . . .

Scene 67d.
EXT. A crew of maintenance men are going over a complete plane.

Every part of a reconditioned plane must be examined . . . . . .

Scene 67e.
INT. A depot classroom. A tech representative is lecturing to a group of GIs. He is standing beside a chart of an exploded view of some mechanism.

. . . by technicians whose training is provided by the Maintenance Engineering division of AMC.

Scene 68.
EXT. A jet fighter plane is having an engine removed. Other men are working on the wings and fuselage. Against this as a PROJECTED BACKGROUND a foreman is explaining the operation to our commentator.

NARRATION:
At an AMC maintenance depot I learned that jet engines must be completely overhauled about every 500 hours. Here, where speed is essential . . . . . .

Scene 68A (Continued) CU of a rebuilt engine on a dolly beside the plane.	. . . a rebuilt engine is waiting for installation . . . . .
Camera pans up to old engine being removed by a crane.	. . . even before the worn or damaged one is removed.
Scene 69. EXT. MCS of men working with sheet metal, repairing the wing and/or fuselage.	Meanwhile skilled sheet metal workers are repairing wings and fuselage.
Scene 70. INT. Panning shot to show the scope of the jet engine overhaul operation.	To keep ahead of the Air Force's needs, these workers return to service more than 12,000 engines a year, at a cost of <u>less than 12 percent</u> of their original value.
Scene 71. INT. Camera trucks along a disassembly line of jet engines. Each engine is in a more advanced stage of disassembly.	Engines arriving here are degreased; washed; dried, and then com pletely disassembled.

Scene 72.
INT. CU of metal basket of parts bearing metal tags.

Each one of 4,000 parts is placed in especially designed baskets and marked with metal tags to identify it with, and be sure it returns to, the engine from which it came.

Scene 73.
INT. XCU of dry ice packed around a compressor rotor shaft.

To dismantle compressor rotors, dry ice is used to chill the shafts . . .

Scene 74.
INT. MS of worker using blow torches on rotor stage. Rotor drops to floor as stage loosens after being hammered by another worker.

. . . then heat is applied to expand the stages until they loosen from the shaft.

Scene 75.
INT. CU of slowly revolving compressor rotor showing the hundreds of blades.

Each of the hundreds of blades on a compressor rotor are checked for defects both visually . . .

Scene 76.
INT. MS of rotor being examined in a magna-glow machine.

. . . and by electrical machines that detect cracks and strain invisible to the human eye.

Scene 77.
INT. MS of compressor rotor being lowered into a spin test pit.

Rebuilt rotors are spin-tested in vacuum pits at speeds well above peak engine performance to determine metal strength.

Scene 78.
INT. CU looking down inside the spin pit.

These pits are specially constructed with lead walls three inches thick. Inside the pit is a protective explosion ring; a nine-inch-thick steel cylinder weighing twenty tons.

Scene 79.
INT. MCS of rotor turning on a Dynetric Balancing machine. It stops and a worker begins grinding off part of the metal.

After the spin test, the balance is checked on delicate machines until each rotor, weighing hundreds of pounds, is within one gram or approximately one-twenty-eighth of an ounce, of perfect balance.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 80.
INT. CU of worker dismantling a fuel control.

All engine accessories are dismantled and checked, then reassembled . . . . . .

Scene 81.
INT. Operator testing a fuel control on a flow bench in the Hazardous Test building.

. . . and tested under actual operating conditions.

Scene 82.
INT. MS of a jet engine completely dismantled. (This will have to be arranged in the plant). The component parts are arranged around the frame of the engine. The camera is looking down on the display from above and slowly comes down closer to it.

Piece by piece, tubing; bearings; rotors; frame; accessories; <u>everything</u> is repaired or replaced; checked and double-checked, and then . . . . .

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 83.
INT. Same camera angle as above but now we see a completely rebuilt engine on a shop dolly. A worker enters the scene and starts rolling it away.

. . . reassembled and sent to a test cell for its final check.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 84.
INT. MS looking through the windows of a test cell at an engine being operated. Camera pulls back to show engineer seated in front of console that has dials and guages for determining the engine's operation. He turns toward the camera and smiles, then picks some ear plugs from a box on the console and puts them in his ears. The sound of the jet diminishes.

SOUND: Very loud howling of a jet in operation. Noise diminishes but stays in the background as the egineer is talking.

Scene 85.
Camera comes in to XCU of the engineer's face.

ENGINEER: (lip sync) There, that's better. The actual running time for this test is about an hour and five minutes. The purpose of it is to determine the engine's serviceability.

Scene 86.
INT. Instrument dials on the console. Camera pans from one to another as the engineer describes their purpose.

ENGINEER'S VOICE:
Through the readings on these instruments, we can tell how much thrust the engine is producing . . . how much fuel it uses . . and what the exhaust gas temperature is. We also check for vibration . . . oil and fuel pressures, and the RPM.

Scene 87.
INT. CU of engineer as he is looking toward the camera (Same as Scene 85)

ENGINEER: (LIP SYNC)
Lot of people think this test business is dangerous work. Well, they're right. (He smiles) But it's better to run what we call a "calculated risk" here, where we can do something about it, than to have something go wrong up there (he motions skyward with his thumb) where the boys fly 'em.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 88.
INT. MS of commentator at his desk.

DIALOG:

COMMENTATOR:
Yes, that is the ultimate goal of the Air Materiel Command, and each one of its thousands of workers . . . to make sure that this country has the best of everything (he motions with his thumb as the engineer did) . . . up there. But while military affairs are the prime concern of the AMC, the end result of its efforts serve civilians as well as the services when emergencies demand

DISSOLVE TO:

NARRATION:

Scene 89.
EXT. (Stock footage) Berlin airlift. Cargo plane coming in for a landing.

Remember the Berlin Airlift? Not only was a military threat firmly blocked . . . .

Scene 90.
EXT. (Stock footage) Supplies being unloaded from a plane.

. . but a civilian population was clothed, fed . . . . .

Scene 91
EXT. (Stock footage) Coal being unloaded from a plane.

. . . yes, and even kept warm, by the magnificent performance of our Air Force, backed up by the Air Materiel Command.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 92.
EXT. (Stock) Scenes of the flood around Kansas City.

Remember the floods that inundated thousands of square miles throughout the Midwest?

Scene 93.
EXT. (Stock?) Food and clothing being loaded into a plane from a truck bearing a Red Cross emblem.

The Air Force worked 'round the clock with the Red Cross, carrying food and supplies to isolated sections.

Scene 94.
INT. XCU of newspaper headling reading "PARACHUTE SUPPLIES TO CRASH SURVIVORS".

Yes, whenever disaster strikes in war or peace, the Air Force is ready and able to meet the challenge . . .

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 95.
INT. Scene in cargo plane. (Stock footage) Cases of food, clothing, and medicine being parachuted out the plane door.

. . . with planes and equipment provided by the Air Materiel Command . . . .

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 96.
EXT. MS of two men struggling through snow toward a parachute that is collapsed on the snow. Attached to it is a carton such as one we saw inside the plane.

. . . vital supplies, that have been procured; properly packed; stored and shipped by the AMC . . . .

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 97.
EXT. The two men, both in rather ragged condition, have ripped open the carton and are removing the contents. One of them looks upward toward where the plane is evidently disappearing.

. . . supplies that mean the difference between life, and death.

Scene 98.
INT. MS of commentator seated at his desk. He picks up a piece of paper and reads from it.

DIALOG:

The Air Force says that the duties of the Air Materiel Command are . . " to provide an adequate and efficient system of procurement, production, supply and maintenance for the United States Air Force. To provide over-all logistical support for all activities and agencies of the Air Force; and to train specialized units for the accomplishment of specified logistical functions in overseas areas and theaters."

Scene 99.
INT. CU of commentator. He puts down the paper he has been reading from and looks toward the camera.

DIALOG:

That is an excellent definition of the job AMC does, but from what I've seen of the thousands of employees who make possible the functioning of this organization, their work is more than just a job . . . it's something that involves pride and satisfaction in doing good work . . . . .

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 100. Repeat Scene 80. Worker dismantling a fuel control. As he works we superimpose a shot of planes in combat (Stock Footage).	. . . It's a realization that on their skill may rest the lives of many men . . . . .
Scene 101. INT. CU of woman packing medical supplies in a carton. Camera dollies in to a close up of her hands as we superimpose the scene of the crash survivor opening the parachuted supplies and looking upward. (Scene 97)	. . . that the deft precision of their hands can contribute to the welfare of others.
Scene 102. REPEAT SCENE 64. Close shot of a girl filing a "Case and Item Report".	They know that whether it's clerical . . . .
Scene 103. INT. MS of an Air Force officer dictating to a secretary at his desk.	. . . administrative . . . .
Scene 104. REPEAT SCENE 50. Worker repairing a box	. . . . physical labor . . . . .
Scene 105. REPEAT SCENE 17. Desk worker	. . or desk work, on their frequently tedious efforts depend, in large part, the success of our

Scene 105 (Continued)

country's forces overseas.

DISSOLVE TO:

Scene 106.
EXT. MLS of people leaving the administration building of the AMC at Wright-Patterson.

They rightly feel they are doing their part in keeping this country our country.

Because on the men and women of the Air Materiel Command rests the responsibility of our country's supremacy in the air . . . . a supremacy vital to the security of free people everywhere. Yes, they . . . . . .

Scene 107.
Camera pans up over entrance of building for an up angle shot of three jet planes as they swoop overhead, and disappear in the distance.

. . . are the eagle's strength.

FADE OUT
FADE IN

Scene 108.
END TITLE

MUSIC UP AND OUT.

Reavis, John
→ pi 5/8
3:00

The Goodwill Stations
WJR ★ WGAR
DETROIT ★ CLEVELAND

ATT
NT

STATLER HOTEL
CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

April 9, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am taking the liberty of sending a young man, John Reavis, Jr., in to see you who is interested in any possibilities you may suggest to break into foreign correspondents' work for radio or the press.

He has done a little of the latter for a few newspapers while attending the Sorbonne and is one of your warm admirers. He is the son of a very good friend of mine, has enough travel and war background and education to qualify for the kind of work he desires to do. At least I hope you will be able to give him a few minutes of your time and a little advice.

I have not called you about a Cleveland appearance as I said I would early in the year, but will be doing so shortly.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

John

JFP:hm

SPEECH
NIKE

The Goodwill Stations

WJR ★ WGAR

DETROIT ★ CLEVELAND

PATT
ENT

STATLER HOTEL
CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

April 9, 1953

Dear John:

I don't know whether you feel so inclined, but you might want to proposition Murrow to work on any phase of his many faceted operation for "coffee and cakes" as it were. This thing isn't done any more but the idea just might appeal to him.

Sincerely,

John F. Patt

Enc.

SPEECH
IKE

RESUME

Mr. John W. Reavis Jr.
120 East 62nd Street
New York, N.Y.
Age 25; single

1942-1946 - Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.

1946-1950 - B.A. degree (English major) Cornell University

1950-1951 - M.A. degree (literature) Sorbonne College, Paris

At Cornell, wrote for the college humor magazine the Widow. Was business manager of this magazine in 1949, manager of varsity baseball in 1950.

In Paris, did free-lance writing to acquire practical experience in journalism, and to pay for expenses and tuition at the Sorbonne. My articles appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Cleveland News, London Times, Manchester Guardian, Phoenix Sun, Brooklyn Eagle, and others.

1951-1953 - Worked with the editorial staff of the Cleveland News for several months, and was then activated on an ROTC commission. Assigned to Korea in March, 1952. Served as executive officer of a field artillery battery and as liason officer between the U.S. Ninth Corps and the R.O.K. Capitol Division. Discharged March 25, 1953.

Reed, Bob.

NEWS CHRONICLE

Telephone:
CENTRAL 5000 (40 Lines)
Telegrams:
"NEWS CHRONICLE, LONDON"
Northern Offices:
DERBY STREET, CHEETHAM,
MANCHESTER

12-22, BOUVERIE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4

28th May, 1952.

Edward R.Murrow, Esq.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York.22.
N. Y.

Dear Ed.,

Many thanks for the picture which will be given an honoured place in my collection.

I do hope you will ring me whenever you can get over so that I can return the hospitality you gave me in New York. Incidentally, I bumped into R.T.Clarke in the Reform Club yesterday and passed your best wishes on to him.

If there is ever anything you would like doing at this end - anything which would not be normally done by your own people here - I should be only too happy to give a hand. I have been thinking it is about time that I tried to break in on the American radio scene.

All best wishes,

Yours,

Bob Reed

Reid, Robert

May 15, 1952

Dear Bob:

'Twas mighty nice to see you again, and I hope we may meet in London before too long. Janet and I will definitely be coming over for the coronation, if not before.

Here's the picture you requested.

Like always,

Mr. Robert Reid
News Chronicle of London
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

mas

(12)

News Chronicle
OF LONDON

50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 6-7370

April 29th

Dear Ed.

I cannot leave America without thanking you and ~~Mrs. H.~~ for the very pleasant evening you gave me on Sunday. I think it will be one of the ~~nicest~~ memories I shall carry back home.

Don't forget to send me that photograph. If you ~~drop~~ it in here, our New York people will forward it to London.

All best wishes

Bob Reid

Reed, Eugene T.

November 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Reed:

Thank you for your letter of November 13th and your suggestion concerning SEE IT NOW. This is just a note to tell you that I am sending your letter in to Mr. Fred Friendly, Producer of the program for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Eugene T. Reed, President
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Amityville, Long Island

rh
cc: Mr. Fred Friendly

Reedy, Ruth

October 21, 1953

Dear Ruth Reedy:

Here's a recommendation regarding an investment; I took counsel with Joseph Iglehart who is with W.E.Hutton Co., 14 Wall Street, New York 5.

Please let me know if there is anything more you would like me to do in this matter. If you decide to accept this recommendation, you might care to write directly to Iglehart.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Thomas A. Reedy A439973
U. S. Press Center
APO 742, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

dm

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

October 1, 1953

Dear Joe:

I bother you much too infrequently. The attached is, I think, self-explanatory. The woman is the wife of an old friend of mine, the AP correspondent in Berlin. I am aware that the sum involved is considerably in excess of the amounts with which you deal, but perhaps someone in your shop could send me a word of counsel.

As ever yours,

Ed

Mr. J. A. W. Iglehart
14 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

R. R

Berlin, Sept. 22

Mr. Edward R, Murrow
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It's a great pity you had so little time between chores in Berlin but I did enjoy our squeezed-in cocktail hour and I am truly grateful for your willingness to bother about my financial question.

The situation is this: I have at the moment $4,000 in the Riggs National Bank, Washington, and another $1,000 in the National City Bank, Fifth Avenue branch, New York, which I would like to invest in something that has federal guarantee and tax free (income) if possible. I would be very pleased with a three percent return. To the original investment, I would then plan to add $500 monthly from income that derives from property I own here in Europe.

(When a Swiss talks like this, it's probably safe to conclude that the United States now appears to be a going concern!)... says Tom.

If you could put me on to the contact you mentioned in our conversation, I would be in your debt which in my small way would some day be repaid.

Thanks again, your cooperation in spite of a thousand other things you must wrestle with, is really grand.

Sincerely,

Ruth Reedy

Reinhardt, Max

Yes.

Max Reinhardt
Mr. Towne, again from CL 3-4500
Thurs. 2/26 for well

The St. Regis Room 1903
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street
New York

11th February 53

Dear Mr. Murrow,

All at the Savile send you their love and good wishes and in particular Gerald Barry, David Kice and David Cleghorn Thomson. Many more junior members like me would like to join them in the great admiration we have for you.

I'd be delighted to meet you if you can spare the time but will understand perfectly if you are too busy which you must be. Yours very sincerely

Max Reinhardt

Edward Murrow Esq.

8. 2. 53

MAYFAIR 5462

Savile Club,
69, Brook Street, W.1.

My dear Ed,

I write this, (after Sunday lunch in the Savile), to commend to you Max Rheinhardt -- a real Savile member who is just flying to U.S.A. on business for his publishing firm. He hopes to see Murray Forbes in Boston, but, he must clearly also see you, as our Savile Ambassador in New York!

I know you will find me in common with Max, who is a true Saxonian; and I only hope you have time to see something of him.

Greetings to your wife: and come back to see us soon.

Ever,

Yours sincerely,

David Clayton Thomas

Dear Ed. & Janet.
Warm greetings to you — you will find our friend Max a most delightful & rewarding person.

Reitman, Alan

December 7, 1953

Dear Mr. Reitman:

Very many thanks for your nice note about our presentation of the Civil Liberties program on SEE IT NOW. Mr. Friendly and I were glad to be able to undertake such a worthy project, and I am happy to tell you that the public response has been gratifyingly favorable.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alan Reitman
Assistant Director
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

rh

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

170 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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November 30, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I express the appreciation of the American Civil Liberties Union for the excellent presentation on the "See It Now" program of November 24 of the controversy in Indianapolis concerning the efforts of our local group there to hold a meeting.

We believe that the general objectives of the Union were ably presented to your audience, and more important, that the importance of upholding the basic American principle of free speech and assembly was clearly described. Only by continually reminding American public opinion of the need to defend such principles will our civil liberties be preserved. In this effort, the "See It Now" program is making a notable contribution. Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Reitman

Alan Reitman
Assistant Director

AR/km

cc: Fred Friendly

Major ACLU Organizations in Eighteen Areas of Fifteen States

Hamburg 39, 16 Dec 52
Rondeel 13

Dear Edward Murrow,

before the Old Year expires I should like to tell you how much I enjoyed your kind reception and our conversation in your New York office on April 4. I hope that the New Year will afford us the opportunity of a meeting on this side of the ocean.

As I told you already, I was very much impressed by my visit to your country in the first months of this year. After my return to Hamburg I gave some lectures on my experiences and impressions; two of the lectures were mimiographed and I send you copies of them as printed matter. I am not sure whether you understand enough German; if not, I could imagine that one of your friends would be so kind as to give you a resumé on such parts of the manuscripts as might interest you. - The titles of the two mimiographed lectures are: „Citizen and government" and „Cultural and religious life" (in the United States).

I wish you all that is good for a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Cordially yours

Walter Reusch

9-8558

Reuters
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

REUTERS LIMITED

TIMES BUILDING
229 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

TON ROGERS
RICAN MANAGER

February 16, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Tony Cole is leaving London this week for New York, coming the hard way, via the Middle East and the Orient. He will be here some time in April.

You will remember that it was his conversations with you last year which led to our laying a proposal before CBS, through you, for the provision of the Reuter service to CBS on a special and exclusive basis.

This proposal has now been in the works for some time, and I wonder if it would be possible for us to discuss the matter at any time convenient to you. Naturally, we want to do anything we can to further this proposal, and it would be useful from both sides if we could reach a decisive stage while Tony is here.

Sincerely,

Charles Lynch

Charles B. Lynch
Editor
North American Service

CBL:cs

Reuters

NT 9-8558

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

REUTERS LIMITED

TIMES BUILDING
229 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

D. KIMPTON ROGERS
NORTH AMERICAN MANAGER

July 10, 1952

Personal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You may be interested in the attached copy of the address made by Tony Cole before the International Press Institute Assembly held in Paris during May. I meant to bring it over when I saw you about two weeks ago.

Sincerely,

Kimi Rogers

DKR:cs

Enclosure.

Address by Mr. Walton A. Cole, Editor of Reuters, before the Assembly of the International Press Institute held in Paris, May 1952.

We news agency men are in your debt. When I saw you in Washington, Mr. Chairman, I believe I told you why. The International Press Institute, in my experience at any rate, is the first professional body that has invited the news agencies into the editorial parlour by way of the front door. This is a happy contrast with the normal news agency experience of attempting to make contact with you as a professional group by way of the tradesman's entrance!

Editor-interest in the activities of the news agencies simply cannot be over-encouraged. But just as we of the news agencies must react with intelligence and understanding to the suggestions or criticisms made by you, we in turn are entitled to expect your judgment of our work and worth to be based on hard facts and to be made with proper appreciation of the fundamentals governing our operations. Clearly you wish to do this - as the terms of reference of this panel discussion testify.

Now, what are the principles and working methods which guide REUTERS in its operations? I believe there is no one here who has not at least an elementary knowledge of them. REUTERS, whatever its faults, has taken a leading place in promoting truth in news, independence and integrity of news services, and freedom of news distribution in the international field. It is proud of its record. It spares no effort to maintain this tradition of accuracy and impartiality.

The editorial policy of REUTERS is simple to define and is guaranteed by the REUTER Trust or Charter. It is to provide an unbiased, efficient and reliable news service to newspapers, news agencies and broadcasting organisations everywhere. These news services are supplied from REUTER correspondents stationed throughout the world. These REUTER men and women include journalists as distinguished professionally and intellectually as any foreign correspondents anywhere. The only standard by which their despatches are judged is news merit.

Of the total REUTER staff approaching 2,000, about 200 are staff correspondents outside the United Kingdom. In addition, there are a large number of local journalists operating as part-time correspondents.

From all sources, including material picked up by REUTERS' own radio monitoring station, over half a million words a day come into REUTERS' London office where the news is selected, condensed and distributed.

REUTERS provides a series of regional services to various parts of the world. Each of these services has an average wordage of about 20,000 words a day.

The co-operative ownership of a news agency such as REUTERS, together with the intimate liaison it maintains with its agency and newspaper allies

throughout the world, does ensure that subscribers receive the service they want and that they get it at as low a cost as is compatible with efficiency.

As users, owners or allies, they are in a position to detect weaknesses and to have them remedied. REUTERS' Constitution - and I cannot do better than quote from the findings of the British Royal Commission on the Press which closely studied the working of the REUTER organisation - not only gives the owners an assurance of an efficient and unbiased service, but extends that assurance to users who are not owners. It guarantees to them also that REUTERS will be maintained as an independent organisation which cannot pass into the hands "of any one interest, group or faction".

These are high principles. Sometimes we fall short of meeting them. You will sympathise, because it is no more easy for you to live up to your ideals than it is for us.

Our service goes to newspapers of widely differing views. This is an effective check against bias. It is rarely the news agency which offends by over-smart interpretations of so-called inside revelations. The correspondents who claim knowledge of secret meetings or advance information about decisions which even the heads of State to whom these decisions are attributed have not yet definitely taken - these correspondents are only in rare cases news agency men.

I spend much of my time travelling the world. There are only two or three countries represented here today where I have not had the opportunity of discussing on the spot with editors the inward and outward flow of news.

If I can report my findings to you, it is to say that they endorse the conclusions contained in the first survey of the International Press Institute. But, to be quite blunt, it is vitally necessary in assessing the value of criticism to have background knowledge of the sources of that criticism.

Goodness knows the agencies, just like yourselves, want to discharge to the best of their ability their fundamental role of keeping the people informed. I find frequently, however, that the most virulent critics of the agency services are those people who begrudge every cent spent on such services. They are the people who strive to play off one agency against another in order to break rates, knowing that they news agency field is the most competitive of all with no marketing or cartel agreements. These same people also demand special coverage of interest only to themselves, a proceeding which in turn necessitates expenditure on cable tolls by the agency far exceeding the subscription. I tell you this because we must be realistic and recognise the cost factor - news agencies have to operate to a budget just as you have.

I have to tell you too that often the editor who makes the severest criticism of a news agency's shortcomings is found to have rarely, if ever, seen a complete agency file. His short-tempered observations are based on a few stories sent up to him by his cable editor. Many of the items which this sort of editor complains are missing from the news agency file are in fact there all the time. He simply has not seen them because they have been spiked by his own cable desk.

I have been forthright because only by the frankest interchange of views can we get the results I know you want.

The problems facing news agencies are no different from your own - the ever-increasing costs coupled with the desire to give an improved service, and the increasingly exacting demands for specialised coverage by subscribers.

Some news agencies have a proportion of their basic overhead costs underwritten by their co-operative membership. This is the case of the ASSOCIATED PRESS and of REUTERS. These agencies are to some extent in an advantageous position in not having to persuade reluctant newspapers, or even more reluctant editors, to pay an economical rate for the services. For them such persuasion is restricted to a portion of their overseas operations. I need not tell you, gentlemen, that the difficulty in getting newspapers in certain territories to pay a proper rate for their agency services is that they erroneously believe the agency has a duty to provide them with a service. Another difficulty is that in such territories they often have to meet competition from subsidised government services whose only interest is to get their news published and so to justify to their governments the subsidy they receive. In this process, of course, costs tend to be completely ignored.

Most editors do not like to spend money on news agency services. Alas, even more managers have this reaction. This is perhaps understandable. No one likes paying for the utilities of existence. Where the real difficulty arises - and some of the quotations in the International Press Institute survey underline the fact - is in what I would describe as the under-privileged newspaper areas where editors seek, virtually for nothing, a news agency service tailor-made for their territory similar to that for which papers elsewhere are paying thousands of pounds. Unless the member newspapers of the co-operatively owned agencies are prepared to over-assess themselves deliberately to provide such a service, or the purely commercial profit-making agency is ready to lose money, it just cannot be done. All news agency men know those areas where newspapers demand a banquet for the price of a sandwich.

Turning to the six-point judgment that has emerged from the International Press Institute questionnaire on news agencies, I would say, in regard to sensationalism, that one must ask if the fault of the agencies may not be due to the attempt to cater for the demands of their subscribers. As Mr. Markel said this morning, the issue is not alone what the news agencies provide but what the editors ask for and the use they make of what they get.

Of course, our REUTER rule is to stay with the facts. When enough newspaper cable editors can prefer a factual story to the slick rewrite, confident that in so doing they will not be reprimanded for using a duller story than is published by the opposition, then there will begin to be a premium on factual representation instead of on feverish writing. It is in fever that delirium begins.

Concerning the other conclusions - over-emphasis on spot news, and inadequate backgrounding and interpretation - I suggest that these complaints be developed and dealt with in the panel discussions. News agencies may not be perfect. Until now they have had to be their own chief critics. We in

REUTERS welcome your voluntary effort to share this task with us.

I personally hope that the outcome will be a growing appreciation and respect for the news agencies and their services. Even more for the men and women who serve you through this most exacting of all journalistic media.

//

Reuters

REUTERS, Ltd.
85, Fleet Street
London, E.C.4

May 2, 1952.

Dear Mr. Rogers,

This is a reminder that in the next week or two you should personally contact Mr. Ed. Murrow of CBS in connection with exploratory talks I had with him. To recap. what Mr. Murrow and I discussed:

1) Early next year REUTERS will be taking stock of its existing radio contracts, and by this time it should be known whether we can have some sort of association with the News Department of CBS which exists with the NEW YORK TIMES and the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Mr. Murrow and I feel this is possible, and in his capacity as Director of CBS he is going to raise the whole question of CBS news coverage;

2) Any such deal with CBS would involve a long-term contract and a really substantial subscription covering the whole network. Mr. Murrow agrees that CBS would have no objection to our continuing to serve WQXR.

As you and I agreed, if we could pipe into one network exclusively, and really get them to use us in the same sort of way as the TRIBUNE, then we could look for a very substantial revenue from this source and really go out of our way to cater for them.

The CBS, apart from their standing news service subscriptions to UP, AP and INS are, according to Mr. Murrow, spending a great amount of money throughout the world in maintaining staff or part-time correspondents, most of whom cable material to New York.

I told him that you would be getting in touch with him in due course when he had clarified the position concerning CBS news arrangements, and I think what you should do when you contact him is to say that I am asking for reaction so that we can make our own plans.

Yours sincerely,

Signed/ Walton A. Cole

D. Kimpton Rogers, Esq.,
New York.

Reynolds, Quentin

QUENTIN REYNOLDS
829 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

November 19, 1952

Dear Ed,

This is a skeleton. Do you think it needs more flesh, or is it too corny? I purposely mentioned the names of Luce, Tommy, John Daly, etc. for tactical reasons. If you think this doesn't come off, we'll come up with something better.

In any cas, I'll see you around 7:30 Friday night. Unless plans are changed.

sincerely,

Quent

Rice, Arthur H.

June 6, 1952

Dear Mr. Rice:

I hope you will forgive me for not having communicated with you before this. I was in Washington when you wrote on April 21 and did not receive your letter in time to send a message to the annual dinner of the Edward R. Murrow and Grove Patterson Chapters of Quill and Scroll.

This is merely to say good luck to your young colleagues and to extend them my every best wish for the future.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur H. Rice
2439 Glenwood Avenue
Toledo 10, Ohio

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From the desk of Art Rice at 2439 Glenwood Avenue in Toledo 10, Ohio

April 21, 1952

Dear Ed Murrow,

Among your many CBS listeners are more than 100 Journalism students of Whitmer High School, an 800-pupil suburban "high school with a heart".

In our Journalism classes we talk as much about Radio Journalism as we do the Press variety. In fact, this semester, one Class - having finished work on the 1952 yearbook - is producing a 12-disc transcription record of the highlights of the Senior Class.

On this project, we use CBS and other scripts as practice guides, and good microphones and recording equipment. My young associates enjoy it.

In fact, after we had had a year of this radio work, we formed a separate Quill and Scroll Chapter. You have heard of Q & S, sponsored by Northwestern University, and now having more than 3,500 chapters in high schools throughout the world. Whitmer is the only high school to date having both a Radio and a Press Chapter.

In April, 1951, the Edward R. Murrow Chapter was chartered in honor of your outstanding work.

On April 25, this year, Edward R. Murrow Chapter and Grove Patterson Chapter, our Press unit, named in honor of the editor-in-chief of the Toledo Blade, and dean of American editors since the demise of William Allen White, jointly sponsor a banquet. This, the second annual dinner, will be held in the high school cafeteria at 6:30 o'clock.

As a former United Press staffer, who has combined his enjoyment of writing and newscasting with a sincere friendship for young people, I'm helping them to make this a great occasion.

Would you care to send us a message to be read at the dinner? You are busy and have few minutes of leisure time, I'm sure, but the graciousness of your response will be an inspiration to these earnest young people.

An air mail letter from you will reach us in time. Thanks, indeed, and continued good wishes.

Cordially,

Art Rice

Arthur H. (Art) Rice

Rich, Bill

PUBLICITY CONSULTANTS
TWO FORTY SEVEN PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK
PLAZA 5-2200

BENJAMIN SONNENBERG

November 3, 1953

Thanks
& consideration
Ans'd on phone

Edward R. Murrow:
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Long time no eat with -- or, I'm the guy who threatens but won't take you to lunch. I'm also the guy who was wrong about Stevenson, as you may recall.

At any rate, out of that ill-fated campaign has risen my present association with my old friend, Ben Sonnenberg, and this letter and enclosures, as I explained to Miss McDonough, concern our client, Dave Beck and the Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc.

To my way of thinking, with Truck Transportation Week and trucking's 50th anniversary being celebrated November 16-22, Beck and his labor-management adventure ought to be a cinch for See It Now or Person To Person.

I won't labor my point. Eric Sevareid insisted that I tell you about this new development before the Week dawns, and I am. I enclose a copy of Eric's October 19 broadcast, which resulted from a long session of kicking around the facts and implications of this new development on the political-economic horizon.

I won't say that six million truckers can't be wrong, but they could pack a terrific political punch.

If you're interested, Ed, and we can help, please let me know.

Best regards,

Bill Rich
Williston Rich

P.S. I'd also like to talk to you about the political implication I thought I saw in your small Texas drought show.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Edward R. Murrow

The newest and most exciting example of industrial statesmanship on the American scene is the trucking industry's current effort to pull its huge, growing, far-flung self together and unite its six million members into one industry.

The industry which provides about one out of every ten jobs in America, spends over $27 billion a year for wages and materials, and hauls three-fourths of the nation's freight tonnage will celebrate its 50th Anniversary November 16th - 22nd as Truck Transportation Week -- an event which should serve to remind people that the phenomenal growth of the motor transport industry has helped to bring about a revolution in transportation that has immeasurably changed and strengthened America.

Few are aware of the fact that America is now irrevocably dependent upon its motor transport industry -- for everything from the immense growth of suburban living to the 25,000 plus communities in the U.S. which have no other means of transportation. The truck put all of America on the main line.

To dramatize, consolidate and translate this transportation revolution into a united industry, the Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc. was formed. Representing all segments of the industry -- management, labor, shippers and equipment makers -- the Committee, known as "ACT", proclaimed the November celebration (the industry's first) and called for support of a six-point program for trucking, the nation's largest industrial employer.

The ACT Committee, successor to the Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, is:

Dave Beck, Chairman, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL); Walter F. Carey, President of the American Trucking Associations, Inc.; Roy Fruehauf, President of Fruehauf Trailer Company; and B.M. Seymour, President of Associated Transport, Inc., leading trucking firm.

Its program is based on these points:

1. To achieve a fuller public understanding of the trucking industry's vital contribution to America's welfare, and to assume its full share of responsibility, not merely to a great economic enterprise, but to the nation whose very existence -- in peace and war -- depends on transportation.

Items:

We can live a long way from our jobs today because we have automobiles and busses to take us there and back, and trucks to supply us with all the products, services and conveniences of the city.

The U.S. trucking fleet totals 9.5 million trucks and trailers -- more than in all the rest of the world. The nation's farmers own and operate about three million trucks; about 1,300,000 are operated by for-hire companies; and 4,600,000 by private industries, manufacturers, processors, meat packers, dairies and similar enterprises.

Our ratio of trucks per capita is one for every 16 persons, compared to Great Britain's one to 54 and Russia's one to 120.

The truck transportation industry has provided a flexibility of transportation undreamed of in early years -- and offered us new and revolutionary concepts of production and distribution. Motor transport has

enabled American workers to turn out more per man hour of labor, earn more in the process, and thus be able to buy more.

2. To seek new opportunities for the trucking industry to serve the American people, and to aid in keeping the industry ever alert to the danger of military attack upon this nation. The Committee believes that the construction and maintenance of a nation-wide modern highway system is an absolute necessity in this age of the H-bomb. We also believe it essential that assurance be given that an adequate supply of steel, rubber and other scarce materials be made available to the industry in time of emergency and war.

Items:

In the event of atomic attack or any variable form of modern warfare, America's fate might well hang on truck transportation. Although other forms of transportation might be put out of commission by atomic bombing, it would be impossible for an enemy to destroy 3.5 million miles of roads and streets, or to seriously delay the movement of truck-transported materials.

Truck transportation figures predominantly in the plans of America's largest cities and strategic areas for prompt evacuation in the event of atomic or other enemy attack. For the trucking industry carries 75% of the nation's freight tonnage.

"Of all the modern forms of transportation on land which we have developed in the United States," said Dan. A. Kimball, former Secretary of the Navy, "trucking is unique. It is the only medium of transportation which can carry most items from the source of manufacture to the point of use.

"Aside from this basic capacity, motor truck transportation is a necessary adjunct to air, rail and water transportation.

"The Armed Forces are geared to the flexibility of the motor

truck. Without trucks, our Armed Forces could not exist, as we know them. The Navy depends upon truck transportation for many essential services."

The decisive role of trucks in defense transportation was dramatically demonstrated during World War II. There it became clear that almost everything hauled by other kinds of freight carriers at one point or another had to be hauled by truck. Trucks were the link between America's rail, water, air and pipeline terminals and the shippers and receivers of freight, and the more a commodity needed processing or special handling in the various stages it underwent between its original shipment and ultimate use, the more likely it was to go by truck.

3. To strive for complete cooperation between the industry and government agencies at all levels, national, state and municipal. Our industry, for example, is asking the federal government to eliminate discriminatory policies and practices against the trucking industry as to operations, regulations, financing and consolidation. We believe that more U.S. mail should be transported in trucks since in most instances it is cheaper, quicker and safer.

Items:

Like America, the trucking industry is populated with rugged individualists. Most of its firms started small and grew with the industry -- and without much outside financial help. By and large, they're still operated and controlled by the men who founded them. But the industry didn't flourish because shippers fell in love with trucks or truck drivers. It grew in response to an economic need: the need for the kind of speed and flexibility which no other form of transportation could offer.

In order to fulfill this promise of speed and flexibility, of being able to go anywhere anytime, trucks have to use the public roads. And there the industry's troubles begin. In spite of arguments to the contrary, truck transportation is more than paying its share of highway costs. It is not breaking up our highways. Some highways which were poorly constructed or are poorly maintained are not standing up. And it is not responsible for today's traffic congestion: trucks make up only one-sixth of the traffic on our roads.

4. To work with all public and private agencies dedicated to the development of a safe and adequate highway system. In this regard, our Committee is urging state governments to undertake an up-to-date survey of roads and highways; to classify them according to traffic usage and importance and establish realistic, equitable regulations for all who have to use the highways for business and pleasure.

Items:

Highway engineers admit that if they had had any idea in the 1920s that 50 million vehicles would be using their proposed roads by 1953, they would have built them quite differently. Today we are faced with the responsibility of re-designing and re-building our highway system so that it will serve everybody's needs. Truck transportation is one of them -- an indispensable link in America's economic well being.

A moment's pause is usually enough to place the blame for current highway traffic conditions where it belongs: squarely on the out-moded network of streets and roads. For if all the trucks stopped rolling for one week, the U.S. economy would be crippled. Trucks are that indispensable.

5. To further motor transport and increase its benefits to the nation by stimulating and promoting research and education as well as new

economic opportunity for this key industry.

Items:

The ACT believes that within little more than a decade truck transportation will be an industry paying 14 million people $47 billion a year to keep 20 million trucks moving over America's highways.

The Committee also cited other figures comparing 1953 with future estimates. The include:

A rise in purchased truck and tractor units from 812,000 to 2,285,000 with an increase in value of two to six billion dollars.

An increase of new trailers and semi-trailers from 58,000 to 175,000.

A gain of 11,000,000 in tire replacements.

An expected rise of two billion dollars in replacement parts and accessories.

An increase of motor fuel use from about 8½ billion gallons today, to 28 billion gallons costing almost five and a half billion dollars.

In 1952 there were 42 million cars and nine million trucks in the United States. The estimate for 1975 is 65 million passenger cars and 30 million trucks.

In 1952 the motor transport industry spent more than 27 billion dollars. In 1975 it might spend as much as 63 billion dollars.

6. To combat all threats to constructive competition in the transportation field. Inasmuch as the trucking industry carries 75% of all freight tonnage in this country, we believe it is to the interest of all that the industry be aided in its development.

Items:

It is interesting to note, in recording the significance of truck transportation, that the United States, with about 6% of the world's population, has three-fourths of the world's automobiles and more than half of its trucks.

Truck transportation's contribution to better living for everybody is clearly illustrated by another statistic: The average American family uses 56 days of trucking service a year to get its quota of food, clothing and other services.

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Special for PUBLICITY CONSULTANTS

October 19, 1953

BECK OF TEAMSTERS UNION IS RISING POWER

Eric Sevareid, News and News Analysis at 11:00 P.M. over WCBS (NY) and the CBS Radio Network:

"It takes quite a personality to rise to the top in organized American labor. Nobody gets there by inheritance, by knowing the right people, by a big, warm smile. It is a tough league and the law of advancement is the toughest, most ancient of all--survival of the fittest.

"Over the last generation of labor's rise the faces and voices of its top leaders in the papers and the radio, the newsreel, became as familiar as those of Presidents or movie stars. Green and Murray, now dead, John L. Lewis, still with us, and Walter Reuther, still breaking on the national consciousness.

"There is another name long known in industry and labor, but now rapidly becoming another personality institution on the truly national scale, heading for the status we designate in the phrase 'household word.' This is Dave Beck, head of the Teamster's International. He is almost certainly destined to be the biggest man in American organized labor if, indeed, he is not that already. We're going to hear and read this name every day over the immediate years ahead. Beck was in Washington today--bulky, bald, positive--perfectly certain in his own mind where he is going. And you get a better idea of where he is going when you take a quick look at where he is already.

"He himself is a considerable public institution on the West Coast where he has been, among other things, Regent at the University of Washington and a member of the state parole board.

"Consider where his union is. It's already the biggest union

of them all, with more than a million and a third on its membership rolls. On the West Coast, for example, every single taxi driver, among a lot of other drivers, is enrolled from Vancouver to San Diego.

"Beck is probably conservative when he says the membership will be 2,000,000's four years from now. In terms of sheer size, scope and power this is going to be a new thing on the American scene. There is scarcely a phase of the American economy that does not involve, in one way or another, the truck driver, a most typical omnipresent American worker. Not even the nominal competitors--railroads, shipping, barges, air freight--can function without the linkage of the trucks. For the truth is modern America revolves on the internal combustion engine.

"There's more truth than cajolery in the industry's publicity claim that the truck has put all of America on the main line.

"The field here for organized good or evil is staggering. Six million people work in the trucking industry one way or another. That is one out of every ten American jobs. A national trucking strike could amount, in effect, to a nation-wide general strike. This puts prodigious potential power and responsibility in the union's hands.

"Beck's approach is worth understanding. The fact of the new multi-million dollar union headquarters going up in Washington is symbol enough of the large conceptions.

"The trucker's union itself is a bigger more concentrated power than any one part of the trucking industry which is fragmentized into thousands of units. The current effort is to pull it all together. What is interesting is that Beck is working with the industry leaders in this aim, rather than opposing or remaining neutral. The country will be made conscious of this effort, certainly one of the most impressive examples of labor-management cooperation, within the next few weeks.

"Labor, management, shippers, equipment makers, have put together an advisory committee containing some of the biggest owners, but with Beck, significantly, as chairman.

"One of the biggest promotional campaigns ever seen is in the works, and what the trade calls 'institutional advertising,' heretofore associated with steel, oil and other giants is going to appear on the air, on the T. V. screen, in magazines and papers. The main object, of course, is favorable legislation, better tax breaks, more and better highways, and all the rest of it.

"For the truck, unlike the railroad car, must use the public

property, the roads. This will be an interesting process to observe, and it will be interesting to see where the process carries the tough-minded personality from Seattle known as Dave Beck."

Rich, S. Grover

S. Grover Rich Sr.
2285 Washington St.
San Francisco 15, Calif.

February 14, 1953.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

At last I have time to write you a note of of appreciation for your use of my Antioch Review article.

In the academic profession a tremendous amount of material is written solely for the "trade"; that is, political scientists write for political scientists, anthropologists for anthropologists, etc. All these articles follow a standard pattern: they are mostly quite dull, cluttered with footnotes and other appendages, and are intelligible only to those few who have mastered the jargon peculiar to their discipline. To top it off, they appear in the so-called "scholarly journals", which are read only by a few fellow professors.

All this seems rather stupid to me. Research articles obviously play a worthy role in any profession, but if education is to be meaningful, we must reach those who need to be educated, not just our fellow academicians. I have real faith in the teaching profession, but the attitude so commonly found amoung my colleagues -- that it is somehow beneath them to write "popular" articles or articles that are "editorial" in tone, is cutting their effectiveness to the minimum. Why must everything we write be weighed down with statistics and footnotes; why must we be so "objective" as to end up with nothing, so "scholarly" as to be unintelligible?

What I am trying to do, of course, is explain just how much your broadcast meant to me. I believe I have something to say that is worth saying to someone besides my fellow professors. In other words, I want to write for Look and Colliers, not the Political Science Quarterly; I want to reach the man waiting in the Doctor's reception room.

That is why I was especially pleased that you chose to use my article. And above all I take pride in knowing that you found it worthy of comment. Westbrook Pegler would have been something else again! Along with thirty million other people, I follow your

S. Grover Rich Sr.
2285 Washington St.
San Francisco 15, Calif.

broadcast with religous regularity, and, in humble sincerity, I say that you set a standard of tolerance, objectivity and constructive meaningfulness that all of us who in some degree or another affect the thinking of our fellow citizens, would be wise to emulate. That you have agreed with my views and have chosen to quote them is a deep satisfaction to me.

Most sincerely,

S. Grover Rich, Jr.

F 51-8/53

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Ridsdale, Wm

Private Wire

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SIR WILLIAM RIDSDALE
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Roberts, Florence

fav - AP

February 19, 1953

Dear Miss Roberts:

I hope you will forgive this terribly belated reply to your letter of December 26.

I am sorry to say that while I read your manuscript, "Lest We Forget" with interest it just isn't the type material we can use on our programs.

I am returning herewith the script. Thank you for taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Florence C. Roberts
1417 North Church Street
Rockford, Illinois

nic

Miss Florence C. Roberts
1417 North Church Street, Rockford, Illinois

Mc Sorry and return

December 26,1952

Mr. Edward R.Murrow,
Producer Television Program "See It Now",
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York,N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Will you please advise whether you ever consider free lance material for your program? If so I would like to submit for your consideration a poetic-historic, one half hour script, enitified "Lest We Forget". As the few sample pages enclosed indicate, it is built along the lines of the radio and television programs which you produce.As also shown, its theme stresses friendship between England and America, which makes it particularly timely.

I enclose, too, some comments from various competent authorities who have read the script.These will give you some idea as to its overall impression and the problems to be met in its presentation.

Yours very truly,

Florence C. Roberts

Rodgers, Dorothy

November 27, 1953

Dear Dorothy:

Very many thanks for your nice note about the ACLU show. Just what it accomplished remains to be seen, but I am glad we had the opportunity to do the program.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Richard Rodgers
70 East 71 Street
New York, New York

rh

November 24th

Dear Ed,

I just saw the show about the ACLU in Indianapolis. It was wonderful and must surely have accomplished a great deal.

Congratulations!

Sincerely,

Dorothy Rodgers

Rogers, Edwin L.

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Thank you for your letter and the nice things you say about SEE IT NOW. I am sorry to see that it will not be on your channel this year.

I regret to have to tell you that I cannot give you any information about working with the Red Cross, because this is something that I have never done. The best I can do is wish you good luck and all success in your new job.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edwin L. Rogers
Assistant Field Director
The American National Red Cross
Marine Corps, Recruit Depot
Parris Island, South Carolina

ERM:ml

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT
PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA
September 22, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years I have greatly enjoyed and followed your news reporting. Your television program, "See It Now" was the highlight of my Sunday entertainment last winter. It was a big disappointment to learn recently that "See It Now" will not be televised this year on Channel 3, WBTB, Charlotte, North Carolina.

When orientated for my new job with the American Red Cross I was told that you held such a position as a young man. I was happy to hear this but anxious to know how long you served in this capacity. My hours on this station are very long but most enjoyable.

I shall be very happy to receive your reply giving me any information about your work with the American Red Cross.

Kindest regards and best wishes.

Most sincerely,

Edwin L. Rogers

Edwin L. Rogers
Assistant Field Director

ELR:ja

Rosengren, Roswell
Colonel

June 11, 1953

Dear Rossy:

Thanks for your gracious note of May 22. I am just back from the Coronation which was a pretty fair show. There is a chance that I shall be coming back to Korea in August if the war continues. If so, I shall make you a signal and hope you can spare an evening while I am in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, all best wishes to you and your family.

As ever yours,

Colonel Roswell P. Rosengren
Office of Public Information
United States Army Forces, Far East
APO 343, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, FAR EAST
Office of Public Information
APO 343

22 May 1953

Dear Ed:

My heartiest congratulations upon your receipt of the LIU George Polk Memorial award for your CBS TV "See It Now" Christmas day broadcast from Korea and your ever-fascinating weekly news telecast. While we are at it -- more congratulations on the Lord and Taylor award which is given (according to the Overseas Press Club Bulletin of 9 May -- which I just got) to "men in all fields who dared to think originally, who dare to be non-conformists, to dare to be intellectual adventurers"!!!

As to the first award I am particularly delighted to have had a small part in the preparation for your venture in Korea. I am sure that the fact I deserted you to come to Japan on R and R at that precise time leaving my ever-resourceful Danny Biondi behind was of far greater value to you than if I had stayed in Korea. As Danny says, "get the old man out of the way or he'll louse up the deal".

Seriously, Ed, I am sorry to have missed you at that time. I am tremendously pleased at the success of the project and enjoyed seeing the playback even to the shot of the back of Lou Cioffi's head and the familiar dialogue of Bob Pierpoint.

Forgive my haste and the disjunctive nature of this letter as I am in the throes of getting my recently arrived car in Japan, my new quarters settled and am nearly ready to receive Marion and the two younger boys who arrive tomorrow morning. Life should be really worth living now for the next year in Japan.

With warmest personal regards and the hope of seeing you next year in New York or Washington if not before, I am

Sincerely,

ROSWELL P. ROSENGREN
Colonel CE
Public Information Officer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Ross, Roger

November 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Ross:

I have your letter of November 11th. I would like to endorse Mr. Oscar Ruebhausen's proposal of Senator J. William Fulbright and Representative Mike Mansfield for membership in the Council on Foreign Relations. I have known both men for many years and have the utmost confidence that they would prove acceptable members of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roger Ross
Membership Secretary
Council On Foreign Relations, Inc.
The Harold Pratt House
58 East 68 Street
New York 21, New York

rh

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

November 11, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Oscar Ruebhausen has suggested that Senator J. William Fulbright and Representative Mike Mansfield might be excellent prospects for membership in the Council on Foreign Relations. Mr. Ruebhausen thought that you might be willing to write a letter to the Membership Committee in support of Senator Fulbright and Representative Mansfield.

I know that the Committee would greatly appreciate any comments which you might choose to make.

Sincerely,

Roger Ross

Roger Ross,
Membership Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Rossiter, Anne

November 24, 1953

Dear Mrs. Rossiter:

Your letter of November 15th addressed to Mr. Murrow has been turned over to me for reply. Since Mr. Murrow is no longer a Vice President of CBS he has no authority or control over programs other than his own. We have forwarded your letter to the proper authority.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mrs. Anne Rossiter
Route 208
Monroe, New York

rh

Rossoff, Harold.

August 8, 1952

Dear Mr. Rossoff:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 15.

Mr. Murrow was in Chicago when your letter arrived and is now on vacation until the first of September. I don't believe he had an opportunity to listen to the tape and unfortunately he won't be able to do anything about it now.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Mr. Harold Rossoff
Federal Union
700 Ninth Street N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

EDERAL UNION
Incorporated in 1940

STUDENT MODEL FEDERAL
CONVENTION SERIES

nan, Mrs. Henry Luce III Director, Harold Rossoff

President, CLARENCE K. STREIT
Vice Presidents, F. GILBERT LAMB
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Ames E. Taylor
Lester B. Varson
Sam B. Warner

NINTH STREET N. W. WASHINGTON 1, D. C. DISTRICT 4171

July 15, 1952

In Vacation

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing to enquire about the tape-recorded radio program concerning Federal Union's Student Model Federal Convention Series which Mr. Clarence K. Streit and Pierre Streit left with you in New York a while ago.

We hope that you enjoyed it, if not for its "technical perfection", then for its explanatory value. We would appreciate any comment that you might have on the program, as we contemplate this as the first in a series of programs about the Convention Series and the Federal Union idea.

Most sincerely,

Harold Rossoff

Harold Rossoff
Dir., Model Conventions

Rotha, Paul

Paul Rotha
Holborn 8434

97 Cliffords Inn
Fetter Lane
London E.C.4

27th March 1953

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Ed.,

It worked out: I start with BBC-TV on May 4th, with the official status of Head of Documentary. The enclosed clipping will amuse. I well remember all we discussed, and will be in touch with you later as I find out the lay of the terrain.

Good wishes, bless you:

Yours,

Paul Rotha

A Tarascan Indian fisherman and his son who both play parts in the Unesco film being made by Paul Rotha in Mexico. It is described in an article on page 4

Phone EN 2-8400 - Roy, S.C.
apt 26B

call him

Hotel
Sherman Square

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

BROADWAY - 70TH TO 71ST STREETS
New York 23

Thurs Jan 28
3:45.

called him

Oct. 15, 1953

Dear Mr. Farrow,

perhaps recall that
I made your program, "This I
Believe", on Nov. 28, 1952. You
may also be aware that
I shall participate in the
C. B. S. program, "Invitation
To Learning," on Nov. 15th next.

I also had the honor of
being your successor in
receiving the ~~Lewis~~ J. Weiss
Memorial prize from the
New School.

I would like very much

to meet you some day at your earliest convenience and discuss with you an idea of mine regarding a radio program. I hope that you will be good enough to reply to this letter and let me know when I may see you.

Thanking you,
I am,

Sincerely yours,
S. C. Roy

Mr. S. C. Roy

Royal, John F.

June 8, 1953

Dear John:

Thanks for the note on the Marshall piece. I continue to regard him as one of the greatest public servants I have ever known, a view I think historians will come to share. I think, too, that the press and radio have a great deal to answer for since they, more than anyone else, have created McCarthy.

As ever yours,

Mr. John F. Royal
60 Sutton Place South
New York 22, New York

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

May 25 1953

60 Sutton Place South
N Y 22

Dear Ed:

Your interview with General Marshall was excellent and well deserved -- a truly great man. Some day the cheap, corny and unprincipled politicians will realize it. Marshall, in my opinion, has had a raw deal from the press. It would seem that "freedom of the press" means frequently just a license to be plain, ~~unadul~~terated bastards.

Cordially,

John F Royal

John F Royal

Mr Edward R Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Rudder

May 27, 1952

Dear Mr. Borden:

I hope you will forgive me for this belated reply to your letter of January 25.

I am sorry to further confuse the purchase in question, but I did not order a book from your concern, nor did I make the $12.88 payment.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard W. Borden
The Rudder
9 Murray Street
New York 7, New York

mas

THE RUDDER
OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
9 MURRAY STREET
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

January 25, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have accepted a payment from you of $12.88 but during the pressure of the Boat Show omitted the name of the book.

Enclosed is a self-addressed postal. Please let us know the title of your purchase.

Very truly yours,

Richard W. Borden
Associate Editor

RWB/ss
Enc.

e/ 0 12 88 2 —

Ruddock, Albert

May 1, 1953

Dear Albert:

You are the most gracious and generous of men and again I must, with real reluctance and a sense of personal loss, decline your invitation for the Bohemian Grove. My reasons are really despicable for they have to do with work.

During July and August I will be off the air, but I am committed to be in one of three places--either the Soviet Union where I have applied for a visa, or in Germany preparing a television program for the fall, or in Korea on a similar mission if the war should continue. I am more sorry than I can say, and again, my warmest thanks for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Albert Ruddock
151 Buena Vista Road
Santa Barbara, California

No name on envelope

151 BUENA VISTA ROAD · SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

April 12, 1953.

Dear Ed.,

The Bohemian Club guest statement for the season has come and I enclose it. I naturally hope very much that you can find it possivle to be at this Encampment and as my guest. Come for the entire two weeks or as much of them as you can work it.

A possibility would be to be there the three weeks ends - July 18th, Cremation of Care; July 25th , Low Jinks; and July 31-August 1st, The Friday Night and the Grove Play; and spend the mid-weeks at San Francisco; it is only a 70 mile drive. I won't attempt to say which event is better, or best; the four are very different.

I note the horrid intelligenge that only one guest is to be allowed this year, per member; so your decision at your convenience would be much appreciated; and do try to make it affirmative.

As ever,

Grant Richards

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
New York City.

RECEIVED
APR 6 1953

BOHEMIAN CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS WITH RESPECT TO GUESTS AT THE MIDSUMMER ENCAMPMENT

The Board of Directors has fixed July 17 as the date for the opening of the 1953 Encampment.

July 17 – Camp Opening Ceremonies and Program at Campfire Circle
July 18 – Old Guard Dinner and Cremation of Care
July 25 – Band Concert at Lake 12:00 noon
July 25 – Low Jinks at Field Circle at 9:00 p.m.
July 29 – Orchestra Concert at Lake
July 31 – The Friday Night
August 1 – The Grove Play

A limited number of guests may be invited by members to the Grove during the Midsummer Encampment. (PLEASE DO NOT ASK FOR MORE THAN ONE GUEST THIS YEAR.) The Board of Directors has adopted the following regulations to govern the issuance of guest cards to members wishing to avail themselves of this privilege for the 1953 Encampment:

1. Applications for Encampment guest cards shall be made in writing to the Board of Directors, by which all such applications must be approved.

2. Each member upon making application for guest card shall furnish full data as to the merits and qualifications of the proposed guest whom he desires to invite (including his talents, if any) together with his address and occupation.

3. Applications may not be favorably considered if the proposed guest:
   a) Is a resident of the State of California;
   b) Has attended the 1952 Encampment;
   c) Has attended three previous Encampments in all.

4. The charge for an Encampment guest card is $125.00 plus tax, or $150.00.

5. If after the approval of his application by the Board of Directors, a member finds that his guest is unable to attend, the card and corresponding charge will be cancelled, BUT ONLY UPON WRITTEN NOTICE THEREOF. SUCH NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT IN ANY EVENT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 1 FOLLOWING THE ENCAMPMENT.

6. Each member making application for a guest card will be informed as promptly as possible after May 1 of the Board's action.

7. Members belonging to private camps will not be permitted to lodge guests at Camp Bromley.

April 2, 1953 L. CHACE GROVER, Secretary

Ruddock, Albert

April 10, 1953

Dear Albert:

Belated thanks for yours of March 14. It looks now as though I will be in either Europe or Korea the last two weeks in July, but I shall again cling to the hope that the Bohemian Grove may be possible this year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Albert Ruddock
151 Buena Vista Road
Santa Barbara, California

151 BUENA VISTA ROAD · SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

March 14, 1953.

Dear Ed.,

Was just up at the winter-folorn Lost Angels Camp, Bohemian Grove, about some electrical installations for the summer weeks (heretofore, carbide gas and dangerous), and was put in mind that it was not too early to suggest to you the facts of life of Bohemian summer life. True, Malenkov may upset everything; but then again more likely he may not; and one might as well spin plans.

Don't trouble to answer this one. Wait until you hear from me again with the printed announcement; but just, as of this moment, make a scratch on the calendar for the last two weeks of July.

As ever,

Albert Rudolph

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
New York City.

Ruddock, A. B.

A. B. RUDDOCK
650 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA

May 7, 1952

Dear Ed:

I am very disappointed, as I am sure everyone at our Camp and many others in the Grove Encampment will be, that you can't make it this year. Perhaps another year if the results of Chicago leave anything on which to operate the Encampment in the future.

I am so sorry to hear about the news concerning your father.

With very best messages to Mrs. Murrow and the precocious Casey,

As ever,

Gerrit

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Ruddock, Albert

April 30, 1952

Dear Albert:

Again you flatter me and warm my heart. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to join you at the Bohemian Encampment this year, but I am forced to decline your gracious invitation. I shall be delving into dreary politics in Chicago and doing my nightly broadcasts all during July, and during the few days I shall have off in August, I am committed to a brief visit to my parents in the state of Washington. My father, as you may know, has been paralyzed for the last five years.

Please convey my warmest regards to Mrs. Ruddock and accept my deepest regret at being unable to accept your invitation.

As ever yours,

Mr. Albert Ruddock
650 South ~~Grand Avenue~~
Los Angeles 17, California

A. B. RUDDOCK
650 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE
LOS ANGELES ~~XX~~ CALIFORNIA
17

April 15, 1952

Dear Ed:

Notice has come in from the Bohemian Club with respect to guests at the Midsummer Encampment.

This reminds me that I had hoped you would be a guest of the Bohemian Encampment and of my camp, The Lost Angels, a few years ago, but you were unable to make it at the last moment. I am wondering whether the time of the Encampment would possibly fit into your plans this year. If so, it would give me great pleasure if you would come as my guest.

I enclose the copy of the notice which outlines the pertinent details of dates, etc.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow,
125 East 57th Street,
New York, N. Y.

BOHEMIAN CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS WITH RESPECT TO GUESTS AT THE MIDSUMMER ENCAMPMENT

The Board of Directors has fixed July 18 as the date for the opening of the 1952 Encampment.

July 18 - Camp Opening Ceremonies and Program at Campfire Circle
July 19 - Old Guard Dinner and Cremation of Care
July 26 - Band Concert at Lake 12:00 noon
July 26 - Low Jinks at Field Circle at 9:00 p.m.
July 30 - Orchestra Concert at Lake
August 1 - The Friday Night
August 2 - The Grove Play

A limited number of guests may be invited by members to the Grove during the Midsummer Encampment. (PLEASE DO NOT ASK FOR MORE THAN ONE GUEST THIS YEAR.) The Board of Directors has adopted the following regulations to govern the issuance of guest cards to members wishing to avail themselves of this privilege for the 1952 Encampment:

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   b) Has attended the 1951 Encampment;
   c) Has attended three previous Encampments in all.

4. The charge for an Encampment guest card is $125.00 plus tax, or $150.00.

5. If after the approval of his application by the Board of Directors, a member finds that his guest is unable to attend, the card and corresponding charge will be cancelled, BUT ONLY UPON WRITTEN NOTICE THEREOF. SUCH NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT IN ANY EVENT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 1 FOLLOWING THE ENCAMPMENT.

6. Each member making application for a guest card will be informed as promptly as possible after May 1 of the Board's action.

7. Members belonging to private camps will not be permitted to lodge guests at Camp Bromley.

April 9, 1952 L. CHACE GROVER, Secretary

Runyon, M.R.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

47 Beaver Street New York 4, N. Y.
HAnover 2-3277

MEFFORD R. RUNYON
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

January 3, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

That is a magnificent TV show you have on Sunday afternoon. I think it is a really significant milestone in the development of television programs. Congratulations.

Our National Publicity Director, Clifton Read, sent me a memorandum apropos of the program which is quoted below:

"It would be magnificent if Murrow could devote his show to cancer on Sunday, March 30th, two days before the opening of our Crusade. There is enough that is new and exciting to interest him, I think: fresh story angles would include Dr. Cameron's three 'precision weapons,' the balloon technique for stomach cancer diagnosis, the remarkable sessions at the NCI-ACS-ARC Congress in Cincinnati in March and of course, the great national Crusade, of which his program would be a kickoff.

"Can you talk to him about this?"

I know there may be many difficulties in the way of your including the cancer story in one of the programs in March or April such as perhaps clearance with your sponsor. On the other hand the idea is such a good one and to my mind of such great service to the American people and incidentally to the American Cancer Society and the work it is doing for them that I want to bring it to your attention.

Perhaps if this particular idea of Mr. Read's is not possible some other special program could be arranged along the same lines.

I know that you are exceedingly busy but maybe you could find time to phone me your reactions which would do away with your having to write a letter. As a matter of fact I would be delighted to have the chance to talk this over with you at lunch at the University Club at your convenience.

We had a fine Christmas with all the youngsters at home including the grandchild. I trust that you and Janet and Casey also had a fine holiday period.

My regards to you all.

Sincerely yours,

M. R. Runyon

Ruppel, Lou

October 16, 1953

Dear Lou:

I don't like Lucy, too! Tell Joe to come in and see me when he is in town.

I reckon the Ford people could supply you with that film.

I am now doing the old fashion radio show and two half-hours of television a week which keeps me right busy. Tonight, it gives an interview with Jimmy Petrillo--God help me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Louis Ruppel
THE MILL VALLEY RECORD
21 Corte Madera Avenue
Mill Valley, California

dm

IN MARIN COUNTY—CORTE MADERA - LARKSPUR - BELVEDERE - TIBURON - MARIN CITY - SAUSALITO - KENTFIELD

MILL VALLEY THE RECORD

21 Corte Madera Avenue • DUnlap 8-3211
MILL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

LOUIS RUPPEL
Publisher

7 October 1953

Dear Ed:

Caught your Indian show last night and feel like saying: "More power to you".

You came in loud and clear out here in Marin County and let us pray that some of the lads and lassies who fancy themselves as intellectuals in these parts absorbed some of your pitch.

Guess I'm an SOB around CBS but I still don't like Lucy. And I smoke Philip Morris, our size that is. Hey, what you smoke----aluminum?

Our big Marine (Reserve) is now a Captain and in his second year at Columbia law school and Joe closes out at Princeton next June with an ambition for European newspaper, radio or TV work----communications that is--------with Spanish like no body's business and 2 years of French. Want to help get him set?

Also, you might find you would have a hell of a show about the new folks in this county and the Bay area generally on account of Marin is now over 100,000 from 52,000 in 1940 and the Brooklyn and Chicago accents are crowding the 49'ers. Yeah, and even New England is represented. I could help a lot.

All of the best and that goes for Mamasan and your rugged little Rifleman.

Sincerely

Louis

P.S. Where do I get that Ford film on folks who don't vote?

Lou Ruppel

American Broadcasting Company, Inc.
7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

WJZ-TV CHANNEL 7
NEW YORK

December 2, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Well, I have had the experience and have concluded that this is where I came in. I can assure you ABC is not CBS. It's been fun and I learned a lot. Now I am going to take a Christmas vacation in Florida, that is unless somebody offers me a solid job. So, let me know if you hear of anything.

Now I have something to offer you. However good your staff may be, I would like to see you find room for one more man. He is Bill Stapleton, thirty-two years old, who has had some of the best ideas (and arranged their execution) that All-Star News produced. You met him once with me, I believe.

Stape, as we call him, attracted my eye in Florida in January, 1950. You will love him I am sure, when I tell you that what sold him to me originally was the way he went back to Winchell's hotel and made him phone me and say he was wrong on a certain photo situation and Walter did call me and admit his error.

Stape was a photographer at the time for the Miami Herald. In addition he was producing, for the paper, a half hour news show a week on film.

When he joined Collier's he was going to cover the southland, but wound up, on his own volition, in Korea. He was there through the very early stages and kept going back. He made the Pacific trip with Governor Dewey and went around the world with David Lilienthal. These diverse guys think he is wonderful. So do I, especially now that he and his wife are adopting a baby. Stape's school background matches mine, but so also does his editorial sense. One more thing. He was all around Europe and the British Isles for ten months prior to resigning from Collier's, which outfit, by the way, wants him back. He wants, however, to stay in TV.

I recommend him to you with all my heart. If you can't use him anywhere and everywhere, I hope you will recommend him to CBS.

All of the best.

Sincerely,

Louis

Louis Ruppel

LR:vg

Ruppel, Louis

May 14, 1952

Dear Louis:

Thanks for yours of the eighth. I assure you that nothing would pleasure me more than to see you in Chicago at the Sigma Delta Chi dinner, but unfortunately for me, I won't be there. I am tied here and have had to wire my regrets to the committee.

As ever yours,

Mr. Louis Ruppel
COLLIER'S
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Pl 9-1666

Collier's

640 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

May 8, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I will be at the Ambassador East in Chicago on the occasion of the Sigma Delta Chi Dinner. Personally, I am going out on Friday afternoon to spend some time over the weekend with friends doing a little politicking.

I'm sure you won't come until Monday but I thought I'd warn you to be prepared for an old drinking companion.

Sincerely,

Louis Ruppel

LR:aap

Dear Lou:

Belated thanks for
probably the first
him from the Marine
er out there and li
shot me, sure as he

Mr. Louis Ruppel
COLLIER'S
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New Yo

dm

Ruppel, Louis

Lighter

ollier's
640 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N.Y.
Louis Ruppel
Editor

For my friend Red Murray, whose voice saved him from the Marines —
LR

March 27, 1952

for the lighter. I'm
irst guy whose voice saved
arines. If I had that light-
nd lit it, they would have
as hell.

As ever yours,

al

ne
ew York

Russell, Harold

Comm.

Forget.

WORLD VETERANS FUND, INC.
36 WEST 44th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 2-3655

Cable Address: "WORLDVET" New York

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

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G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
Governor of Michigan
FRANK P. ZEIDLER
Mayor of Milwaukee

Medical Consultants to Rehabilitation Program
DR. HAROLD H. BALME
United Nations
DR. LUDWIG GUTTMANN
Great Britain
DR. HENRY H. KESSLER
United States
PROF. NIILO MAKI
Finland
DR. HOWARD A. RUSK
United States

August 19, 1952

Harold Russell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We of the World Veterans Federation are getting together a sponsoring committee of writers and radio people who will lend their support to a new program to help disabled veterans in foreign countries, including France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Holland, Greece, Israel, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Belgium.

The idea is this:

Through the cooperation of CARE and with the advice of the world's top rehabilitation experts, we have developed a world veterans' service program based on "helping hand" kits to be sent from Americans to disabled veterans in all these countries. The kits contain a variety of items vitally needed by disabled veterans - braille wrist watches for the blind, wheelchairs for paraplegics, special clothing for amputees, and other equipment that is virtually unobtainable abroad.

We want to get public opinion solidly behind the drive, especially since it's a way for Americans on an individual basis to help men who, because of war, cannot help themselves.

It's an important and serious project and it means a great deal to those of us who are interested in the international veterans movement. The World Veterans Federation, which is sponsoring this project, is the perfect vehicle for this since it has a consultative status with the United Nations and is composed of 94 veterans groups in 16 countries. Four U. S. organizations are affiliated - Disabled American Veterans, AMVETS, American Veterans Committee and the Blinded Veterans Association.

You have been overseas at one time or another and have seen better than most people how much these overseas veterans

need help, and we thought we could ask you to help start the ball rolling on this drive.

What can you do?

1. Become a member of the sponsoring committee composed of writers and newsmen who have been overseas. The committee will be called "Friends of Disabled World Veterans."

Incidentally, we're not asking you to raise money. We do hope, however, that you will help by talking up the project among your friends so that other newsmen, writers and editors will get to know more about it.

2. Every once in a while devote a few moments of radio or TV time to publicizing some phase of the project. We'll give you all the information you may want.

didn't call

I'd like to call you within the next couple of days to tell you more about the project and answer any questions that may be on your mind. Maybe we can get together with a few of the other people on the committee to talk it over.

Meanwhile, I'm enclosing a brochure that we've just printed. It will tell you a little more about the entire World Veterans Federation movement.

Cordially,

Harold

Harold Russell

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

K STANTON
President

April 28, 1952

Dear Senator Russell:

I can't tell you how much I appreciate your letter of April 25, and the fact that you took the trouble to write it. Your broadcast with Ed Murrow was truly outstanding. The fact that it was unrehearsed and that you did not know what questions were coming added to the impact of the straightforward replies and to the stature of the man who made them.

Ed Murrow, as well as those of us who heard the broadcast, consider it a privilege to have been associated with you on this occasion.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Senator Richard B. Russell
The Mayflower Hotel
Washington 6, D. C.

w

bc Messrs. Murphy, Gammons, Murrow, Church

Russell, Richard

C
O
P
Y

SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL

For President

The Mayflower, Washington 6, D.C.

25 April 1952

Mr. Frank Stanton, President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Stanton:

Just a few words to express my deep appreciation to you and the Columbia Broadcasting System for your courtesy in giving me the opportunity to use your facilities Thursday night in the "Presidential Profiles" public service series.

It was a rare privilege, indeed, to have Ed Murrow take time to come to Washington to appear with me.

I think the Columbia Broadcasting System is to be congratulated for their efforts, both on radio and television, to interest the voters in this important election. I can assure you that I am standing by to be of service to you in every possible way.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/

RICHARD B. RUSSELL

Russell, Richard

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

Senator Richard B. Russell

CANDIDATE for the DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

For President

The Mayflower, Washington 6, D. C.

erling 9191

7

25 April 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

My dear Ed:

I just want you to know how much I appreciated your visit to Washington to interview me on the CBS "Presidential Profiles" program. It was a real pleasure to be on this program with you.

I am looking forward to seeing you again at the earliest opportunity and if I can be of any service to you, please let me know.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Richard B. Russell

Richard B. Russell

Russell, Richard B.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

Senator Richard B. Russell

CANDIDATE for the DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

For President

The Mayflower, Washington 6, D. C.

rling 9191

April 8, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I just want to tell you how much I appreciate your kindness in coming to Washington to take part in the radio program which the Columbia Broadcasting System has so generously made available to me. I know of no one with whom I had rather appear on a program.

Our plans now are to transcribe the program probably in my office at the Capitol on the morning of April 22nd, for use on the air as a part of the Presidential Profile Series on April 24th. Ordinarily I would prefer to have a live broadcast. Unfortunately my plans take me out of Washington on the 24th.

I should like to have you, Mr. Ted Koop and Mr. Lewis Shollenberger of the C.B.S. Washington News Staff, as my guests at dinner in Washington, the night of April 21st, after which we may be able to discuss the program. I am asking Oliver DeWolf, at my Headquarters, to make the arrangements with Mr. Koop or Mr. Shollenberger to suit your convenience.

I am certainly looking forward to seeing you in Washington and having a visit with you.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Dick Russell

Ryan, Milo

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
SEATTLE 5

April 15, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Saul Haas telephoned me yesterday from KIRO to read me a section of your letter to him -- concerning your reaction to that television internship proposal. I am very grateful to you for putting the matter in the mill.

I have just learned, however, that the "network" referred to in previous correspondence was not CBS, but NBC. That does not necessarily change my interest, but I have applied to NBC to be listed among the candidates for convention coverage this summer. It will be something of a new experience for me to think NBC instead of CBS, and I hope my treason will still leave me in good standing with my good friend Saul.

Did you know that KIRO is about to move to a new home on top of Queen Anne hill? Saul is kind of taking the thing in stride, but I think the prospect has put a new spring in his step and new subtleties in his syntax.

Thank you again.

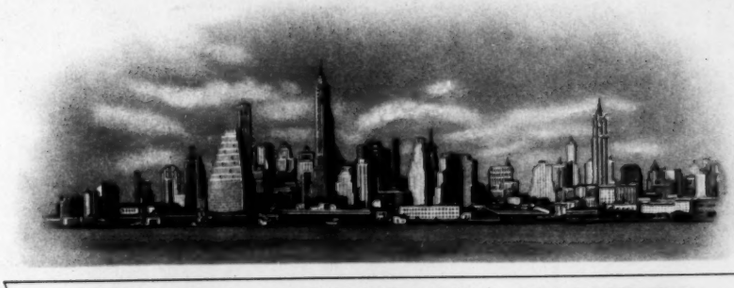
Sincerely,

Milo Ryan

MILO RYAN

MR:tgb

Ryan, Royal



NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CONVENTION
AND VISITORS BUREAU, INC.
500 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 9-7700

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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

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HONORARY CHAIRMAN

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New York Yankees, Inc.
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William Zeckendorf
President
Webb and Knapp, Inc.
Victor Ziminsky
President
Union News Company

October 20, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Station WCBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you know, Grand Central Palace will be taken over by the Federal Government on October 27th of this year, and consequently, the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau is endeavoring to make Kingsbridge Armory the show center of the City until a new coliseum is built.

Kingsbridge Armory is one of the finest exposition buildings in the country and it has the largest uninterrupted area on one floor, without pillar or post, in the world. It is, therefore, an ideal home for expositions but due to the fact that it is not well-known, and is a little far removed from midtown Manhattan, it will be necessary to do everything we possibly can to publicize the building and to enable people who wish to attend shows to get there in the least possible time.

We believe that the five outstanding expositions we have been successful in scheduling at the Armory are newsworthy, featuring many attractions and news of interest to your listeners.

You will be hearing from each of the expositions managers but we thought you would be interested in having their names, addresses and phone numbers for reference. We are also sending you a map showing the easy accessibility of Kingsbridge Armory from all parts of the city and from nearby areas.

We believe you will agree that everyone in New York City has a definite stake in efforts to maintain the convention and exposition industries here at the highest level possible. Any consideration you extend to these famous expositions will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Royal W. Ryan

Royal W. Ryan
Executive Vice President

RWR:jrb

"YOU'LL LOVE NEW YORK"

EXPOSITIONS SCHEDULED AT KINGSBRIDGE ARMORY
BY THE
NEW YORK CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

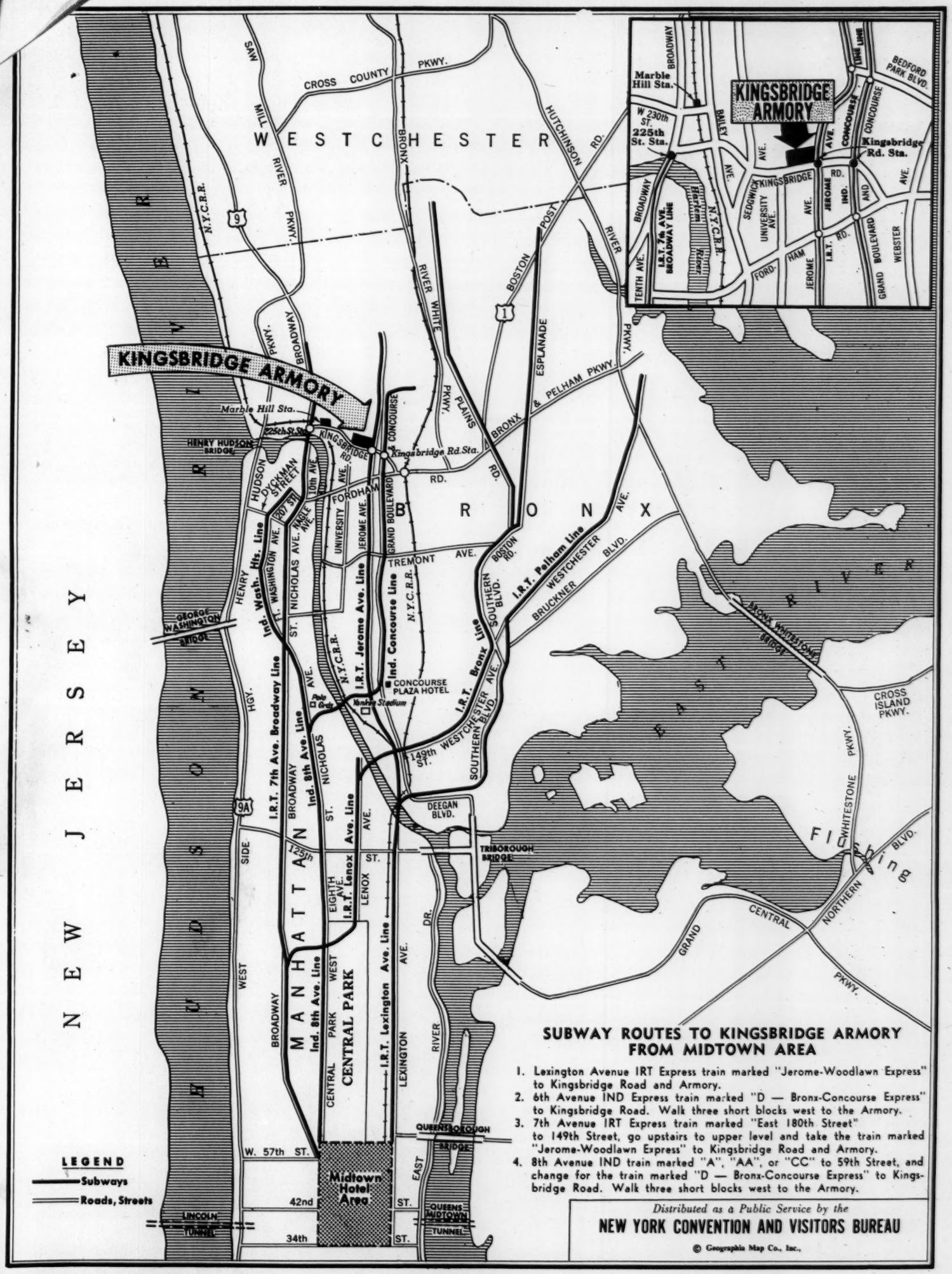
NATIONAL HOTEL EXPOSITION — November 9 - 13, 1953
W. K. Seeley, General Manager
141 West 51st Street
New York City
CIrcle 7-0800

NATIONAL MOTORBOAT SHOW — January 15 - 23, 1954
Joseph E. Choate, Manager
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City
ORegon 9-4888

NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S AND VACATION SHOW — February 20 - 28, 1954
Charles Strong, Manager New York Office
139 East 57th Street
New York City
PLaza 8-1269

INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW — March 7 - 13, 1954
Clifford Lowther, Secretary
157 West 58th Street
New York City
PLaza 7-0918

INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERS — March 22 - 25, 1954
George W. Bailey, Executive Secretary
1 East 79th Street
New York City
REgent 7-9600
William C. Copp, Exhibits Manager
1475 Broadway
New York City
BRyant 9-7550



SUBWAY ROUTES TO KINGSBRIDGE ARMORY FROM MIDTOWN AREA

1. Lexington Avenue IRT Express train marked "Jerome-Woodlawn Express" to Kingsbridge Road and Armory.
2. 6th Avenue IND Express train marked "D — Bronx-Concourse Express" to Kingsbridge Road. Walk three short blocks west to the Armory.
3. 7th Avenue IRT Express train marked "East 180th Street" to 149th Street, go upstairs to upper level and take the train marked "Jerome-Woodlawn Express" to Kingsbridge Road and Armory.
4. 8th Avenue IND train marked "A", "AA", or "CC" to 59th Street, and change for the train marked "D — Bronx-Concourse Express" to Kingsbridge Road. Walk three short blocks west to the Armory.

Distributed as a Public Service by the

NEW YORK CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

© Geographia Map Co., Inc.,

Saltzman, Henry

October 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Saltzman:

Many thanks for your nice letter. I am glad to hear that you enjoy PERSON TO PERSON. Since I have no authority or control over programs on the network other than my own, there is little I can do personally about the television program you want to produce. I suggest that you submit your format to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television, and see what he thinks about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry Saltzman
134 East 59 Street
Brooklyn 3, New York

rh

134 East 59 Street
Brooklyn 3, N.Y.
October 27, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
45 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

First let me congratulate you on the success of your program Person to Person. In my opinion you have made an important contribution to more effective television presentations by means of 'live' in-the-field broadcasting.

For several months I have been at work on a format for a 'live' television program. Now that the plan is complete I am at a loss as to just how to proceed to show it to those who might be interested in producing such a program. Can you suggest a few ideas which might help me?

Yours truly,
Henry Saltzman
Henry Saltzman

SION — RADIO — HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

EXPRESS 1-0200

B. Samuels

ALLIED

Electric Distributing Company

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY

FORBES STREET ENTRANCE

1201 FORBES ST.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

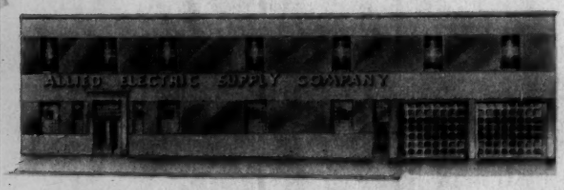
February 6, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was privileged to attend the Pittsburgh Advertising Club's luncheon yesterday. Your address to the group was superb. The rapt attention of the audience was, I am sure, evidence enough to you. I was very happy to have had the opportunity to sit down with you for a few moments and talk with you. If you will recall, we discussed the matter of a television exposition to be held here the week of September 8 to 13. The Pittsburgh Wholesale Merchants' Association Division of the Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring this exposition. The purposes of the exposition are to promote all phases of the television industry, to create interest in television programming, and of course, to create demand for television receivers. Being a television distributor, I am, of course, vitally interested in the whole program. More particularly, being a distributor for CBS-Columbia in this market I am interested in seeing that the great CBS logo received its due share of publicity. Some of the larger networks contacted have indicated their enthusiastic support of the local effort, and it is expected that they will exploit themselves by having some shows here, or some talent present that week.

My suggestion to you was that you devote your program or a portion thereof, that week to the Pittsburgh story. You know the business of what makes the heart of a city beat. The rise of a city, which was once thought to be decadent, to a position today probably second to none in the nation in the matter of Civic planning, new



WATSON STREET ENTRANCE

Follow the Leader

building, urban development, attraction of new industries, etc. It is, of course, of some significance that your sponsor, the Aluminum Company of America is a Pittsburgh concern, and it is also of some significance that their new skyscraper will probably have its formal opening at about that time.

You indicated interest in this idea and seemed quite favorably disposed to producing such a show. You did indicate that nothing could be set definitely prior to the first of August because of the uncertainty of the international scene. I am going to contact you, of course, on or shortly after the first of August. This letter is only meant to be a memo of our conversation.

Very sincerely yours,

Bernard Samuels

Bernard Samuels

BS:ac

Sandler, Richard M.

~~Can he come in on Monday June 9?~~ 6/9 He called — forget appointment for now

RICHARD M. SANDLER, *President*
RICHARD E. JOHNSON, *Treasurer*
LOUIS B. MCCAGG, *Secretary*

HARVARD STUDENT COUNCIL
PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

May 30, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing to ask for an appointment to discuss a project which the Harvard Student Council has been running for the past few years in connection with the United States National Student Association. It is an international student seminar designed to bring together the student leaders from as many European countries as possible.

When Mr. Avrea Ingram, the International Vice-President of the USNSA talked to you the other day, I believe he mentioned this seminar and the difficulties we were having in financing American participation for the coming year. Both he and I had hoped to see you and seek your advice on this problem on Friday the 24th since he had to leave for Europe on the following day. I will be in New York again after June 4, and hope to see you either Thursday or Friday, the 5th or 6th.

I will call your secretary on Tuesday to confirm an appointment.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Sandler

Richard M. Sandler

Sandek, Robt.

November 11, 1953

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your note about Justice Cooper. I am supposed to be running a news program, although at times it probably doesn't look like it. Also, I was under the impression that the Ford Foundation, in its television programs so ably directed by that practioner of the art, Robert Sandek, was willing upon occasion to experiment.

In short, I think this is your pigeon. But thanks for thinking of me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Sandek
The Ford Foundation
655 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

dm

CABLE ADDRESS: FORDFOUND

THE FORD FOUNDATION
655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

November 9, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Irving Ben Cooper, who is Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions here in New York, phoned me about the possibility of doing a feature on advances that have been made and should still be made in the court system as it relates to crime in general and juvenile delinquency in particular. He has in mind psychiatric approach, behavior clinics, etc.

It happens to be outside of our field but I told Justice Cooper that I would introduce you and him in a letter as he did not know you. This is in case the subject should have some interest to you.

Justice Cooper can be reached at 100 Center Street, New York City, RE 2-6200.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Robert Saudek

Re 8-7100 Saudek, Bob

~~Re 8-7915~~

CABLE ADDRESS: FORDFOUND NEWYORK

THE FORD FOUNDATION
655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Foundation Workshop

Take to lunch one day next week.

September 30, 1952

Mr. Edw[illegible]R. Murrow
Columbi[illegible]roadcasting System
485 Mad[illegible]n Avenue
New Yor[illegible] New York

Dear Ed:

I have wanted to see you for a long time about the forthcoming OMNIBUS shows, and now have a good reason to do so, beyond simply seeking your advice and sympathy.

Hubbell Robinson recently asked me if it would be possible for us to include one or two features relating to the President's Materials Policy Commission, in lieu of CBS' somewhat more ambitious plans for filming that subject.

I replied that we should be delighted, and that some sort of capsule "See It Now" treatment which you and Ed Friendly might undertake within one or two OMNIBUS programs would be an excellent and identifiable way to go about it. These should probably be between ten and fifteen minutes in length.

Hubbell agrees, but proposes that you would have to do this on film because of your own show at 6:30.

How about discussing this? Will you do it?

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert Saudek

See Miss Savage

Sawyer, John P.

December 8, 1953

Dear Jack:

Thanks for your note about the Pine Valley weekend. I was sorry to have to miss it and am glad you all had fun.

As ever yours,

Mr. John P. Sawyer
Sales Department
International Paper Company
220 East 42 Street
New York 17, New York

dm

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

SALES DEPARTMENT

220 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WALLACE K. GRAVES
MANAGER

JOHN P. SAWYER
ASSISTANT MANAGER
NEW YORK SALES AGENCY

MURRAY HILL 2-7500

October 30, 1953.

ack

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Lowell and Frank Smith were kind enough to invite me to join their group at Pine Valley last week-end. We had a wonderful time but missed you and were all very sorry you wouldn't be with us. I understand from Frank that you set up the party and want you to know I certainly appreciate being with your friends.

There should be a couple of weeks of good golfing weather left, so let's get hold of Frank and have a game at Sleepy Hollow. I enjoyed playing with you there a few years ago and would like very much to do it again. Best regards.

Sincerely,

Jack Sawyer

J.P.SAWYER:aw

Schaaf, Oscar R

October 7, 1953

Dear Colonel Schaaf:

Many thanks for your kind letter and your invitation to cooperate in the preparation of an Air Force booklet being written by your Command. I wish very much that I might participate in this worthwhile project, but unfortunately the pressure of my radio and television schedule this season is such that I cannot possibly undertake any extracurricular activities. I am sorry, because this is something I would enjoy doing.

Sincerely,

Colonel Oscar R. Schaaf
United States Air Force
Deputy Chief of Staff,
Operations
Headquarters
Air Resupply and Communication
Service
Military Air Transport Service
Washington 25, D. C.

ERM:ml

K.C.

HEADQUARTERS
AIR RESUPPLY AND COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

29 September 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

To our Air Force organization, trained and manned for Psychological Warfare activities, your memorable statements on International Relations have long been considered to be among the outstanding civilian contributions toward a better understanding of Communism and the Cold War by the American people. Words, the instrument of truth, are major ideological weapons in this contest for men's minds. Recognizing your talent and knowledge in this field, I am taking the liberty of requesting your cooperation in the preparation of an Air Force booklet being written by this Command.

This booklet, an Introduction to Psychological Warfare, to be distributed officially to the major Air Force Commands throughout the world, will contain summary statements on the nature and significance of Psychological Warfare in the present age, the meaning of Communism and its use of Psychological Warfare, and factors significant in motivation, behavior and attitude-opinion-belief formulation of a target audience. The booklet would certainly be incomplete without a statement of your most recent thoughts on certain aspects of these subjects.

While your contribution in this instance cannot be compensated for by the armed forces, it is hoped that the importance of this work to our nation's security will be more than just a recognition of your knowledge and insight in this field. It would be an important contribution towards sensitizing more and more

military personnel to the true nature of the present conflict and the weapons needed to assure victory for the West. We would greatly appreciate receiving your comments on one or more of the above-mentioned categories to be treated in the booklet.

The specific subject matter of your remarks is left to your discretion. Whatever your choice, your statement cannot fail to be of great value to our project.

Sincerely,

Oscar R. Schaaf

OSCAR R. SCHAAF
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff,
Operations

Schacht, Richard

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by REGULAR OR AIR MAIL would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via REGULAR MAIL addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via AIR MAIL to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for WBBM and KNX are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than NOON LOCAL TIME on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" ONLY if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE October 22 19 53

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. 1 (Div.) 43 (Dept.) 7

RICHARD F SCHACHT
MATHESON BUILDING
MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON

ABSENCE FROM NEWYORK DELAYED MY RECEIVING YOUR KIND LETTER OF OCTOBER SIXTEENTH UNTIL TODAY AND I GREATLY REGRET IT IS NOW TOO LATE TO SEND RECORDED MESSAGE AS SUGGESTED STOP MY BEST WISHES FOR SUCCESSFUL AND ENJOYABLE CELEBRATIONS TO YOU AND ALL AT BURLINGTON EDISON HIGH SCHOOL REGARDS

ED MURROW

Air Mail

RICHARD F. SCHACHT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MATHESON BUILDING
MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON
TELEPHONE 642

October 16, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
CBS Building
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For your information the present Burlington-Edison High School, which is a consolidation of the former Burlington High School and the Edison High School are staging a homecoming celebration at the football game being held at the Burlington-Edison High School field in Burlington this coming Friday Evening, October 23rd.

The homecoming celebration consists of pregame ceremonies, the crowning of a homecoming queen between halves of the football game, a "Memory Lane" in the High School Cafeteria where momentos of earlier days will be placed on view. This will be followed by a mixer dance inthe HighSchool Gymnasium.

The High School, this time, has selected the graduating classes from Burlington and Edison High Schools of 1925 for honoring. I am a member of the class of 1925 from Burlington High School and am advised that you were one of the 11 graduates of Edison High School in the same year. You will undoubtedly remember Arne Johnson, Bill Morse, Dutch Sullivan and others.

yes

The purpose in my personally writing you is to suggest, if at all possible, that you make a brief tape recording of a message that might be used either at the football game over the public address system or afterwards at one of the ceremonies. There will be a parade and quite a few activities going on and something from you would be particularly welcome.

RICHARD F. SCHACHT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MATHESON BUILDING
MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON
TELEPHONE 642

Air Mail

It would also be particularly fine if it could possibly be handled, if you would make some mention of this occasion over your radio program if you are planning to broadcast on the date of the homecoming.

It is my understanding that your parents live in Bellingham and that you may possibly be coming again to the Northwest to visit them. I am told by the superintendant of the Burlington--Edison High School that they hope to invite you to participate in the dedication of a brand new gymnasium presently in the process of construction.

I will appreciate anything that you can do towards the end of helping this celebration. You have many friends in Skagit County who would be glad to hear of your participation in any way that you find possible.

With best personal regards from a fellow 1925 graduate.

Respectfully,

R F Schacht

RFS/ce

RICHARD F. SCHACHT

Schacter, Harry

December 15, 1953

Dear Mr. Schacter:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of November 30th. We definitely want to do a story on the Kentucky Bookmobile Project, but it keeps getting crowded out by more pressing news events. Since the weather is a factor, we may have to delay it until the spring; but you may be sure that we haven't forgotten about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry W. Schacter
Kentucky Bookmobile Project
506 South Third Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

rh

Kentucky BOOKMOBILE Project

506 S. 3rd Street, Louisville 2, Ky. Telephone: JAckson 6936

November 30, 1953

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Dr. Donald P. Brown

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Six weeks ago today I had a visit with you in your office to tell you about the Kentucky Bookmobile Project. You indicated great interest in the Project at the time and told me that you would do a show on the Project within six weeks.

I rather imagine that the press of many other matters has occasioned the delay. We of the Bookmobile Project would very much appreciate it if you would let us know as soon as possible whether you intend to do the show, for if you do there would be a great deal of preparation to be made in advance of the program.

May we please hear from you?

Sincerely,

Harry W. Schacter

Harry W. Schacter, Chairman
Campaign Fund Committee

HWS/rh

"A house without books is like a room without windows."

Horace Mann

Schlaifer, Charles.

February 7, 1952

Dear Mr. Schlaifer:

Many thanks for your note of January 28 and for your generous remarks about our programs.

It was indeed a pleasure to participate in the program at the American Jewish Committee dinner.

My thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Schlaifer
Charles Schlaifer & Co., Inc.
4 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

Charles Schlaifer and Company, INC.
ADVERTISING • PUBLIC RELATIONS
4 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y. • MURRAY HILL 8-1510

January 28, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wanted to compliment you on the wonderful job you did with the documentary at the American Jewish Committee dinner the other night.

I was most impressed not only with the documentary itself but also with your delivery and obvious sincerity.

I would like to take this occasion to tell you how impressed I have been for years with your work at CBS.

Congratulations and continued success.

Sincerely,

Charles Schlaifer

CS:JB

Schlosser, Len

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION
MINNEAPOLIS 14

to
noa

RADIO STATION KUOM
770 ON YOUR DIAL

January 27, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a short while ago I saw, for the first time, your "See It Now" on CBS-TV. The technique in the use of the camera and microphone was outstanding; the content even more effective in spots than "Hear It Now" on CBS Radio last year. The same can be said particularly for the narration because the listener now may also observe your sincerity.

Biased or not (and I don't believe it is), your choice of material content, be it for radio or TV, is one to be deeply regarded. It has great quality and dignity.

I have only one other comment, if you permit me, in regard to time of broadcast. I still listen to the radio when I can tune in a good program--one is the New York Philharmonic on CBS. Unfortunately, this presents a conflict. In Minneapolis, at least, "See It Now" is programmed during a significant portion of the Philharmonic broadcast. Perhaps others have spoken with you about it. In my case, if I had a TV set in my dormitory room at the University of Minnesota the problem would be partially resolved by listening to both programs at the same time--a feat I would like to attempt. But as it now stands I shall have to listen to the Symphony until 2:30 (Central Standard Time) and rush down stairs to the TV room for "See It Now"; after which I quickly dash up to my room for the remainder of the Symphony, as was done successfully this afternoon.

By the way, the consensus of my fellow televiewers regarded today's program very highly. In addition (ALCOA, please note), the closing remarks you made of the sponsor were more effective since they held the audience's attention until the sign off.

Continued good luck and good programming.

Sincerely,

Len Schlosser

Len Schlosser

P.S. My work is still very stimulating ~~and keeps me busy~~ these days (thanks to Ralph Casey and E. W. Ziebarth who help make it so). If Dotty McDonough and Henry Hanson are still with you, please convey my friendly thoughts to them.

Schneebeli, Max H.

TELEPHONE
LONGACRE 5-0324

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH SWITZERLAND, INC.

8 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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DR. FRANK STUERM

May 6 1952

Ed Murrow

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President, Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to ~~let you~~ know that Dr. Max H. Schneebeli of Schaffhausen, Switzerland ~~expects to~~ spend much of this month in the United States, and to be in New York next week and during the last week of May.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Frank Stuerm

Frank Stuerm

Schramm, Ted

April 3, 1952

Dear Mr. Schramm:

I told Mr. Murrow of your call when he was in over the weekend and he asked me to tell you he has beaten a few bushes, but so far there are no prospects.

He will be in touch with you when he returns if anything develops.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Ted Schramm
112 East 36th Street
New York, New York

Schumacher, J

No ans.

Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
52nd and Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We want you to know how much we appreciated the chance to talk with you last week about our study of the development of foreign policy. The interview was most useful, and certainly very enjoyable. We've had a great deal of cooperation from a lot of busy people, and we're sure that little by little we're accumulating the kind of information that will make this a really useful project.

Sincerely,

Joachim Schumacher
Ted Kolderie

Joachim Schumacher
Ted Kolderie

Schumacher,

December 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Almond:

Thank you for your letter. I would like very much to do as you ask in connection with your and Dr. Bernard Cohen's study of the making of foreign policy, but unfortunately I shall not be able to see Mr. Schumacher when he comes to New York on December 21st. I am leaving for Korea tomorrow night for about two weeks, but perhaps we can arrange something after my return.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gabriel A. Almond
Woodrow Wilson School
of Public and International Affairs
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

rh

WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL
OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Research Projects

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

December 11, 1953

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

will see

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University has undertaken a study of the making of foreign policy. The study is under the joint direction of Dr. Bernard Cohen and myself, and is being carried out by a group of graduate students in the field of foreign affairs.

As a part of this research project, we would like to consult persons who are in intimate contact with the process of foreign policy-making and who provide the public with information on and interpretation of foreign policy issues. In this way we hope to increase our knowledge of the roles that the Executive, the Congress, the mass media of communication, and the interest groups play in the formulation of foreign policy.

This study is perhaps novel in that it will be based to a very considerable extent on interviews with men who have had direct experience along these lines. We would be grateful to you if you would be willing to discuss in confidence your experiences in Washington news reporting with Mr. Schumacher and Mr. Kolderie, who have the main responsibility for interviewing key journalists.

Mr. Schumacher plans to be in New York Monday, December 21, and would appreciate an opportunity to call at your office to try to arrange for an interview at some later date.

Sincerely,

Gabriel A. Almond

Gabriel A. Almond

GAA/mts

Scrivener, Katherine

September 21, 1953

Dear Miss Scrivener:

In Mr. Murrow's absence abroad I am replying to your letter of September 17.

I am sorry to have to tell you that when Mr. Murrow left he instructed me to decline any and all invitations received during his absence due to the pressure of his broadcasting schedule for next season which will make it impossible for him to undertake any extra-curricular activities.

I shall of course tell him of your letter when he returns. I know that he will regret his inability to talk to your membership.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Miss Katherine Scrivener
Chairman, Program Committee
Education Association of the District of Columbia
Petworth School
Eighth and Shepherd Streets, N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PETWORTH SCHOOL
EIGHTH AND SHEPHERD STREETS, N. W.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

OR OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
CHARGE OF CURRICULUM
DIVISION 1

September 17, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Education Association of the District of Columbia is very anxious to have you talk to our membership. In fact we are so desirous of having you that you may set your own date and subject. We do this because we thought you might be planning to come to Washington and could combine this talk with your other commitments.

Please let us know what the possibilities are.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Scrivener

Chairman, Program Committee
Education Association of the District of Columbia

KS:jmck

Secondari, John

December 18, 1953

Dear Sec:

Thanks for your letter. I am leaving for Korea tonight so this is just a very hasty note to tell you that when it comes to buying a shotgun, the full sideplated variety is in my opinion the best. Good hunting.

As ever,

Mr. John H. Secondari
Hotel Maricel
Palma de Mallorca
Spain

rh

John H. Secondari

27 November

Dear Ed:

The partridges are flying-- or flitting, soaring, or whatever it is they do-- and I am out on the hunt. This is the first time in my life that I have ever hunted bird, or with a shotgun, and I doubt if I have found the easiest target on which to learn wing shooting. Still I manage to bag them, though the expenditure of ammunition is at times appalling. I wish you were here, I am sadly in need of a tutor.

There are quite a few rabbits on this island and I have been taking care of them too. Inevitably you flush them while you tramp through the underbrush looking for the feathered friend. I have also hunted with Ibicence dogs-- a wolf-hound shaped animal with rusty markings, who lopes after them and more or less guides them to you while you stand atop a pile of stones trying to figure out how you can hit the rabbit without maiming the dog immediately on top of him. This strikes me as not too sporting a procedure, though-- God knows-- it's hard enough to hit a rabbit even when he is being driven towards you. In any case, I am not formulating any permanent principles on this. I am trying to learn, so that my skill can at least in distance approximate my enthusiasm. If nothing else, twenty miles with a twelve gauge over your arm is good excercise.

I am going to buy a shotgun, and I need advice. Which is better: the long, full sideplated variety, or the type with half-plates? Judging by the cost, the full plate is best. But I remember certain pithy remarks you once made about cost not being any indication on shotguns. I know that is the situation on pistols and rifles. But shotguns-- they are a beautiful mystery to me.

Incidentally: the very best shotgun made in Spain is priced at about $150.

Don't get the idea, please, that I tramp over the hills all day every day. I do on occasion, and only when Rita or someone boots me away from this damned machine which-- I hope-- gives me my bread and butter. I am at the end of book number three. Number two, to the century known as TEMPTATION FOR A KING, is being published in April. But I shall be back long before that-- in February, I believe.

Time has passed so quickly. I went to Rome to work on the filming of COINS, then I came back, and only by looking at the spring binder holding my copy can I tell that time has passed. That and Jaygie, who grows like a tree. You were right: this is the fascinating period.

Drop me a line. If there is ironmongery you wish brought back, or shirts, or anything, I am delighted to do it.

Love to Janet and Casey.

Yours,
Rex

Hotel Maricel,
Palma de Mallorca,
Spain

Secondari, John

JOHN SECONDARI
c/o SPANISH TOURIST OFFICE
AVENIDA GENERAL FRANCO 39
PALMA di MAJORCA, SPAIN

I KNOW WHERE SECONDARI IS BUT WHERE IS BERIA THANKS AND REGARDS

ED MURROW

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
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FORM 101 PW—C

PCG RC2 KX

NWY1519 1273 PALMAMALLORCA 34 23 2330 DEVIE

MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING
NEWYORK

WOULD LOVE HELP BERIA STORY STOP SPANISH

GOOD AM ON SPOT WHAT MORE YOU WANT

STOP THIS IS CASE OF OLD BATTLE HORSE

AND TRUMPET STOP REPLY MARICEL LOVE
SEC

I CFM MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

BERIA

ALSO REPLY MARICEL LOVE SEC

FORM 101 PW—C

911P

Secondari, John H.

John H. Secondari

June 6, 1952

Dear Ed:

Tomorrow morning, at an hour approximating dawn-- if not pinpointing it-- we leave for Maine in an automobile that more resembles the house wagon of a gipsy than the year's model of convertible. With the benevolence of the gods, and by dint of good driving, we should be in our shack by the afternoon.

Don't envy me too much. This is a Summer of work, with a completed book in September as the goal. There will be Gethsemanic sweats and gnashing of teeth as well as lobsters and baked clams. For I have given myself just that long to complete the stint-- come the Fall I go back to an office-- rather, I'll look for an office to go to.

But between now and then Rita and I would like to have you all come up and see us. We have five bedrooms-- so there is no lack of sleeping space. Also some sixty acres of woods, so there is no dearth of shooting grounds. I'm bringing up two pistols that I have never fired. They should be targeted by that time.

The place is just outside Portland, so it's quite convenient to get there. The address is :

Secondari,
Spruce Point,
Cousin's Island,
Casco Bay,
Maine.

Let me hear from you. Love to all of you from Rita, Jaygie and

Jay.

P.S. Damn near any train will do, Ed. Just let me know ahead of time.

J.

Selig, Anna

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

October 27, 1953

Dear Dr. Selig:

I have read with interest the Memorandum which you directed to Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

Although I must say frankly that I do not quite see how CBS Radio could take an editorial position on the Atlantic Community Bill, I would be very happy to meet with you in the hope that such a meeting might be of some value to your project.

If you would call me, I will be very happy to make the necessary arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

SN

Stuart Novins

Dr. Anna Selig
554 West 114th Street
New York 25, New York

bc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Selig, Anna

October 26, 1953

Dear Anna Selig:

I have your letter of October 22nd and the memorandum you enclosed. Since I am no longer a Vice President of CBS, I have neither authority nor control over programs on this network. I regret, therefore, that I cannot personally be of assistance to you in this matter. However, I think it would be very helpful for you to talk to Mr. Stuart Novins, Director of Public Affairs for CBS Radio, and I am forwarding to him the material you sent me. I suggest that you call Mr. Novins within the next few days and arrange to talk with him.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Anna Selig
554 West 114 Street
New York 25, New York

rh
cc: Mr. S. Novins

Selig Anna

r.Anna Selig

New York City 25,November 25,52
420 Riverside Drive.Apt.11 G
Telephone: University 4-7717

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co
485 Madison Ave
New York City

Dear Ed Murrow:

May I inform you on some important progress in my research, on which I reported to you some time ago. My thinking and study are now leading up to the outline of an Atlantic Community Program of a wider scope, which could provide a basic pattern for "the new foreign policy", which the incoming administration is now preparing to inaugurate.

The importance of my proposals can hardly be exagerated, because you realise the dangerous repercussions of the recent foreign policy announcements abroad. The proposed Atlantic Community Program could become a major demonstration of the peaceful purposes and the positive character of American foreign policy and develop the civic and constructive aims of the Atlantic effort.

The hour is late, but not too late, that both Americans and Europeans who have real influence with large masses of people, should join together in formulating a civil Atlantic Community Program and create at least the nucleus of a non-governmental Atlantic Community Organisation, which we may call in short ACO for our convenience.

This organisation should provide the economic,social,educational and informational services for a new system of cooperation of the people of the Atlantic community.

Economically, the common European and American demand for "Foreign trade in place of foreign aid" should be among the first objectives of the economic efforts.

Socially and economically the ACO should make a decisive contribution to the solution of the largest unsolved social mass-problem of the Atlantic Community: the integration of the 10 million exiles including the casualities of the Cold War in Central Europe. I explained this task of the Program already in greater detail in my first report at your request.

Informationally, obviously there is perhaps the most important need for a common Atlantic Radio and Video Program.Naturally, all other informational media will have their due place. But I feel that the need for an Atlantic Radio is imperative, if the present disintegration of international relations within the Atlantic community is not to end in the total collapse of western civilisation. Should not an Atlantic Community Program help to focus its common purposes and policies on the pending reorganisation of the Voice of America and the resurrection of a new Deutschlandsender,not to mention others,before the chaos in the European concert reaches incurable confusion?

The Atlantic community effort should combine economic,social, educational and informational action, as I believe also Paul Hoffman demands it in "the waging of the peace". It could include the establishment of Atlantic Community Centers all over Europe, as well as Mobile Economic and Social Task Forces which could make use of television as well as radio in novel forms in carrying the ideas,news and activities of ACO to the remotest vil-

villages. Both the captive and the exiled peoples could gain a sense of "belonging" to the Atlantic community. A moral and psychological liberation of vast groups of people on both sides of the Iron Curtain has to take place, before we should speak of a "liberation policy" in past terms. Even in the free world people become politically captive or homeless. A positive Atlantic Community Program would not only have a strong appeal in the USA, but would respond to a wide public opinion in Britain, France, Germany as elsewhere, demanding equal priority for social and military rearmement.

In Germany the situation will become extremely critical next year. Nowhere is there more urgent need for the Atlantic Community Program than there, particularly, if the EDC should meet continued difficulties.

As to the financing of this Program, there are new sources in sight. If the Atlantic Radio and Video Program is to be an important transmitter of the new economic policy, leading industries here and abroad could become substantial sponsors and contributors to the ACO. Public agencies such as MSA, OEEC, EPU, NATO could coordinate their public relations programs in the Atlantic effort. The Voice of America as well as other American Radio Programs could reach further, if they would cooperate in the Atlantic Programs. However, governmental help should be supporting, not dominating ACO, as it should be primarily a non-governmental organisation of the people of the Atlantic community.

One example for the new financial resources, which by the way would not require any addition to the present burden of the US taxpayer: It is proposed i.e. to create an Atlantic Community Fund by attaching an Atlantic clause to the forthcoming US Senate ratification of the London Foreign Debt Agreement with Germany. According to this Agreement the USA will change the legal title of the 2.6 Billion Dollars post-war ERP debts of Germany into a grant to the German Federal Republic. This is to be done in return for the pledge that Germany will resume repayment of pre-war German debts to foreign creditors including the USA and private American investors.

The proposed clause should limit this American donation to Germany to 50% of the funds involved and should earmark the balance of remaining funds for the Atlantic Community Fund which is to finance ACO including its Atlantic Refugee Program. This would make a third use of ERP aid. After it served as dollar-aid, coumterpart funds were loaned out to industries and other recovery projects. Now these credits are coming back with interest particularly in Germany due to the enormous rise of production and general recovery, and are to serve a third term in financing the Atlantic Community Program.

As your first request for a report on my research had stimulated my thinking toward this Atlantic Community Program, I am turning to you as the god-father of this project, before I approach other radio or video groups. Would you think that CBS could make use of my research or consulting services at least for a limited time, so that I could give this project the final development? Due to great misfortunes this year, I have a gap in my resources for the next 4-6 months needed for this purpose.

But in view of the fact that this project could open up extraordinary opportunities for the expansion of the radio and television industries, particularly if the idea of the Video Mobilisation of the Atlantic Community Program should be followed up, I thought that you could help me perhaps get a working arrangement serving both interests. Could you give me a signal of hope within a week?

Hoping that you may take a leading part in the further development of this Program and trusting that I am appealing for your cooperation in a common cause, I thank you very much for any advice and help which you possibly may be able to give me at this important stage of a creative effort.

Very sincerely yours,

Anna Selig

Anna Selig

Selig, Anna Dr.

Dr. Anna Selig

New York City 21, March 31, 52
129 East 69 th Street. Apt.9c
Tel. Lehigh 5 - 2530

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co
485 Madison Ave
New York City

Called 4/21/52

Dear Ed Murrow:

With great interest I read the press report that you have been elected a member of the Overseas Board of the Ford Foundation, of which Mr. Gordon Gray was appointed Chairman.

You may recall that I mentioned to you that I have a request for a grant pending with the Ford Foundation, which might come before the Overseas Division for decision in the near future.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of my recent letter to Mr. Freeman at the New York Office of the Ford Foundation giving you the up-to-date status of my project.

J Aaron Holding

I hope you had a chance of looking at my report on "A new Refugee Policy in Europe", which summarises some of the results of my research which is to be followed up further in the proposed Research and Study Program on "Foreign Aid and Underprivileged Peoples". The first 3-year plan is to deal with "Basic Policy Problems and Leadership Training of Exiled and Captive Peoples".

Mr. Esterbrook of the Washington Post who came to know some of my work urged me to bring it to the attention of Mr. Gordon Gray, while he was in Washington. One of his associates made a request for my consulting services, but the matter was not followed up after Mr. Gray resigned in Washington. from government service.

I believe that his present non-governmental program will be much more appropriate to make a decisive contribution to the evolution of a sound strategy and policy in the psychological approach to the totalitarian world as well as the underprivileged peoples.

If the next Board Meeting of the Foundation scheduled to be held on April 10 should take up my project, would it be possible for you to put in a word of recommendation or bring my research and consulting services to the attention of Mr. Gordon Gray?

I hope very much that you had a good vacation and that you fully recovered from your illness. If you could spare a few minutes after your return to the office or you could let me know, as to whether you were able to make use of my reports, I would be most grateful for a message or word concerning an appointment at your convenience.

I am living in a certain anxiety as to the time which I might have to afford for the further preparations of the Ford project, as my resources are coming to an end. You can imagine, how much I am looking forward to your return and possibly your advice as to the chances of receiving a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Let me thank you very, very much for anything you can do to recommend my project to the special attention of the Foundation's Board.

Very sincerely yours,

Anna Selig

Anna Selig

Copy

Dr. Anna Selig

New York City 21, March 28, 1952
120 East 89th Street, Apt. 3c
Tel. Lehigh 5-2890

Ford Foundation
575 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Referring to my previous correspondence with Mr. Paul G. Hoffman and my conversations with Mr. Fox and yourself, I am glad to inform you that the preparations of my project are now so advanced that I hope it will be possible for the Board of your Foundation to consider making a decision concerning my request for a grant for its development in the near future.

In the meantime I have been consulting with various experts and institutions both here and abroad who are interested in sponsoring or advising on the project now entitled "Foreign Aid and Underprivileged Peoples". The plan is to begin the work under the initial sponsorship of Fordham University in New York until a joint American and foreign Committee can be formed.

The Fordham group is headed by Prof. J. Franklin Ewing, Assistant to the President for Research and Professor of Anthropology, and Rev. Moorehouse X. Millar, Head of the Department of Political Philosophy at the Graduate School of Fordham University. For your information I am enclosing a letter from Prof. Ewing.

Though the long-range program is directed to basic policy and training problems of American and other nations' cooperation with underprivileged peoples in other parts of the world, the first 3 year plan is to be devoted to the most critical social mass-problems in the Atlantic area and the newly emerging forces striving for their solutions, particularly with regard to the refugee problem in Central Europe.

This project is to provide for research, publications and particularly a Seminar and Workshop for the training of leaders in private and public organizations who are working on high-explosive mass-problems at the sources of economic distress, social unrest and political instability. This project is to specialize on the problems of social catastrophe which defy traditional policies of economic, social and political institutions.

The Seminars are to participate in the research program, but are also to apply the results to concrete situations where tensions have become most acute. The first European Seminar is therefore proposed to be held under the sponsorship of the University of Bonn (Germany) where the headquarters of the most representative organizations are situated, whose leadership are to take part in the project. The second Seminar is scheduled to be held in Italy and is to specialize on the critical problems of Southern Europe.

The project is to train for common partnerships in the Atlantic community. Therefore both Americans and foreign partners in foreign aid and selfhelp operations are to participate in it. Information, etc. gathered in the European field will be made available to illustrate that American foreign aid operations can be shaped and applied in ways requiring a minimum of American investment for a maximum of domestic selfhelp efforts on the broadest and most popular scale, as such vast problems in a critical stage require the widest cooperation of the people

concerned. The organizations I have contacted during the preliminary survey include the organized majority of the 10 million exiles in Central Europe.

The detailed plans, including a revised budget requesting an annual grant of $50,000. for a three year program, will be forwarded to the Board of the Ford Foundation by Prof. Ewing of Fordham University.

In view of the fact that already several years of research, travel and consultative experience have been devoted to these problems, the project is now so far advanced that the Seminar could be opened in Europe this fall and publications could begin before the end of this year, if a decision concerning the Ford Foundation's grant could be made in the near future. Fordham University would be ready to receive and administer the funds in accordance with the Foundation's instructions. I shall ask Prof. Ewing to send you a copy of the formal application, in case he has sent it to Pasadena, Cal.

If you feel that you need any further information, please feel free to call me at any time, as I am now stationed in New York at the above new address.

May I ask you to draw your Board's attention to the following circumstances which appear to recommend the project to special and urgent consideration. One of the MSA reports to the Lisbon Conference warned that the refugees in Germany are on the move "in opposition to the state". This is alarming news because the organizations with which this project is dealing today control the largest independent vote in Germany. New Soviet policies are reported to concentrate their influence in Central Europe on these refugee unions rather than on labor unions. While labor unions benefit greatly from the labor aid amendment of MSA, this new type of union, including exiled industrialists as well as workers, also farmers, artisans and professional organizations, seem not to have the same place in the MSA Program.

This project could establish the first cooperative relationships of Western real influence with this new force, which, according to all experts, is bound to have crucial effect on American and Atlantic policies. To mention only three major points of such influence: The refugee movement could help to open up the largest reservoir of skilled labor now needed to meet the labor shortage of the Atlantic defense production effort. It will have a decisive voice in the recruiting of the German contingent of the European Army, as long as it has to be voluntary, and is estimated to consist of up to 85% of refugees. Finally, neither the pending Soviet proposals for the re-unification of Germany, nor any other settlement of the East-West conflict in Europe can expect democratic acceptance without the consent of the refugee vote.

I trust that these far-reaching international implications of this project will recommend it to the special and urgent consideration of the Board of the Ford Foundation. For your information I am enclosing copy of an editorial of the New York Times of March 24, 1952 commenting on the International Program issued by the "Ten Million Exiles" and their organizations who availed themselves of my voluntary services as a "Consultant on International Cooperation".

Thank you for any advice which you may be able to give me toward expediting the development of this project.

Sincerely yours,

Anna Selig

Anna Selig

3/5/52 Selig, Anna
1/14/13
2:00 2/13

$100 sent 3/6/52

Dr. Anna Selig

New York City, January 31,52
~~239 East 72 nd Street~~
129 East 69th Apt 28
Tel Le 5-2530

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed Murrow:

After several years of study, travel and consulting services to public and private refugee agencies, I have come back to the United States with a considerable amount of interesting materials on timely problems in Central Europe.

I should like to prepare these materials for publication or use them as a temporary research consultant of publicists, radio commentators and other interested people.

Among the refugee problems I gave special attention to the Iron Curtain refugee problem and the policies which are now under consideration for legislative action in the US Congress and in the UN Assembley.

I wonder, as to whether you could use some of the Research Reports which I am now preparing and which you find explained in the enclosed Memorandum (2) and listed on page 8 and 9.

Another special field of study was the important problem of the social effects and requirements of American foreign aid, which has been so heatedly debated in Congressional Hearings in Washington, some of which I attended, and will also come up in prospective Amendments to the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

Would it be possible for you to give me a few moments of your time to discuss this matter with you, whenever it is convenient to you?

I shall take the liberty of telephoning to your secretary, in order to find out whether and when you will be able to give me an appointment.

Looking forward to seeing you again after so many years, I thank you for giving my request your special attention.

With kindest regards

Sincerely yours,

Anna Selig

Anna Selig

Memorandum No. 2 Enclosure 2

on

The Iron Curtain Program of Cooperation with Exiled and Captive Peoples.

Proposals for a First Series of Reports on the Development of the new American Foreign Aid Policy Authorised under the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

I. Elements of the New Iron Curtain Policy.

1. Authorisation

A new dimension of American foreign policy was opened up when both Houses of the US Congress supported an Amendment to Section 101(a)1 of the Mutual Security Act of 1951 (MSA) authorising assistance "for any selected persons who are residing in or escapees" from Soviet-controlled countries including "the communist-dominated areas of Germany and Austria, and any other countries absorbed by the Soviet-Union."

This clause which we may call the Iron Curtain Amendment provides American aid for military "or other purposes", when it is "determined by the President that such assistance will contribute to the defense of the North Atlantic area and to the security of the United States."

This provision was greatly strengthened by the addition of the Labor Amendment which approved ECA's current productivity drive and is to promote a more equitable distribution of the benefits of American foreign aid the world over.

Both new elements of the foreign aid policy may prove of truly revolutionary importance, if adequately developed. The social challenge of the communist world is being answered by a positive policy, capable of appealing to large numbers of under-privileged people. The appalling problem of the most depressed group of people in the world is to be tackled; the active fighters against totalitarian tyranny and the casualities of the Cold War.

2. Funds

The MSA authorises funds up to the amount of 100 million dollars for the Iron Curtain Program. New regulations for the future use of counter-part funds and other provisions may add further resources to the financing of the Program. Thus a substantial financial and legal basis for the most significant expansion of the Atlantic defense effort is assured.

3. Facts

Whether this Iron Curtain Policy will fulfill its historic task will largely depend on immediate efforts for placing the full facts underlying this policy before responsible authorities. Results will also depend on basic concepts, on the analysis of the problems, the ways and means, and the type of organisation, operations and administrative arrangements by which the American policy is to be translated into international action.

4. Concept

The new policy pattern needed must be based on an overall concept of strategic resistance to totalitarian power which should be determining the entire non-military system of Atlantic defense. A coordinated system of positive economic and social cooperation with exiles has to come into being, so that any serious resistance inside the IRon Curtain, must not be doomed to totalitarian liquidation and deportation, but has bases for escapees, which are as important as air-bases and fortifications in the military strategy. The free world's policy of words, radio messages and pamphlet balloons must be followed up by a policy of deeds, confirming rather than contradicting the Voice of America, RIAS, Free Europe's, and other freedom stations. Paul Hoffman's proposals for "Waging the Peace" must be given the greatest consideration.

Much of the success of the military part of the Iron Curtain Program will depend on the interpretation and implementation of the non-military clause of the MSA covering "other purposes". Some radical departures from erroneous past practices in recruiting exiles will be needed, if the efforts for military cooperation with exiles are not to create effects directly contrary to their intentions. No progress in this entire field can be expected, unless an adequate Program of Economic and Social Cooperation with Exiled and Captive Peoples is adopted and made part of the free world's psychological strategy. The psychological approach will be decisive in every aspect of the Iron Curtain Program.

5. Research

The first step toward realisation of the new Iron Curtain Policy therefore is the development of a comprehensive research effort. Present research in this field is in the most elementary stage. Much of the material needed is not published, assembled, nor selected for the purposes under consideration. Traditional refugee policies are not suited for a cooperative Iron Curtain Program, including many policies of United Nations refugee agencies. Traditional organisations dealing with refugees may be able to contribute auxiliary services, but were not designed to be able to supply the substance of this policy.

Research initiated under private auspices should place the full facts and forces at the disposal of the administrators both of the MSA and NATO. Considerable misleading information currently needs to be corrected and replaced by authentic information. Many a gap in official views will have to be filled, if American policy-makers are not to be overtaken in the future by surprising developments in Central Europe, similar to those in Asia which are bound to affect vitally both the American position and the Atlantic defense system as a whole.

As the facts abd forces pertaining to the Iron Curtain Policy are rapidly changing, a continuous scientific effort will be needed, engaging personnel for the years 1951 - 1954, for which the MSA is contemplated.

6. Cooperation of Private Groups

New non-governmental forms of organisation will be essential for the execution of the Iron Curtain Program. Dealing with groups and nations who have been forcibly deprived of freely elected governments, "the peoples to peoples approach" will have to be the prevailing principle of this policy. The formation of a new non-governmental agency, international or at least of regional Atlantic

character will be needed. Leading American groups such as the Ford Foundation group, the National Committee for a Free Europe, the American Rescue Committee and others should be able to assist as an Advisory Committee in defining the new policy and help determine the American partnership in the Iron Curtain Program.

On the part of the captive nations concerned, an international organisation of exiled peoples should be conceived for common problems of cooperation. Unless such an agency begins to solve the economic, social, legal, moral and psychological problems of resistance and rescue, no great progress can be expected in the field of political and military cooperation.

7. Cooperation of Private Agencies

At an early stage the Mutual Security Administrator should enlarge the powers of the governmental groups engaged in the evolution of a psychological strategy and authorise the drafting of a plan of cooperation with exiled and captive peoples for the Atlantic area. The group should include representatives of ECA, the Technical Cooperation Administration, in addition to respective military authorities.

New administrative divisions, both in the new Mutual Security Administration and in the Atlantic Council Organisation, appear to be indispensable, if the full potential of this policy sui generis is to be developed.

8. Personnel

Persons who are to conduct the proposed research and policy program require special qualifications and experience. They must be thoroughly familiar with the mentality and the problems of exiled and captive peoples, particularly their most urgent economic, legal, social and professional problems on both sides of the Iron Curtain. They need to have wide personal contacts, enjoy confidence and possibly actual influence with the large number of refugee (membership) organisations, which have come into being only very recently.

Since most of the partners in this Program are deprived of free democratic governments, a new formula for the definition of loyalty to the common democratic cause of the free world will have to be worked out to adapt national security regulations to the international plans of the Atlantic Defense Program in general and the Iron Curtain Policy in particular.

II. Reasons for the Urgency and Importance of the Iron Curtain Program.

1. New Soviet Policies

Reports from various sources confirm that Soviet policies are taking on a new approach toward refugees, expellees and other homeless people, including the victims of their own expulsion and expropriation policies. Communist efforts for the "peaceful" conquest of Germany are directed to concentrate on gaining influence in the new refugee organisations rather than the traditional labor unions.

Corresponding reports from the Middle and Far East indicate that this is to be a universal Soviet-policy the world over. In view of the fact that refugee

problems do not only affect the people concerned, but also sympathising governments, as the Arab states, the Slavic and the Germanic nations, particularly where countries are partly Soviet-controlled as in Germany, Austria, Korea, etc., the free world cannot postpone any longer to formulate and decide upon a new international refugee policy.

In view of the experience of total war, as we witness it in Korea, we face the fact that the majority of the occupied nations are being transformed into refugee nations.

Communist leaders, themselves well-versed in the deep differences in psychology of exiled and settled people by decades of their own experience in exile, know only too well that these millions of modern "have-nots" do not need much revolutionary teachings. These homeless dispossessed are de facto in such a revolutionary situation, that post-War and post-liberation policies of world communism can dispense both with military and political aggression. Though communist votes may decline to no parliamentary representation (as in Germany) these new masses require merely realistic psychological strategy and diplomacy offering them alliance of the "peace fighters" and the opposition to Western rearmament efforts.

Certainly, it may be highly unwise to try to make communist converts of the refugees who are at the moment the most anti-communist groups in most cases. More cooperation with refugee organisations and sympathising governments, however anti-communist, gives Soviet policies every prospect of success, unless a superior Western alternative is produced, as now being proposed, under the Iron Curtain Program.

The test case for the new policy will be in Central Europe, where both the anti-communist resistance of Slavic and Germanic nations remains without a cooperative Atlantic policy.

2. <u>An Atlantic Policy ?</u>

American public opinion has recently restated the problem and demanded action. Michael Hoffman of the New York Times summarised the realities of the situation in an article of September 19, 1951, under the title: West Bitter Haven for Red Refugees", as follows:

"If a person has the nerve, stamina and luck to escape across the Czecho-Slovakian border into US occupied Germany, he stands a better than two-to-one chance of being jailed promptly like a common criminal..... Once the refugee has been tapped for his contribution to the West's knowledge of his homeland, he is told, figuratively and sometimes literally, that the West has no further interest in him." .....

"From the start to the finish," concludes this expert, "the policy and administrative machinery of the US Government (and Western governments in general) is hopelessly unadapted to deal with the newly escaped refugees from communism."

"They are shoved into corners and cracks of a policy that is not designed to deal with their problems and into which they stubbornly refuse to fit. After four years of experience, the high-level analysis of the problem and the high-level decisions that alone can bring about changes in the situation still have not been made. Until they are, officials on the spot can do little, but temper the harshness of the letter of the law."

In commenting on the first International Program of German Expellees and Refugees in Central Europe, and the UN study of forced labor camps in the post-War world, Anne O'Hare McCormick, in her column on "The Human Factor Counts Most in the End", stated:

"The one connection between the problem of the deportees and refugees in Germany and the call for an investigation of forced labor in Russia is that the situation in Germany is aggravated by the constant trickle of escapees from Soviet-occupied countries. Many of these fugitives would swell the population of the labor camps if they did not flee" ..... "But the cruel quirk in the situation is that conditions on the other side of the line are so hopeless that 500 are now returning out of 1000 who escape daily." "Nothing reveals the present state of affairs more clearly than the fact that people who risk their lives to get out of Soviet territory take the greater risk of going back when they see what awaits them outside." (New York Times March 17, 1951)

The need for the new Iron Curtain Policy was significantly summarised in the recent editorial of the Washington Post of October 8, 1951, under the title "Escapees":

"At the very time that the United States is doing its utmost by radio and other means to encourage defection from communist regimes behind the Iron Curtain, the lack of a coordinated policy for dealing with escapees is frustrating the objective we seek. Perhaps the most pitiful conditions are in Germany, where some 80% of the escapees are branded as "illegal immigrants" and many are treated as common criminals.".....

"An ehtirely new concept is needed, - one which would give such persons jobs in the western European rearmament effort so that they could support themselves, one which would coordinate the efforts of refugee groups and the refugee press, which would mobilise this resistance on a broad basis and not only in military terms."

"This is a field for governmental action, for the valiant efforts of private organisations are necessarily limited in scope. There is the basis for such action in the provision of the mutual security bill .....

"The real need, of course, is a fundamental, unified NATO refugee policy as part of a program of strategic resistance which makes use of all the psychological weapons at our command."

The fundamental policy should be a universal free world policy and should avoid under all circumstances racial or ethnic discrimination or limitations to stateless groups, such as they are the policy of UN refugee agencies. There should be these major regional editions of the Program: one for the Atlantic area, one for the Middle East, and one for the Far East.

The fourth edition should be an SOS Plan for the emergencies of a new war in Europe, when whole nations may be turned into refugees and resistance forces would need existing refugee organisations for rescue, refuge and rehabilitation.

The Atlantic policy should be initiated with a Pilot Program in Central Europe and should be divided into a project for the Germanic and the Slavic peoples.

The US High Commissioner for Germany called the refugees and expellees "the largest and potentially most explosive "have-not" group in Western Germany." (Quarterly Report on Germany July 1 - September 30, 1950). The Iron Curtain Program could transform this greatest liability of Atlantic security into an asset and remove the major source of social unrest, economic instability, political disintegration and demoralisation of the anti-communist forces in Central Europe.

3. The Central European Pilot Program

The following considerations should speak for immediate action toward formulation and development of the Central European Iron Curtain Program and recommend it for a position of the highest priority among Atlantic policy decisions:

a) Numerically, this project would have a direct appeal to all the 27 million East German people whose homelands are absorbed by Soviet-controlled governments. They include: the 2 million Iron Curtain refugees of German nationality, the 8 million expellees from areas East of the Oder-Neisse line now residing in Western Germany. Furthermore, the 17 million inhabitants of the Soviet-Zone of Germany including the 4 million expellees transferred to that Zone after the Potsdam Agreements. Finally, they might include the estimated 2 million native Germans retained in Polish and other Soviet-controlled areas for the former German industries now operating for Soviet needs.

Indirectly, it would favorably affect the 38 million natives of Western Germany, whose Government, in accordance with Western policies, claims to be the only legitimate government of all Germans, but finds itself in the dilemma of having to reject 80% of its own Iron Curtain refugees and limit their legal admission to 20% of actual entrants.

After the pending liquidation of the International Refugee Organization the German and Austrian Governments have no international basis of assistance for carrying the refugee load of the old Displaced Persons, the new Slavic and Hungarian refugees in addition to the 2 million Iron Curtain refugees of their own nationality and the 8 million expellees.

At present only about 3 out of 10 Iron Curtain refugees reach the free world alive. The illegal border crossers are condemned to jail or left to despair in refugee camps, slums, city ruins or vagrancy. Unemployment, homelessness, illegality and all the miseries that go with these legal and economic disabilities are their tragic fate.

This is true, particularly, of the hundreds of thousands of young people who refuse to fight in communist armies and flee from forced labor in uranium mines, deportation to the Soviet Union, imprisonment or death meted out to all who are suspect of the slightest sympathies with the free world.

The most elementary requirements of mutual security should advise special services to meet and change conditions according to which it has been estimated "that 500 are now returning (East) out of the 1000 who escape daily, (West). Inevitably the returnees spread the sorry tale of the escapees' experience of misery in the midst of all the ERP prosperity of the West enjoyed by others, provided they survive the "corrective treatment" in communist jails and concentration camps. Returning youth, however, is granted generous treatment in special youth camps in Soviet-controlled countries.

As youth appears to be the largest group among the German Iron Curtain refugees the youth services should receive special attention. The obvious fact that Soviet-policies concentrate their major efforts on winning the young for their cause, with considerable success, the refugee yough and student organisations, should be given special attention in the new Program.

b) Economically, the new Iron Curtain Program should be able to mobilise the largest unused reservoir of skilled labor in Europe available particularly among the 10 million refugees and expellees in Germany.

c) Socially, the Program could remove the most critical source of social tensions from society in Central Europe; it could help overcome anti-allied trends in public opinion now feeding German isolationism and prevent the growth of nationalist radicalism by linking up the vast group of Eastern exiles with the Western Atlantic community.

d) Militarily, this group could recruit the largest reserve of voluntary trained man-power for the Atlantic army, a group conspicuous by its anti-communist convictions, its personal experience of Soviet-rule and its unmatched familiarity with the Soviet-controlled areas where they came from. If the precedent of the present quasi-military formations, the so-called "Industrial Police" in Western Germany is followed by NATO, the German contingents of the coming European Army could be expected to be a refugee army up to 85%, as long as it is to be a voluntary force.

e) Politically, the refugees are emerging as a most powerful "new force" on the Central European scene, especially since they have been able to form economic, social, political and cultural organisations on a national level. According to informed opinion, recently they have become a potent political factor in West Germany and may in the future determine the actual pattern of German political life". *

Having won practically all state elections during the past year, a realignment of political forces must be anticipated and expected that the refugee movement may climb to a top place among new factors in determining future foreign policies in Central Europe by 1953.

Unless the next twelve to eighteen months are being used for establishing a sound cooperative relationship between the Western community and this vast group of Eastern people in the heart of the Atlantic defense area, the entire American investment of ERP and the MSA may be lost and the American position in Europe seriously jeopardized.

4. The Slavic Program

As the anti-communist resistance of the Slavic nations must use Germany and Austria as their major exit of escape, the Germanic Iron Curtain Program will be a pre-condition for the success of the expansion of all Slavic projects. After the liquidation of IRO, it will depend on German and Austrian authorities, what will happen to Slavic refugees, - the same authorities who find it impossible to absorb most escapees of their own nationalities, as long as not the Iron Curtain Program for all concerned begins to provide a common international basis of cooperation and assistance.

(* J. Cary, Political Organisation of the Refugees and Expellees in West Germany. Political Science Quarterly, June 1951, Vol.66, No.2.)

American organisations who have already developed political, educational, social and emigration projects for the various groups of South Eastern Europe, should be qualified to advise the details of the Slavic part of the Program, especially in the field of emigration.

In view of the desirability of joint undertakings of the Slavic and Germanic groups, who both have to find new ways out of their respective nationalisms, the economic part of the Program should afford various opportunities for their cooperation while in exile as well as chances for joint plannings of the future order in Eastern and Central Europe, after freedom has been re-established for the whole of the Atlantic community.

5. An Economic and Social Program

The heart of the Iron Curtain Program should be a Program of Economic and Social Cooperation with Exiled and Captive Peoples. In Central Europe this effort could be closely coordinated with the current productivity drive of ECA. The Labor Aid Amendment should be applied to those refugee organisations who are working for the solution of the economic and social problems of refugees and who have recently stressed their claim to a status similar to that of labor unions. Statistical and other materials needed for this Program are available in the Walter Report of the US Congress Committee on German Refugees and Expellees, in the Collison Report, in the ECA Sonne Report, and a great number of European publications.

III. Basic Features of the Iron Curtain Program.

The first step to be taken toward the formulation and development of the Iron Curtain Program is to establish the Research Project with sufficient means to engage the research and consulting services of the few experts in this field including the different nationalities concerned.

Some papers may be Interim Reports, but would be sufficient to clear the way for immediate further action. Other reports would require a field-team in Europe to complete studies already under way.

The first series of reports should include the following:

1. The First Report should offer a Survey of the Iron Curtain Refugee Problem in Germany 1951. A research associate in the field should make a study of the corresponding Report on Austria, Triest and other major areas of escape for the Southern and South Eastern countries of Europe.

2. The Second Report should make a Survey of American Public Opinion demanding action on this problem. A field worker in Europe should assemble the material on foreign and international agencies' opinion and proposals for action including the refugee organisations' own plans for cooperation in such action. This report should give an insight into the appalling waste of efforts and goodwill on the part of the anti-communist forces of resistance in getting official cooperation.

3. The Third Report should summarise available evidence for the New Soviet-Policies toward Refugees, Expellees and Returnees and their significance for American and Atlantic policies.

4. The Fourth Report should outline The Basic Features of a Universal Iron Curtain Program of the Free World in East and West.

5. The Fifth Report should discuss the Proposals for Economic and Social Cooperation with Exiled and Captive Peoples, analysing the problems and stating the purposes, principles, policies of an organisation which is to carry out this program. It would further describe the proposed operations, financial, legal and administrative requirements, and arrangements with governmental and non-governmental agencies which are to participate in this effort.

6. The Sixth Report should apply this economic and social policy to the Germanic and Slavic problems and thus would contain the initial part of the Central European Pilot Project.

7. The Seventh Report would explain the crucial part of the Unsolved Legal Problems of the Iron Curtain Refugees, indicating why United Nations and other existing governmental authorities fail to solve these problems and which concrete steps could be taken on American initiative under the MSA to solve these problems.

8. The Eighth Report is to be entitled "The Foreign Policies of Exiled Peoples and would offer a digest of the source material of declarations, international programs, foreign policy statements, refugee charters, the international refugee conventions, programs and resolutions of the leading national and international refugee groups, or organisations dealing with their problems and other materials which appear indispensable for the formulation of an adequate Iron Curtain Program.

9. The Ninth Report is to write up the unrecorded History of the German Refugee Movement 1947 - 1951 with particular reference to its economic, social and political formations indicating their crucial importance for international affairs.

10. The Tenth Report should outline the plan and organisation of a first proposed International Conference of Exiled Peoples, which is to invite the direct cooperation of representative groups of nations concerned in the formulation and development of the Iron Curtain Program. This Conference might start with a regional Pilot Project for Central Europe and result in the formation of a committee for continuous cooperation.

11. The Eleventh Report should deal with the various possibilities of forming an international organisation constituting a World Union of Exiled Peoples, which may be coordinated as a consultative body with the Atlantic Council and the United Nations, in order to give the people who are collectively deprived of their basic human rights an opportunity to make their voices heard.

This Report would also deal with ECA and other MSA agreements which might be concluded between public and private agencies with the new organisation for the joint execution of the Iron Curtain Program.

12. The Twelfth Report should propose a new approach to the Middle Eastern and Far Eastern Refugee Problems in accordance with the new policy.

13. The Thirteenth Report should summarise the results of the UN Study on Forced Labor, Concentration Camps and deportation policies in Soviet-controlled countries and their bearing on the Iron Curtain Program.

14. The Fourteenth Report should contain the SOS - Plan for Refugee Operations in Case of War, including the rescue of democratic leadership, with a view to

keeping them on the spot in an adequate legal and economic status, so that they can assist and cooperate in the Atlantic defense efforts if they cannot be at least temporarily brought to areas of safety or emigration.

October 1951

New York, February 17.52
129 East 69th Str. Apt. 28.
Tel. Lehigh 5-2530

Dear Ed Murrow:

I was sorry to learn that you had fallen ill, so that you had to postpone our appointment.

Please, note the above change of my address and telephone-number, if you wish to give me a new time for our meeting.

Hoping that I may see you soon after your recovery, I am waiting to hear from you.

Thank you in advance for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Anna Seliz

Serff, John J.

February 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Serff:

This is merely a note to thank you for yours of the third and to tell you that due to my radio and television broadcasting schedule it has been necessary for me to decline all extracurricular speaking engagements.

I am sorry. Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John J. Serff
The State College Community Forum
State College, Pennsylvania

nic

The State College Community Forum

State College, Pennsylvania

NE Regrets

526 E.Foster Ave.
State College,Pa.
February 3,1953.

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

I am writing for the State College Community Forum to inquire if you would be available to give a lecture here in our community sometime between the 1st of November 1953 and the middle of April 1954. We would prefer a week day night.

We would also like to know what would be your fee.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Serff

John J.Serff

[illegible]

Lunch with Shaffi; Laurie next.

CN.P.3.D/9469.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

TRAFALGAR 9-5800

Thurs. Nov. 19 lunch + look at place 1:00 next 10 days Pierre Grille

27th October, 1953.

My dear Ed.,

Thank you for your encouraging letter of October 21st.

I am delighted to think you might do a "Person to Person" programme from "Pakistan House", New York. I have caught all your programmes to date. The interview with the young comedian in the Village was, to my mind, the best of all to date, and Valentina the worst!!

You have not yet seen our new Pakistan House. In my view a splendid programme could be worked up in it; so I was rather hoping you would prefer New York to Washington!

Could you possibly lunch with me any day soon? I could then show you what we have. I guess it is too much to hope we could get a game of golf in in the afternoon but bear this in mind when you set a luncheon date.

All the best,

Aye,

Sincerely yours,

Laurie

L. Shaffi
CONSUL GENERAL.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22 .. N.Y.

LS/fas.

Shaffi, Laurie

October 21, 1953

Dear Laurie:

Thanks for yours of October 6. I was sorry to miss that gathering with Gen. Kahn, but things got really fouled up here.

We have taken note of your suggestion of the Pakistan Embassy, but I think, on the whole, I would rather originate the piece from Pakistan House here. I'll be in touch with you about it later on.

I shall hope to be able to get in that golf game before the weather gets too bad.

As ever yours,

Mr. L. Shaffi
Consulate General of Pakistan
Pakistan House
12 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

dm

9380.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

TRAFALGAR 9-5800

6th October, 1953.

My dear Ed.,

We certainly missed the pleasure of your company and scintillating conversation on Friday evening. But, after seeing your new show - Person to Person, I can well appreciate some of the technical problems. What tremendous nervous strain you have let yourself in for on this deal!

As Red Barber said on your newscast -- it was one of those fantastic pieces of good fortune that you should have had Roy Campanella on the first show.

It seems to me you must already have got an Ambassador somewhere along the line, and probably you have done better than mine. But, if not, I am sure a "Person to Person" visit at our Embassy in Washington or even here in New York at "Pakistan House", might be interesting.

All the best, I shall leave it to you to let me know when we can play a game of golf. Don't leave it too late with the weather!

Sincerely yours,

Laurie

L. Shaffi
CONSUL GENERAL.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22 .. N.Y.

LS/fas.

Shaffi, Laurie

April 14, 1952

Dear Laurie:

Thank you for your gracious note. Mrs. Murrow and I should be delighted to join you for dinner with the Ambassador on April 30 but, unfortunately, we have a previous engagement for that evening. We are both very much disappointed.

As ever yours,

L. Shaffi.

No.

PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 East 65 Street
New York City

My dear Ed,

It would give us all at the Consulate General a great deal of pleasure if you and Mrs.Murrow could join our new Ambassador, Begum Mohammed Ali, and ourselves on Wednesday, April 30th at 7:00 in the evening for a small informal Pakistani supper in the Green Room of Pakistan House.

Sincerely,

Laurie Shaffi

Shaffi, L.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

TRAFALGAR 9-5800

U.390-5 U.S./1624.

21st February, 1952.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Many thanks for the green light!

I am leaving for the Coast this afternoon and shall unfortunately not be back in New York until the early part of April.

My new Ambassador, Mr. Mohammed Ali, who has just taken up his appointment, will pay his first "official" visit to New York during the week of April 21st. One evening during his stay we are going to have a small "intimate" dinner for him here at Pakistan House. My hope is that you will be able to spare the time to join us then. I think you would enjoy a chat with him.

In any case, I will write you again toward the end of March about this, if I may.

Sincerely yours,

Laurie Shaffi

L. Shaffi
CONSUL GENERAL.

efs/fas.

Shaffi, L.

February 19, 1952

Dear Mr. Shaffi:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 11. I am most grateful to you for thinking of me in connection with the English Speaking Union's Award, however, I think I shall leave to your good judgment the matter of proposing my name as a candidate.

It would pleasure me greatly to see you again. Would you suggest a day when you would be free to lunch with me next week.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. L. Shaffi
Consulate General of Pakistan
12 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

U.390-5 U.S.-/1567.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

TRAFALGAR 9-5800

11th February, 1952.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

We have been asked to nominate our candidates for the English Speaking Union's Award for Better Understanding.

I should very much like to propose your name as our candidate but before doing so I wanted to assure myself that you would have no objection. These days, one is not almost sure whether an award even for Better Understanding is something to be desired or not.

Perhaps you would be good enough to drop me a line and let me know whether I might propose your name in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

L. Shaffi
CONSUL GENERAL.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22. N.Y.

efs/fas.

Shaffi, Laurie

U.390-5/4624.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

TRAFALGAR 9-5800

26th September, 1951.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

We all greatly enjoyed the luncheon yesterday and look forward to a repeat performance one of these days.

I shall hope to contact you again within the next few days to fix up luncheon with our Foreign Minister, Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Mr. Mohamad Ali, our Cabinet Secretary, and Professor Bokhari. I am sure it will be a pleasant meeting.

Meanwhile, I shall practice with my No. 9 iron and when I get myself around 85 I shall be ready to take your money on the golf course.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Laurie Shaffi

L. Shaffi
CONSUL GENERAL.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22. N.Y.

LS/fas.

Sharp, Dean Louise
~~Hondu~~ 9

April 14, 1953

Dear Dean Sharp:

As I explained to you, it is utterly impossible for me to undertake active participation in your admirable project. I did undertake to make certain soundings with people who might be interested, and when these conversations are complete--which will be in a couple of weeks, I shall communicate with you.

I realize that you are impatient to get the project moving, and I regret the delay, but there is nothing I can do about it.

Sincerely yours,

Dean D. Louise Sharp
Central Michigan College of Education
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

April 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison - 17th Floor
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After conferring with some of the "big wheels" at our national convention in Chicago, I am more convinced then ever that my idea has tremendous possibilities. Also, I have been assured of the cooperation of several influential people. Now I am anxious to see the project actually launched before someone else gets a similar inspiration. Consequently, I am wondering if it might be possible to work out tentative plans with you next week, probably Monday, April 20 or Tuesday, April 21. We might discuss prospective contributors, form of initial contact, and preliminary procedures.

I don't want to rush you, but I do think it is important to get things started before someone beats us to it. The Ford Foundation is reaching tentacles in all directions for ideas such as this.

Will you please call me, collect, when you have had time to think this over. If the dates mentioned are not convenient for you, will you suggest the earliest possible time that I can confer with you? Everyone says you are the logical person to initiate this program, and I believe that you will consider your time and effort well expended.

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp

D. Louise Sharp
Dean of Women

DLS:cg

Sharp, Dean Louise

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

N OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

March 19, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison, 17th Floor
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was generous of you to give me so much of your time last Thursday. Also, it is encouraging to know that you see possibilitiies in the teacher recruitment project which I discussed with you. If it materializes, I hope you can assist with the radio program. Is there any chance that you might reconsider?

President Anspach returns today and I shall be happy to give him my progress report.

May I hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

D. Louise Sharp

D. Louise Sharp
Dean of Women

DLS:cg

Shaw, Clyta

November 11, 1953

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

Many thanks for your letter and kind comments about PERSON TO PERSON. I am delighted to hear that you enjoy our new program.

I note that you have an idea for a program which you think would be just right for me. Unfortunately, I have had to decide not to undertake any additional programs either on radio or television at least during the current season. Five radio and two television programs every week take a tremendous amount of preparation, and I don't feel that I could do justice to an additional one.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Clyta Shaw
921 East 2nd Avenue
Monmouth, Illinois

rh

as Program Idea

921 E 2nd Ave KC

Monmouth Ill

Well! This is more like it. The Person [illegible] Mon we enjoyed it. the [illegible] was always our favorite. but I [illegible] be surprised if it wouldn't run [illegible] from now on. We get so sick of the commercials - but believe me if I could have it would be Heaven! But the [illegible] of the family will make up for what I [illegible]

[illegible] for several years. Dic worked not [illegible] but couldn't think of any one [illegible] it right. always thought [illegible] your voice until now. With the [illegible] it would be too "drippy". [illegible] interest program and would [illegible] interest to women. If I type [illegible] would you read it? I don't [illegible] but want one of the sort [illegible] It isn't long and I assume

with silly. A good co would be
ideal [illegible]. There is no program
[illegible] TV or radio.

Thank you for your time and for the
[illegible] hours we spend with
you.

Very truly yours

Mrs Clyta Shaw

Pub. Lines on the 'other side of the hill' and am
one of those people who never know a stranger
[illegible] etc everyone starts telling
me their life story - and I feel I know
such people especially women like. This
program would also be of great help to
them without realizing it. Remember - I
did not ask to do anything or have any connection
with the [illegible] by name. I do hope you can
use the one typed page will give you enough
[illegible] if you are interested.

L. S.

[illegible]

Shaw, William

September 24, 1953

Dear Bill:

I have just returned from Berlin to find your letter of September 8. I am glad to hear about the thirteen-week renewal from the West Coast Hudson dealers and I am willing that they run the promotion as described by you.

I enjoyed my stay in Los Angeles and am glad to hear that you feel some good was accomplished.

Cordially,

Mr. William D. Shaw
KNX
Columbia Square
Los Angeles 28, California

ERM:ml

KC.

KNX
COLUMBIA PACIFIC NETWORK

CBS Radio - A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES 28, CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

LLIAM D. SHAW
eneral Manager

September 8, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Something sure put us over the hump — we got a 13-week renewal from the West Coast Hudson dealers for your program in spite of the hectic situation in the automobile market. We're pretty damn sure that the impression you made on the guys in Los Angeles had a lot to do with their insistence on renewing. So, thanks from the bottom of our black, conniving little hearts.

The dealers have told us that they would like to run a promotion in all Hudson dealerships throughout the West Coast based on a "Edward R. Murrow News Special." Special car window displays would be prepared for use on dealer lots and showrooms. On these cards they would like to use your picture.

The Hudson dealers and their agency are a very reputable bunch; however, before giving permission we just wanted to make sure that you would approve of the use of your picture and name in this manner.

Please let us know.

Cordially,

William D. Shaw

WDS:ms

Sheean, Vincent

December 17, 1953

Dear Jimmy:

Many thanks for your letter enclosing copy of the one to Nan which I now return to you. I am writing this in great haste since I leave for Korea tomorrow night. I shall hope to see you soon after I get back.

As ever,

Mr. Vincent Sheean
3 West 52 Street
New York, New York

rh

Vincent Sheean *Twin Farms* *South Pomfret, Vermont*

Telephone Bethel 81
Ring 3

3 West ~~8x~~ 52nd St., New York, N.Y., Dec.12th.

Dear Ed,

The enclosed letter is self-explanatory. When you have read it will you send it back to me to the above address, 52nd St.? Nan is leaving for Delhi this afternoon, but inasmuch as she has to stop for four days in Damascus and will not arrive in Delhi until Dec.21, she is putting this letter into the diplomatic pouch so that it precedes her by several days. I think she will also cable her brother(she thought so yesterday) some kind of abbreviated version of all this, in code. He will at first be unwilling, I know, but I believe he will do it. He has not refused anything <u>important</u> that I have asked him to do since the American resolution on Korea in June, 1950.(Which he supported, as you know, three days later).

This is my only copy of the thing and I'd like to hang on to it until the event(if it occurs) is over.

For Korea: will you give my best wishes and warm regards to Timmy? Tell him I had his letter and appreciated it highly; it came through the diplomatic pouch and got here with fabulous speed. Tell him I used to bum around London in the bombing days with you very much as I bummed ~~xx~~ around the Punjab frontier with him five years ago. Timmy is one hell of a guy. One of the finest I've ever known anywhere. I think his creator was Rudyard Kipling, but don't tell him that. I wish you could buy him a slug of gin for me, but I guess you can't. I think of him all the time and am appalled at the thought of what happens on Christmas. Whatever he does or says is bound to be right, because he is right to start with, but I'll be damned if I would know what to do with 22,000 angry Chinese and Korean boys who don't want to go home and have nowhere to go.~~xxxx~~

All luck to you

Jimmy

Timmy's car, in which he shunted me all over the frontier, was one of those pint-sized British jobs like your own in London. If you could get him to tell you one story——not before a camera, just for you I mean——you'd laugh mightily. It is the story of how he first met all the bigwigs in India(Mountbatten, Nehru and the Mahatma) and how he felt and what he said. Amritsar time, 1947, when he was summoned to Delhi. He'd never seen any of them before, and his feet grew bigger every time he looked down at ~~it~~ them, and he was dying for a slug of gin, etc.,etc.——get him to tell you.

Sherson, Sheila Ann

November 9, 1953

Dear Gipsie Sherson:

Thank you for your letter. Certainly I remember you and I am glad to hear from you again. I shall be happy to see your daughter, Sheila Anne, and to give her the best advice at my command. You do not say where she will be staying in New York so we shall have to wait until she calls.

never called
Oct 28, '54

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gipsie Sherson
24 Roland House
London, S.W. 7

rh

TELEPHONE: FREMANTLE 4167

24, Roland House,
S.W.7.

November 4th 1953

My dear Ed Murrow,

I wonder if you remember me - we used to meet often when you were in the D. Telegraph building during the war and once or twice during your post war trips.

I am writing to introduce my daughter, Sheila Anne Sherson who is flying to New York this weekend on a three weeks visit.

She has been working with the U.S. Army as PRO assistant in Kaiserslautern and previously was with them in London and Paris.

She returns home in the New Year and wants to get on to TV. I wonder if you can give her some advice?

She is 24 years old and a very attractive redhead with a good voice (slightly American now!) and a marvellous personality.

I was thinking perhaps she might be of interest for a guest interview as she is quite interesting.

She was born in Malaya in a native hut in the Jungle a native state - Kedah - so we always tell her she is a subject of the Sultan of Kedah!

She worked with the Americans in London - General Hoagh's outfit at Marble Arch - then after being presented at court she went off to Paris to work with the U.S. Army. Her work has given her great experience and she is now an experienced traveller and able to cope with most people.

She is shy about talking about herself which is why I have told you these items from a journalistic point of

view - so I hope you will understand.

As an experienced journalist and PRO myself I think she is a 'natural' for TV, as she has none of the iritating mannerismns so many of our announcers over here seem to possess.

I shall tell her to contact you if I may and I will be very grateful if you will give her a little time.

All the best and hoping to see you again in London soon.

Very sincerely Yours,

Gipsie Sherson

(Gipsie Sherson)

After leaving the D.Telegraph I joined the Evening Standard which was where I was when we last met.

Sholis, Victor A.

May 14, 1952

Dear Victor Sholis:

I think you may be right. Maybe we put the emphasis in the wrong place. What happened was that I became fascinated not so much of the story of the horse, as the story of the man and his wife, and had we concentrated more on that, perhaps the impression you mentioned would not have arisen. However, we have not received any considerable complaint as a result of the show, so perhaps what happened was that we learned something.

Again my best thanks to you and your crew. My colleague, Johnny Aaron, who had never been south of Washington before, was literally bowled over at the hospitality and generous cooperation he received from everyone involved.

As ever yours,

Mr. Victor A. Sholis
Radio station - WHAS
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Y BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. WABASH 2211

(8)

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

May 7, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

Was delighted that our boys could help, and I am awfully glad you took advantage of the availability of the cable facilities to do the feed from Louisville.

I found it a very interesting insertion for your show, although I don't go all the way with you on your suspicion that Gift Silver had been done wrong by. If you were the owner of Hill Gail, and had that tremendous investment involved, I doubt very much if you would want a thoroughly untrained horse in the next post position in the starting gate. Some of our people watched Gift Silver run wild on the track last Thursday when he crashed into the filly and narrowly missed Blue Man.

This is a minor point, however, because from the comments I heard from viewers in Louisville, they enjoyed your pickup on him in Sunday's show.

Regards,

VAS

Victor A. Sholis
Vice President and Director

VAS;jms

Shurman, Jack

December 7, 1953

Dear Mr. Shurman:

This is just a note to thank you for sending me the advance copies of the December Coronet. It was nice to see the story.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Shurman
Promotion Director
Coronet Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

CORONET
MAGAZINE
NEW YORK CHICAGO

488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

November 17, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing several advance copies of December Coronet, on sale November 25.

Hope you enjoy the story as much as I enjoy hearing and seeing you on CBS.

Best wishes.

Cordially,
CORONET

Jack Shurman

Jack Shurman
Promotion Director

JS:mm
enc.

Sigerist, Henry E.
noa

C
O to
P
Y

Mrs. Whitney
Mrs. Astor
Mrs. Paley
Mr. Murrow
Mr. Cushing
Mr. Trask
Mr. Spivack

Casa Serena
Pura, Ticino, Switzerland
18 January, 1952.

Dear Mr. Whitney:

With my belated but nonetheless very sincere wishes for a happy 1952 I want to tell you how deeply I appreciated the generous grant of your Foundation to Yale University in support of my work. It made it possible for me to turn down the offer of a chair in a Swiss University, and to continue to devote all my time and energy to the completion of what I consider my life-work.

It was very gratifying for me to see that Volume I of the History of Medicine had such a good reception in the daily press as well as in technical journals. German and Italian editions are being prepared, and I hear that the publisher is also negotiating for Spanish and French editions. The second volume that deals with Graeco-Roman and Indian medicine should have an even wider appeal, as the subject is much closer to us. The first three volumes require a great deal of philological work and the reading of source books in ancient and oriental languages. This, of course, is very time-consuming, but from Volume IV on the task will be infinitely easier, as medical texts will all be in Latin or vernacular languages. From then on the volumes will be published in quick succession. The Oxford Press, too, has been extremely cooperative and I could not have a better publisher for these books.

With kind regards and renewed thanks for your great help,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Henry E. Sigerist, M. D.

Simon, Richard

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

IAN MURPHY
President

November 11, 1953

Dear Mr. Simon:

Ed Murrow has passed along to me your suggestion for a radio historical program with Quincy Howe.

We have explored the suggestion and are of the opinion that it is better to try to infuse the pertinent history as it may illuminate each individual story rather than to devote a time period to historical background alone.

Thank you very much, however, for the thought.

Mr. Murrow has asked that I return to you the attached correspondence on the subject.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Ian

Mr. Richard L. Simon
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

cc: Mr. Murrow ✓

Enclosures

Simon, Richard

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Adrian Murphy

from: Edward R. Murrow

November 9, 1953

I agree with your conclusion concerning Dick Simon's suggestion for a radio-historical program. I think I have already answered Simon to the best of my ability, so will you advise him of your decision. I attach the correspondence file so that you can return it to him as he requests.

E.R.M.

rh

Simon, Richard

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, *630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20* · CABLE ADDRESS *Essandess* · TELEPHONE *Circle 5-6400*

November 6, 1953

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a letter which I wrote to Quincy Howe a few days ago. His answer came back this morning.

Both of us think highly of Quincy. If, in any way, I can help promote this idea, please give me the opportunity to do so.

I'd appreciate your returning the correspondence to me.

Always yours,
Dick

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

om: Mr. Murphy

November 4, 1953

File

I have talked with both Stuart Novins and Ted Church about Mr. Simon's suggestion for a radio-historical program which you sent to Mr. Novins.

We are all of the opinion that it is better to try to infuse the pertinent history as it may illuminate each individual story as it arises rather than to devote a period to historical background alone.

Do you disagree? If not, would you prefer to advise Mr. Simon or would you prefer that we do it?

Am

Simon, Richard

October 28, 1953

Dear Dick:

I have your letter about Quincy Howe. The fact is that various efforts have been made over the years to do a sound historical background of the days news, but somehow none of them has quite come off. However, I will take up your suggestion with our Program people here, and we will see whether something can be worked out.

As ever,

Mr. Richard L. Simon
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

rh

cc: Mr. Stuart Novins

Simon, Richard

October 28, 1953

Dear Dick:

If Rich Sime publishes that book by Tony Pessolano, E. R. Moore who is sometimes addressed as E. R. Moron will advertise it widely on the electric radio.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Simon
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

rh

COPY

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

October 27, 1953

Dear Ed:

There wasn't time, of course, on our PERSON TO PERSON program to mention Quincy Howe's book. Since I know you think just about as highly of Quincy as I do, I would like to pass on to you a suggestion that was made to me:

This suggestion came from a friend, who pointed out that there is no regular radio historian on the air at the present time. There are, of course, a number of radio programs which emphasize the background of the news, but, as far as I have been able to determine the background is seldom historical. Do you, Ed, think a program of this sort would be valuable to a broadcasting company? This question is written to you without my having sounded out Quincy as to whether he could or would do it.

Always yours,

Richard L. Simon

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, *630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20* • CABLE ADDRESS *Essandess* • TELEPHONE *Circle 5-6400*

October 27, 1953

Dear Ed:

There wasn't time, of course, on our "Person to Person" program to mention Quincy Howe's book. Since I know you think just about as highly of Quincy as I do, I would like to pass on to you a suggestion that was made to me:

This suggestion came from a friend, who pointed out that there is no regular radio historian on the air at the present time. There are, of course, a number of radio programs which emphasize the background of the news, but, as far as I have been able to determine, the background is seldom historical. Do you, Ed, think a program of this sort would be valuable to a broadcasting company? This question is written to you without my having sounded out Quincy as to whether he could or would do it.

Always yours,

Dick

Richard L. Simon

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, *630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20* • CABLE ADDRESS *Essandess* • TELEPHONE *Circle 5-6400*

October 26, 1953

Dear Mr. E.R. Moore:

Look what you've done!

Anthony Pessolano who, according to his letterhead, is a Real Estate and Insurance Broker, and who also, according to the envelope in which this letter arrived runs a Funeral Salotto, wants to write a book.

It seems inconceivable to Rich Sime that the manuscript of a book like this should be read without consultation with Mr. E.R. Moore who is responsible for goosing him into this venture in the first place.

Very truly yours,

Dick

Rich Sime

RIA 8-8460

ANTHONY PESSOLANO
LICENSED REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE BROKER
NOTARY
23-01 35TH STREET
ASTORIA, N. Y.

Oct 22. 1953

Simon and Schuster
630, 5th Ave N.Y. 20. N.Y.

Gent: Att to Mr Simon

The other night I see on the television you and Mr E. R. Moore. And I decide to ask you if you would give me an opportunity to show you my notes and Idea for two books. I am man of great experience and I am sure that my ideas would be fit for a good book based on education and deep experience of life.

Hoping to hear from you
Sincerely Yours.
Anthony Pessolano

Nickelson called 3/23

Talked with Simons Simons - Hans office

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

March 20, 1953

Dear Ed:

I saw the announcement of a new program which C.B.S. is putting on television in cooperation with twenty-two schools.

I think I keep my sense of proportion and I do not easily feel that the New School is being slighted. In this instance, however, I rather think that the station is missing an opportunity if it does not include one or the other of the many interesting things which can be televised from our program.

Last year you were good enough to suggest a discussion with some of your colleagues, which alas never came about. Will you do me the favor of introducing me to whoever is in charge of this program so that I can tell him what he is going to miss if he by-passes the New School?

With all good wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Hans

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Simons, Lenard

September 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Simons:

I regret very much that I cannot accept your kind invitation to speak at the Temple Beth El Men's Club. Unfortunately, the pressure of my broadcasting schedule this season makes it impossible for me to undertake any extra-curricular activities.

Thank you very much for your gracious comment and your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leonard N. Simons
Simons-Michelson Company
Lafayette Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

ERM:ml

LC.

SIMONS-MICHELSON COMPANY
Advertising
LAFAYETTE BUILDING
DETROIT 26
WOODWARD 3-3000

September 3, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"This I Believe"
Lincoln-Liberty Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Murrow

As a member of the "This I Believe" alumni and also as president of Temple Beth El, Detroit, I would like to find out if you would be interested in being the speaker at our Temple Beth El Men's Club's principal function for the coming year.

We would prefer to have you handle this assignment some time during January or February 1954 and preferably on a Wednesday evening.

Will you please let me know what your fee would be to come to Detroit for this engagement?

May I also, at this time, wish you continued success in all of your endeavors. I say this in all sincerity - this world will be a much better place for all of us when there are more people like Edward R. Murrow.

Very cordially yours

Leonard N. Simons

Leonard N. Simons

LNS:AB

Sinclair, Upton

UPTON SINCLAIR
MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA
March 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

E.

rec'd. The Return of Lanny Budd

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have sent you an advance copy of my new novel. You will find it timely, and I shall be deeply interested in your opinion of it.

Sincerely,

US/fr

Upton Sinclair

Singh, J. J.
NC
Sarp
London
Called
6/9

J. J. Singh
14 East 56th Street
New York 22, N. Y.
Plaza 3-7876

June 5, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Vice President of the Republic of India, and formerly India's envoy to Moscow, recently arrived from India as a guest of the Governments of the United States and Canada.

Sir Sarvepalli has now gone on a trip to the West Coast and will be back on Friday, June 26th, and a day later he will be leaving for India.

My wife and I have invited Sir Sarvepalli to an Indian buffett dinner at our house:

232 East 61st Street

on Friday, June 26th, at 7:30 P.M.

We will be very happy if you and Mrs. Murrow will join us that evening. It will, perhaps give us an opportunity to have a frank exchange of thoughts on Indo-American relations and other world events with Sir Sarvepalli.

We most earnestly hope that you will be able to accept our invitation.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Singh

JJS:hp

Singh, J. J.

June 13, 1952

Dear Mr. Singh:

Thank you for your gracious invitation to the luncheon in honor of Ambassador Bowles on June 19. I am delighted to accept it and shall look forward with pleasure to seeing you then.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. J. Singh
India League of America
40 East 49th Street
New York 17, New York

Cables: "INDIALEAG"

INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

40 EAST 49th STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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Yes.

10 June 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My colleagues and I would very much like you to be our guest at a luncheon in honor of Ambassador Chester Bowles.

The luncheon will be held on Thursday, June 19 at 12:30 p.m. in the Palm Room of the Hotel Waldorf Astoria (18th floor).

I do hope you will be able to join us.

An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Singh
President

"INDIA TODAY"—Publication of the India League of America. Subscription $2.00 per year.

Smith, Arthur J

October 9, 1952

Dear Art:

Many thanks for yours about our September 2nd piece - enclosed is a copy. We had a note from Borman and sent him one also.

I would like nothing better than to take you up on your invitation for some pheasant hunting, but with the way things have been going here knows God when I can.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur J. Smith
Radio Station ~~WMIX~~
203 Frances Building
Sioux City 8, Iowa

nic

A Cowles Station

WNAX

203 FRANCES BUILDING

Sioux City 8, Iowa

September 2nd, 1952

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As you will gather from my attached note to Jim Borman, I was greatly impressed by your broadcast of last night. I thought it was a splendid outline from every standpoint and that if applied in every News Room, would result in a higher standard of broadcasting for the country.

I don't know what Jim may plan but I would like to receive, if possible, a copy of your script for my own use here at WNAX.

I'm afraid that with the political campaign, it will be impossible for you to even consider my invitation of some time back to come out to South Dakota for some pheasant hunting. If you can make it, just say the word and we'll arrange to have a few pheasants tied up in a cornfield for you -- but if not, let's plan it for next year when the political heat will be off.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,

COWLES BROADCASTING COMPANY

Arthur J. Smith
Manager - Sioux City

AJS:gc
Attach.

September 2nd, 1952

Mr. Jim Borman
News Director
Radio Station WCCO
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Jim:

I presume that you heard the first broadcast of Ed Murrow last night when he returned to his CBS microphone. If you did, I am sure you agree that within the program he outlined what, to me at least, would serve as a creed for radio newsmen across the country.

I was so impressed with it that I wish now to make the suggestion that you, as President of NARND, obtain copies of the statement for distribution to the membership, or possibly a page of our bulletin could be devoted to his statement, presented in such a way that the page might be preserved for a News Room staff. To my way of thinking, Ed's approach to the newsman's problem was so basic, sincere and honest that all in the profession could profit by following the philosophy expressed. I am sending a carbon to Ed because, of course, I wanted him to know that I felt as I have expressed above. I am sure that he will appreciate your consideration.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,

COWLES BROADCASTING COMPANY

Arthur J. Smith
Manager - Sioux City

AJS:gc
CC: Ed Murrow

A Cowles Station

WNAX

203 FRANCES BUILDING
Sioux City 8, Iowa
May 9th, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Under separate cover, I am sending you three copies of the bulletin "DISASTER 1952" that WNAX produced as a follow-up on the disastrous flood. I thought perhaps Jesse Zousmer and Ed Scott would like to see a copy.

I hope you will approve of the use of your broadcast script as you will find it edited. The quotation of Thomas Fuller had a colon omitted by the printer but I guess we will have to forgive him since he was working against the clock. You will notice, too, for that same reason we were unable to wait for the pictures taken by Jesse; however, I think the one selected worked in rather well. We're very grateful for your cooperation and it will interest you to know we have sold 14,000.

May I extend my sincere congratulations for the many honors that you have recently chalked up from the Pulitzer Prize on down the list. They are well deserved.

I hope you are once again leading a more normal routine than the hectic days in Omaha but if it isn't one thing, it's probably another.

Incidentally, why don't you plan to come out this way for some pheasant hunting this fall? If you enjoy that sort of thing, I know you'd have some relaxation that would be well worth while, and we at WNAX would, of course, be delighted to have you as our guest.

Best personal wishes and say hello to Jesse and Ed for me.

Sincerely yours,

COWLES BROADCASTING COMPANY

Art

Arthur J. Smith
Manager - Sioux City

AJS:gc

Smith, Betty Stuart

December 3, 1953

Dear Miss Smith:

I am sorry to have taken so long in getting Mr. Murrow's final answer on the photographs in connection with THE CHILDREN'S HOUR. As we thought, Mr. Murrow is not willing to have his family photographed as suggested nor is he willing to comply with the second suggestion that he be photographed alone reading the book. I am sorry to have to disappoint you, but that is the way it is.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Miss Betty Stuart Smith
J. Walter Thompson Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

R.C.
NO

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

November 17, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

A beautiful new sixteen volume anthology of the world's best literature for children has been set aside as a gift for your family by the publishers of THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

As a parent whose judgement of such literature would be respected by other parents, you are invited by the publishers to be photographed with your family in your own home, reading THE CHILDREN'S HOUR. The photograph and any personal opinion you wish to give about the books would not be used in any form of advertising or publication, but only in personal calls on other parents who are interested in THE CHILDREN'S HOUR books.

The first eight volumes are ready now, and the final eight will be added about one a month until the entire set is published. The enclosed brochure will give you some idea of the quality of the books, both literary and artistic. Browsing through the volumes themselves you'll find almost every favorite of your own childhood, and many delightful things any child is bound to miss without this incomparable anthology.

May I call you to give you any further detail and learn where you would like to have your books sent?

Sincerely yours,

Betty Stuart Smith

Betty Stuart Smith

BSS:JPQ
Enclosure

Smith, C.L.

RUTHRAUFF & RYAN *Inc.* ADVERTISING
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17

November 11, 1953

E.
no ans.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I regret that nothing came of either of my two attempts to get you and American Airlines on the same television program. In the first case, presenting your offer to televise the flight and at the same time trying to get them to buy a print of the film was a tactical error on my part. But I still think it was the only fair way to do it.

The second case, buying the Western segment of your show, failed because it cost more money than they could spend in only one of their markets.

In any case, I appreciate the time you gave me and hope that it will in the long run prove to have been worthwhile.

Sincerely,

C.L. Smith
Vice President

CLS:jb

WLRUB, PAWLINGNY

TELEPHONE PAWLING 3231

Smith, Howard
Sept. 5

Pawling RUBBER CORPORATION

extruded rubber products

PAWLING, NEW YORK

June 12, 1953

Dear Ed:

We'll hope that fortune smiles and that you'll be with us on Quaker Hill.

On the chance that time might help we've changed your tentative date to September 5. Thanks for not refusing and if it doesn't work out we'll understand.

We all enjoyed your Coronation broadcast and I hope that Janet, Casey and you have a real vacation.

You will be interested in the attached card. It was sent to me by the President of the C. E. Ward Company, New London, Ohio, with whom I used to work. He tells me that the caps and gowns used in this graduation are his and he hopes that you mention their name. At any rate, we are all going to watch the program.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard

HWS:jmr

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

ERLIN COLLEGE • OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DEAR FRIEND:

You can enjoy Oberlin's Commencement and Reunion activities at your nearest television set this year. The Ed Murrow "See-it-now" CBS-TV program will feature these activities on Sunday, June 14 at 6:30 P.M. EDST and corresponding times across the country. I hope you will look and listen in.

Cordially,

William E. Stevenson

JUNE 5, 1953

Program subject to cancellation by unexpected events.

Office of the President
OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO

OBERLIN
JUN 3
7 AM
1953
OHIO

UNITED
2 CENTS
POSTAL CARD

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Oberlin's Commencement and Reunions on TV June 14th

Mr. Paul N. White
—
70 S. Main
New London, Ohio

PENDING - JULY 20

Mr. Murrow to let Smith know.

June 9, 1953

Dear Howard:

I am just back from England and return there on June 16. The trouble about the August 8 date is that I am not sure we will be back in the country by then. All plans are indefinite. I may go to Germany or Korea, or if fortune smiles, I may be on Quaker Hill. The only thing I can do is send you a cable as soon as I know what's what.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard Smith
Pawling Rubber Corporation
Pawling, New York

AWLRUB, PAWLINGNY

TELEPHONE PAWLING 3231

Pawling RUBBER CORPORATION
extruded rubber products
PAWLING, NEW YORK

May 26th, 1953

Mr. Edward Murrow
Connaught Hotel
Carlos Place
London W. 1.

Dear Ed:-

Your good friends at the Quaker Hill Country Club and especially those members on the entertainment committee, such as 3 putt Frank Smith and Lowell, seem to think that you will be willing to do a program for us this summer. We all certainly hope so.

Going out somewhat on the limb, when you get your copy of the Quaker Hill Directory for '53, you will see that the program for August 8th is "E. R. Murrow" (Dancing girls and all).

I certainly appreciate your bearing this in mind and hope that you can do this and promise you that no other demands will be put on you during the Summer other than to pay your proper share of your losses on the golf course. If you should be up to Pawling after your return from the Coronation we could substitute a quick talk on this for the August event but I'm not counting on that.

Good luck on the Coronation and your jet return.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard

HS:dp

Smith, Ken

GOLF CLUBS
Hand made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

October
Thirtieth
1953

Dear Ed Murrow:

How can I thank you - really, there aren't any words I could put together that could express how much it meant to Eva and myself to have that great two hours with Mrs. Murrow and with you. It's something that we had looked forward to for so long - well, anyway, I haven't the words as you have to express things as you do but it is something that we will both always look back upon in hope that we may have more time together. Just as we left you, Eva said to me, "There's a couple that we could really go for - it's too bad they have to be so busy and we're so far from them".

We enjoyed Washington very much. It is hard to realize how much a city can change in something like 19 years. Then, we went on to Williamsburg, Jamestown, and stopped at White Sulphur on the way back. We got in 18 holes. It was really nice, although the fairways there are very much burnt up.

Now, how about those woods? You know, you told me that, I believe it was when you were in London or, possibly, Germany, you borrowed a light set of clubs and I believe you said they were also shorter than yours. Now, your irons are about the length that we would normally make for one of your build. Your woods, however, are not as long as would normally be made for a man of your build except for that slice tendency. If a man has any slice tendency with woods, we are inclined to keep them shorter, and that may be why it was done. I don't recall that you gave any specification so I take it that was the reason because of the slice tendency. Now, would you like to try a set or even just one made with more feel and considerably lighter - in other words, if we use a shaft with more feel, we can still give you that heady feel without having near as much weight. If you would like to try a set this way, I'll be very happy to make them up and present them to you.

You see, you have a little bit of a problem there in that you like to feel quite a bit of headweight and yet, you have a slice tendency. Too much headweight does tend to induce more slicing. It's possible that you have a movie of your

(continued on second page)

swing and, if so, if you care to send it on, I would be glad to run it off and could that way be a little surer of just what we should do to help you in that respect. From what you told me of your golf, I rather take it that your slice is not too bad except just at times when it gets you in trouble.

We did so enjoy the visit, Ed, and, of course, we couldn't go along with that crack you made about your writing. We know that CBS appreciates you're a grand fellow but you are not where you are just because you are a grand fellow. It's hard for me to realize how very much that you do write. It must be volumes and volumes every year if you put it all together. I certainly take my hat off to these fellows who can turn out so much work. I did it until I burned myself out and I hope you will always be careful never to do that.

It's wonderful that you get away weekends. You need that badly after putting in such a strenuous week at the office.

We hope you will be coming this way sometime and, remember, we always have a place for you here ~~if~~ we hope you can have at least enough time to stay for a golf game. Eva joins with me in sending our best to both of you.

Cordially yours,

Kenneth Smith
ks/ml

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

GOLF CLUBS
Hand made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

Mr. M. - He called while you were in Berlin. DM

Thanks

August
Fourteen
1953

Dear Ed Murrow:

Your thoughtful letter is indeed appreciated. I know how busy you must have been on your London trip. Eva and I always look forward to your broadcasts and enjoy them very much.

I am happy that you need a #2 wood and that we can do a little thing to remind you of our warm friendship for you. It is grand that you enjoyed golf with friends in England and we rejoice that they liked your clubs.

Eva and I will be coming east probably early in September and when we get to New York, I will endeavor to contact you. I always felt so badly that I missed you when you were here but I am probably just trying to do too much for others. It is taking about two-thirds of my time and I have always put that work ahead of anything personal and anything in my own business. Both at the hospital where I am a director and at our local high school where I am on the board, they have loaded a great deal of detail on me concerning educational programs. I am certainly no authority on them but as we grow older we realize that one of the most important things in our lives is to try to get these young people thinking right and I am putting all I can into that work, at the church where I am also in charge of the educational work as well as at the hospital where we have this big job in nursing education. On the high school job it has been particularly heavy because this area of Kansas is the fastest growing and we can't raise tax money fast enough to build schools fast enough for the fast oncoming crop.

Had a nice game with your friend, Erle Smith, today and he was telling me that while he was on vacation at Denver, he did some TV shows. They went over good and I often wish he were back in that work. However, he does enjoy his DeMolay job very much and it is not quite as restrictive as his radio work was.

Thanks again for your nice letter and we will have this #2 wood off soon. At the end of the season, if you can spare your clubs and want to send them in for a check up, we will certainly be happy to take care of that

Rec'd 9/18

for you. With all good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Kenneth Smith

KS/jy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Smith, Ken

July 21, 1953

Dear "Uncle Ken":

I returned from London only this morning and hasten to acknowledge your letter of July 10.

I played a bit of golf in England and it would have warmed your heart to hear the comments made at various clubs about your clubs. I am more than satisfied with the irons as they are and literally the only thing I can think of that might help would be a Number Two Wood to complete the set.

Don't forget to let me know when next you are in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kenneth Smith
Box 41
Kansas City 10, Missouri

nic

GOLF CLUBS
Hand made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

July
Ten
1953

Dear Ed Murrow:

Mrs. Smith and I were very happy to have your picture which appeared in the last Harper's. We hope you have been keeping well and have enjoyed a good year's golf. As I wrote you before, if you want anything done to your clubs don't hesitate to send them in and I'll be happy to take care of it.

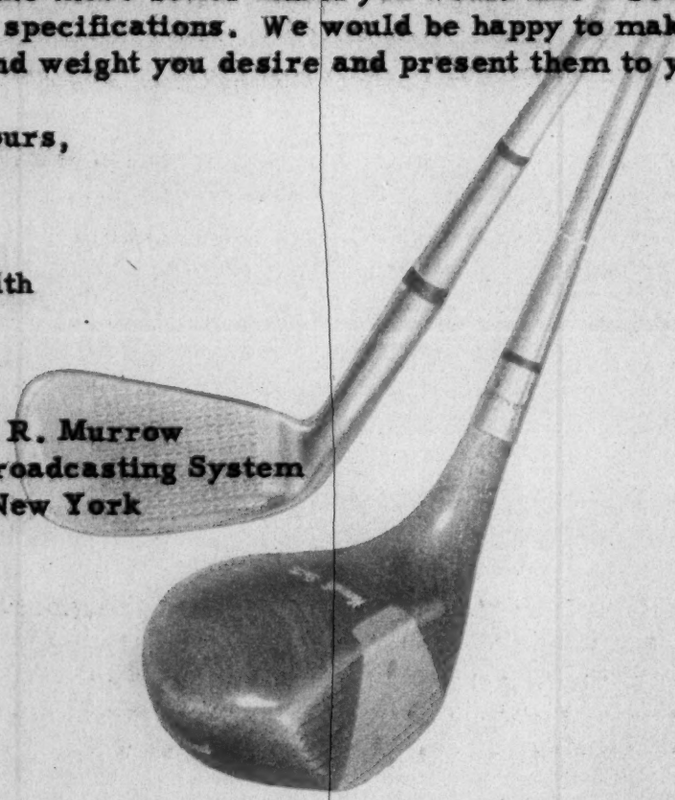
Or, you might like a set of our new irons. The smaller blade was introduced sometime ago, I think about a year after you got yours. You might like these better and if you would like a set, please let us know the specifications. We would be happy to make them up in the length and weight you desire and present them to you.

Cordially yours,

Kenneth Smith

KS/jy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York



SALES OFFICE . . 1801 BALTIMORE . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI . . PHONE HArrison 6567

JA?

9 January 1953

W. Bedell Smith

Dear Ed:

This is furnished for background if and when.

Kindest regards,

Stan Grogan

Stanley J. Grogan

Smith, W Bedell

Briefs on Diplomatic, Military and Civilian Career,

WALTER BEDELL SMITH

General Smith has had a long career as a soldier, diplomat and administrator in civilian top rank Government posts.

He is one of the few American diplomats who has conferred directly as a representative of the Allied free world powers with Joseph Stalin.

For four and one half years, as a junior officer, he was on loan from the Army to the Bureau of the Budget in Washington, was Assistant to the Chief Coordinator and later was Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Coordinator of the Budget. He also during this period was Executive Vice Chairman of the Federal Liquidation Board that wound up disposition of surplus materials of World War I.

General Smith came into diplomatic prominence in 1945 when he secretly went to Lisbon and, acting for General Eisenhower, negotiated the surrender of Italy, a heavy blow at that time to the German military machine and a great benefit to America and its allies. Later, as General Eisenhower's representative, he signed the surrender documents.

During active operations in Europe he negotiated with the Germans and arranged for the emergency food supply of occupied Holland. Again, acting on behalf of the Supreme Commander, he signed the surrender instruments ending the war with Germany.

The Headquarters of Combined Chiefs of Staff was originally set up by General Smith in 1942 and he was its first U. S. Secretary, previously having been Secretary of the General Staff of the United

States War Department.

As an infantry combat soldier in France with the 4th Division in World War I, and later as a combat intelligence officer in Washington and in the field, this former Indiana National Guard enlisted man began to acquire the military knowledge for the staff positions he later held. He was graduated from the Infantry School, Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College, and served three tours of duty as instructor at the Infantry School.

His reputation for handling harmoniously intricate and differing views of military and civilian leaders of various nationalities was enhanced when he was appointed Chief of Staff of the European Theater of Operations in September 1942, then as Chief of Staff to General Eisenhower in the North African Theater, and finally as Chief of Staff of SHAEF.

General Eisenhower has said of Smith's service during this period:- "He was a Godsend--a master of detail with clear comprehension of main issues. Serious, hard-working, and loyal, he proved equally as capable in difficult conference as he was in professional activity. Strong in character and abrupt by instinct, he could achieve harmony without appeasement, and earned for himself an enviable standing throughout the armies and governments of Europe."

In 1946 when General Smith was in the process of taking over the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff, a post that General Eisenhower once occupied, he was appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union, remaining in his military status by an Act of Congress, and so served until 25 March 1949. He was a member of the U. S. delegation

to the Paris Peace Conference and also was the U. S. representative on the Hungarian Treaty Commission. He was one of the U. S. delegation at the Moscow, Paris and London Conferences of Foreign Ministers and was the spokesman for the United States, Great Britain and France at the Moscow Conference with Stalin on the Berlin Blockade.

Returning to the United States in 1949 he was appointed Commanding General of the famous First Army with headquarters on Governors Island, New York, and in October 1950, was called upon to become Director of Central Intelligence--primarily to reorganize the Central Intelligence Agency, America's top agency for the correlation and coordination and dissemination of intelligence.

General Smith was married on 1 July 1917 to Mary Eleanor Cline of Indianapolis, Indiana. He has been seven times decorated by the U. S. Government, including three awards of the DSM and one of the Navy DSM. He has also received high decorations from eleven foreign governments. He holds honorary degrees from seven U. S. and foreign universities.

He was born on 5 October 1895.

He is the author of "Eisenhower's Six Great Decisions," and of a book, "My Three Years in Moscow."

END

Somers

184 Lexington Avenue
Freeport, New York
October 8, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Your letter of September 28th was received during the transition period before assuming my present position with the Signal Corps Pictorial Center, Long Island City, New York.

It was good to hear you had the opportunity to spend a part of the summer in England and renewed acquaintance with many of our old colleagues.

The next time you see Joe Wershba kindly pass along my best to him. It seems ages since Joe and I had that near disasterous flight over the North Pole; the experience has made us kindred spirits.

I understand an old friend and fellow CBS man, Robert Sammon, has associated himself with your organization. We came up the TV road together and Bob is "top-'ole" in my book.

In order to continue my chosen field I am associated with this activity in the capacity of Assistant Chief, Television Division. Here we are charged with the responsibility for Army Signal Corps television, one phase was recently demonstrated by our Mobile Unit at the West Point maneuvers.

Our paths will cross I am sure, the very nature of our efforts will make this so; meanwhile my very best to you, Mrs. Murrow and friends in your group.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Somers

September 28, 1953

Dear Frank:

I have just returned from Berlin to find your letter of August 27.

I wish I could have been in on that session discussing "the good old days." I spent part of the summer in England and enjoyed seeing many of our old colleagues.

I am very sorry to have to tell you that at the moment there seems to be no possibility of your working on any of my television programs, however, if anything turns up I will give you a shout.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. F.W. Somers
184 Lexington Avenue
Freeport, Long Island, New York

A DIVISION OF REEVES-ELY LABORATORIES, INC.

REEVES INSTRUMENT CORPORATION

TWO FIFTEEN EAST NINETY-FIRST STREET

NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

Address Reply to:
184 Lexington Avenue
Freeport, Long Island, New York

27 August 1953

Edward R. Murrow Enterprises
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Attention: Mr. E. R. Murrow

Dear Ed,

At a round table the other evening we were discussing some of the highlights experienced by all of us dating back to over twenty years ago. It brought back to memory our association at Langham Square, a golf game in the rain, Alexandra Palace, and my associations in the early days of television. I shall not forget your consideration in those days and the assistance you rendered which allowed me to obtain an education which was not possible in the United States or with CBS.

In your plans for the fall, you may be entertaining the possibilities inherent in "On the Spot" television remotes. In this respect a man with the world of experience, over twenty years in the business, fifteen with CBS, may be of interest to you.

If your schedule becomes such that we may have lunch together, I would appreciate hearing from you. With best wishes for your good health, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Frank Somers

F. W. Somers

Stadler, Glen

May 12, 1952

Dear Glen:

Thanks for yours of the second. I enclose the script for Van Eekeren.

I don't know yet whether I'll be able to use something from you from Oregon, but if so, I will give you a shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. Glen Stadler
Radio ~~Station KERG~~
Eugene, Oregon

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

KERG
1000 WATTS - 1280 KC
CBS RADIO NETWORK

2 May, 1952

PHONE 5-4304
STUDIO BUILDING
13TH & WILLAMETTE ST.
EUGENE, ORREGON

TROMMLITZ, MANAGER

Dear Ed:

Two items:

One of my students, Bill Van Eekeren, from Holland, is writing his Master's thesis on American listening habits, with a section on news analysts, commentators, etc.

He would like very much to have a copy of your script of today, Fri. May 2. Could it be sent immediately?

Item two: Ted asked me to do a piece for Bob Trout on the Oregon primaries, to be held May 16. I was wondering if you might like a brief report on your show of that day (Friday). I'd be glad to act as your Oregon correspondent. May 11 Fri

I'm planning on covering the conventions for several independent Oregon stations, so I'll look forward to seeing you in Chicago.

Of course, if CBS would have a nice spot for me.....

Helene joins me with best regards to Janet, Casey, and all our mutual friends there.

73's,

Glen

AFFILIATE OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Stadler, Glen

KERG
1000 WATTS - 1280 KC
CBS RADIO NETWORK

L. W. TROMMLITZ, MANAGER

PHONE 5-4304
STUDIO BUILDING
13TH & WILLAMETTE ST.
EUGENE, ORREGON

15 Jan 52

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a clipping of my column on THIS I BELIEVE. Maybe you'll want to add it to your scrapbook.

Under separate cover I'm sending to you--at Trom's suggestion--the "analysis" I did of you when you made your debut on KERG a month ago. Hope the facts are not too far afield.

On side two of the ET is an interview with Dr. Conant, made in November, part of which was used by "Sunday Desk". That was cut at my own direction, and, frankly, is part of my bid to get back with CBS.

I've written again to Ted about the possibilities; am sending him an ET of a Morse-Douglas interview I recorded last month.

I told Douglas that you had been my boss in Europe. He flattered me with: "Oh! So that's where you acquired the knack for sharp questions!"

Incidentally, I'm teaching radio journalism at the University. Listening to you was to have been a requirement until I learned that everyone already was a devotee of yours.

Helene joins me in sending our best regards to Janet and Casey.

73's, Glen Stadler

PS: The engineer just got around to cutting the record, so please apply the Christmas greeting to 1952 as well.

g

LOOK and LISTEN

WITH GLEN STADLER

Did you ever sit down, alone, in the quiet of the evening, and ask yourself:

"What, really, do I believe? What is my basic philosophy? My credo?"

It may sound easy. However you may discover that it's easier to list the things you don't believe in.

In general, we believe in the Golden Rule, in Democracy, and a Supreme Being. But what, specifically, do they mean to you, as an individual? How do they affect the things you do, and say? What are your fears, desires, hopes?

Those questions, and others, were raised by four business and professional men at a luncheon in Philadelphia, nearly three years ago. Two of them were Edward R. Murrow, and Edward P. Morgan, of CBS.

Out of this discussion of spiritual values came one of radio's outstanding contributions to philosophy: "THIS I BELIEVE", a five-minute series which will begin on KERG Jan. 28.

An invited guest appears each day, with Murrow voicing a brief introduction and acknowledgement. The guest—a successful man or woman, regardless of religion, race or color—tells his personal philosophy.

"THIS I BELIEVE" is privately financed, rejects commercial sponsorship.

Among the guests will be citizens of the Eugene area . . . perhaps one every two weeks. KERG Manager, L. W. Trommlitz, has compiled a list of 26 persons, who will be invited to participate this year.

First the guest writes a script, submits it to CBS. Then a recording is made locally, and the tape sent to Murrow for the introduction.

"We want the thoughtful, carefully conceived, personal basic beliefs of people — what they have personally learned of relative values," Murrow says. "We do not want dogma or editorializing or finger-pointing at the listener."

For example, this excerpt from the philosophy of Helen Keller, one of the first to appear on the series which began nearly a year ago:

"When I think of the suffering and famine, and the continued slaughter of men, my spirit bleeds, but the thought comes to me that, like the little deaf, dumb and blind child I once was, mankind is growing out of the darkness of ignorance and hate into the light of a brighter day."

A ROSE: "THIS I BELIEVE."
A THORN: Disbelief.

Stevenson, John

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

I have just returned from Berlin to find your very nice note. I, too, found the cocktail party at the Town House a very pleasant occasion.

I will certainly give your greetings to Sam Rayburn the next time I see him.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John A. Stevenson
Hudson Sales Corporation
3018 East 46th Street
Los Angeles 58, California

ERM:ml

HUDSON SALES CORPORATION

3018 EAST 46TH STREET
LOS ANGELES 58, CALIF.

nice note

August 12,1953

Mr Edward R Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22 New York

Dear Mr Murrow:

I want to take this means of telling you the great pleasure that I derived from meeting you at the Cocktail Party at the Town House in Los Angeles.

It was a memorial occasion--full of laughs and good comradeship.If you get a chance to give my personal hello to Sam Rayburn I would deeply appreciate it.

Thanks again for a most interesting session.

Sincerely yours,

John A.(Tex) Stevenson

Stoddard, N Thomas

November 13, 1953

Dear Tom:

I am happy to be able to tell you that the film on the logging piece turned out to be great. It has been cut and is now in shape. We will probably use it sometime within the next three weeks. I will be sure to make you a signal when it is scheduled.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. N. Thomas Stoddard
200 Equitable Building
Portland 5, Oregon

rh

N. THOS. STODDARD
200 EQUITABLE BUILDING
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

November 9, 1953

Dear Ed:

Not having had a signal from you as to a date that the high lead logging operation show might be on your program, I am writing to find out if it is scheduled or if you have decided not to use it. Many people here, of course, are constantly asking me, and any word from you would be appreciated.

Best regards.

Sincerely, (Kerm Tuck + Kerm)

Tom

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Stoddard, Thomas
G.

COMMONWEALTH, INC.
EQUITABLE BUILDING
421 S.W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND 4, OREGON

August 25, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I want to tell you how very pleased everyone here was with your recent visit and the filming of the C. D. Johnson high-lead logging operation. It is very apparent that, in addition to your filming a fine educational show for the American people, you made some very substantial friends in so doing. Bob Johnson told me that his organization was greatly pleased with the manner in which you operated in filming the show and to this nice compliment added that he certainly had established a friendship with you which he intended to continue.

It was wonderful to renew our acquaintance, and I hope that we can get together again next spring.

Best wishes to you and yours.

Sincerely yours,

Tom.

N. THOS. STODDARD
Vice President

NTS:SD

COMMONWEALTH, INC.
EQUITABLE BUILDING
421 S.W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND 4, OREGON

July 29, 1953

Till Fri 8/24 Toledo Oregon

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I received your wire, and I just arranged with Mr. Robert Johnson, President, C. D. Johnson Lumber Company, to have everything ready for you August 18. He is going to give you the greatest high-lead show in the West and will have available for you, if you need them, the world's champion faller team and several other features that might be of interest. They are currently logging in a very steep country, which should give you some tremendous material.

I am wondering about accommodations for your crew. Toledo is about 15 miles from Newport, and I believe adequate accommodations could be arranged at the motels along the Coast Highway. Let me know if I can be of any help to you on this.

One concern of Mr. Johnson's was the fact that August, as you know from past experience, is the fire month in this area. It might be that the Forest Service could have logging operations suspended at the time you are planning to shoot. Johnson is big enough in the logging game in this country that he could probably make arrangements with the Forest Service to allow the shooting of the show and assured me he would do so should the necessity arise. He also suggested that as an inducement to the Forest Service's allowing the operations if there were a suspension in existence, it might be advisable to take a few shots of their (the Forest Service) fire prevention methods. You can be thinking this over, and let's hope that we don't have to meet it.

All is in readiness then, Ed, for your schedule, and let me know if there is anything further to do from

this end. I certainly hope your schedule works out that we can get in a couple of days fishing after you have finished your show, and I will be working on some plans of a 2- or 3-day duration between now and then.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

N. THOS. STODDARD
Vice President

NTS:SD

Stoddard, Thomas

JULY 29, 1953

MR. THOMAS STODDARD
COMMONWEALTH, INC.
421 S.W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON

THANKS YOUR HELP. WILL ARRIVE PORTLAND EVENING OF AUGUST 17.
WOULD LIKE GO TOLEDO EIGHTEENTH START SHOOTING MORNING OF NINETEENTH.
RECKON JOB WILL TAKE ABOUT FIVE DAYS. REGARDS

ED MURROW

T150-43

COMMONWEALTH, INC.

EQUITABLE BUILDING
421 S.W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND 4, OREGON

June 9, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
National Broadcasting Company
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have made a thorough investigation of the logging operations in the State of Oregon that could give you a real TV program of a hi-lead logging operation. I met this morning with Mr. Robert Johnson, president of the C. D. Johnson Lumber Company of Toledo, Oregon, and received his full agreement to cooperate on the televising of a program on his logging operation near Toledo. The C. D. Johnson Lumber Company is wholly owned by the great Georgia-Pacific Corporation. It is the biggest logging operation in Oregon, and the C. D. Johnson mill, which receives the entire output of this operation, cuts more lumber than any other single mill in the State. Their logging operation produces 1½ million board feet per day.

I think this particular operation would be perfect for a television program such as yours for the reason that it is one of the very few that holds to the old traditions of logging operations wherein they provide homes in the woods for their personnel (rather than the men commuting from the nearest town), and they own and operate their own railroad from the woods to the mill. A feature of their railroad is that the railroad trucks are not attached to each other in cars but are individual units. They merely put a truck at one end of the log and one at the other end, and the weight of the log itself holds the trucks together.

This is a complete hi-lead operation, and Mr. Johnson has informed me that he will put on a special show for your program whenever you set the dates. He would like to know sufficiently in advance in order to make preparations.

A feature that might be used in your television show in this camp is that a falling outfit known as Peter (6'8" tall) and Paul (6'4" tall) hold the national

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
June 9, 1953

falling championship. Their record is 18½ million board feet of timber in an 8-months' logging season. This is more board feet than most sawmills in the country cut per year.

If you are earnestly in search of a hi-lead operation to televise, Ed, I believe this is the finest one you can find. If it is of interest to you, will you please let me know as early as possible as to dates and any special things you will need to have prepared here for the job.

Hope you had a thrilling and interesting experience at the Coronation. If your plans work out to make the above television show, I will get busy on a two or three day fishing trip immediately thereafter.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

N. THOS. STODDARD
Vice President

NTS:SD

Stoddard, H. Thos.

JANUARY 7, 1953

H. THOS. STODDARD
PORTLAND REALTY BOARD
PARK BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON

DEAR TOM I HAVE MADE EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO MEET THE PROPOSED ENGAGEMENT YOU GRACIOUSLY SUGGESTED JANUARY 23RD AND REGRET THAT I AM UNABLE TO DO SO. YOU KNOW I AM SURE THAT I WOULD DO ANYTHING YOU ASKED ME TO IF IT WERE PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE. ALL BEST WISHES AND GOOD LUCK.

ED MURROW

1-13-7

PORTLAND REALTY BOARD

ORTLAND 5, OREGON
ARK BUILDING

Member: National Association of Real Estate Boards
Oregon Association of Real Estate Boards

ATwater 6595

TAYLOR W. TREECE
Executive Secretary

OFFICERS — 1952

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HARRIET A. SHEASGREEN

LEGAL COUNSEL

E. E. BURDICK

December 30, 1952

Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have just dispatched a wire to you, copy of which is enclosed. I am also enclosing last year's program of the First Citizen's Banquet to give you some idea of the magnitude of this annual civic affair in Portland. I am also enclosing a copy of the Secret Committee Report which named Edgar W. Smith as Portland's First Citizen for 1952. I wish you would take time to read this report, Ed, because it discloses the life of a tremendous man of the Northwest country. Though he is a resident of Portland and Oregon, he operates a vast wheat farming operation, both in Oregon and Washington. His Washington holdings are around your old stomping ground, near Pullman. The report also discloses that Edgar Smith was President of the Portland Chamber of Commerce for three years and is currently Chairman of the State Board of Higher Education. He is probably the most beloved man in this area.

Each year the First Citizen is given the privilege of inviting the principal speaker, and Edgar Smith had only one request - that was for Edward R. Murrow. Because Mr. Smith knew of my acquaintance with you, he asked me to issue the invitation.

Ed, for a long time now the Northwest has been hearing your voice and seeing you on television but this area has never had the opportunity to meet you personally. I can't

tell you how proud this section of the country is over your accomplishments and they want to take this opportunity to acclaim you. I hope you will give this invitation every consideration and that you will end up by wiring us that you are able to accept.

With best wishes always to you and yours and with special New Year's greetings, I am

Sincerely yours, "Three Thick and Thin"

Tom

N. Thos. Stoddard

NTS:em
Encs.

C O P Y DAYLETTER SENT ON DECEMBER 30th

Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Confirming my telephone conversation with you at Renton I wish to cordially invite you on behalf of the Portland Realty Board to be principal speaker at the 27th Annual Portland's First Citizen Banquet on the evening of January 23rd honoring Edgar W. Smith. You have never appeared in Portland Ed and there is a tremendous demand to hear you. This Banquet annually is attended by some five hundred business leaders from the entire northwest. You would be doing the City of Portland and the northwest and me personally a tremendous favor by accepting this invitation. Airmail letter follows. Early reply important in order to settle on program.

Best regards,

Tom Stoddard
c/o Portland Realty Board
Park Bldg.
Portland 5, Oregon

Stone, Wm. T.

EDWARD R. MURROW

June 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Stone:

Your letter of June 26 has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation. Since he will not be returning to the office until September, I have taken the liberty of forwarding your TV proposal directly to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of CBS-TV News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. William T. Stone
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

cc: Mr. Mickelson

C

O

P

Y

William T. Stone
Consultant
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

June 26, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

I know I have no business bothering you with the enclosed TV proposal, but if you could pass it along to the people at CBS who review this sort of thing I would be most grateful.

The ideas in the prospectus were developed originally for educational television, and perhaps that is where they belong. At the suggestion of one of the educational foundations, however, I am first exploring the possibility of working out a program on these lines with the commercial networks.

Maybe I'm naive about the character of American TV audiences, but I have a hunch that they are a good deal more mature and discriminating than some of the smart advertising boys give them credit for being. You have proved that in your own "See It Now" program, and I am sure that others like Eric Sevareid's "State of the Nation" will develop a substantial and significant audience. In any event, television can't escape its responsibility - as a major instrument of communication - for presenting the "great issues" which are shaping America's destiny in this century. My thesis is that this can be good television, too, in the eyes of a growing number of Americans who are looking for intelligent, mature handling of the events of our time.

If you should have time to look over this proposal before passing it along, I would welcome your own critical comments and suggestions.

The attached sheet will give you some idea of what I have been doing since I last saw you back in the days when I was with the Foreign Policy Association. I now have my own consultant office in Washington, working chiefly with foundations and organizations in the foreign affairs field.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Bill Stone

Straight, Michael

October 28, 1953

Dear Michael Straight:

I have had to make it my policy not to sign petitions or statements of intent and I regret that I cannot join even so distinguished a list as the one you propose. I have found the only way I can work is to say whatever I have to say on radio or television where the responsibility is solely my own. If you will send me the statement when it is ready, I will see what I can do about it.

The best of luck.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael Straight
Box 541 D
RFD 6
Alexandria, Virginia

rh

MICHAEL STRAIGHT
BOX 541D RFD 6
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

October 27,1955

Dear Mr. Murrow,

By the second paragraph of this letter you will begin to wonder if you know my purpose in writing, so may I begin by saying that this is not an appeal for funds. It is, however, on behalf of the NEW REPUBLIC.

For seven months we have been searching our minds and hearts to determine whether the NEW REPUBLIC should and could continue publication, whether it is still useful, whether any other journal has arisen which makes us obsolete, whether our kind of weekly magazine is as important now as it was in the 20's and 30's.

This self-examination has been very serious -- and for good reason. On the first of April, 1953 a thirty-nine year subsidy of the NEW REPUBLIC by one family ended. It had to end and in no way reflected dis-harmony between that family and the magazine. During those years, from Wilson to Eisenhower, we enjoyed the exhilarating privilege of expressing our honest opinions. We were required to please no one, not even readers, and we often met the requirement. That, I believe, is a distinction which is increasingly rare in a mass-production, audience-oriented age.

We are proud of that past, but it is over. Our question is whether the days of the NEW REPUBLIC are over. We hope they are not.

It is not mere sentiment which leads me to say that there is involved with the survival of this journal a consideration of greater consequence than the maintenance of a single publication.

We are in a time of growing pressure for conformity in style and thought, of allergy to dissent in viewpoint and taste. As our country has grown, so has the press -- in size. American newspapers are bigger than ever. But there are fewer of them, and there is a tendency for them to become more alike.

During the last two decades total daily newspaper circulation increased by 17,500,000. But we have 127 fewer papers. A critical journal like the NEW REPUBLIC has, under such circumstances, a special contribution to make to the vitality and variety of American thought.

The point, as it applies to the NEW REPUBLIC, was plainly stated earlier this year by Paul H. Douglas and the late Charles W. Tobey:

"We haven't always agreed with the NEW REPUBLIC -- and we don't expect to agree on every issue in the future. But we fear

the growing concentration of power in the press, and we value a voice of reason and independence, free from privilege and fear. We recall that since the time when the editors helped President Wilson frame the terms of peace, the NEW REPUBLIC has held a distinguished and unique place in American life and thought. We believe that under its present editors it has been sound -- militantly anti-Communist, but not forgetful of the dangers from the Right."

So, we are determined not to let the NEW REPUBLIC die. But we need help.

I have talked over our situation with many friends. They recognize that the one-family formula for exclusive underwriting of deficits (and there isn't a single journal of ideas comparable to the NEW REPUBLIC which doesn't have deficits) is unworkable now. All these talks have led to one conclusion: If the NEW REPUBLIC is to stay in business a large number of Americans must be invited soon to share responsibility for its survival.

In short, we propose to appeal to the American people. We have never done this before; we hope never to have to do it again. But no other alternative is immediately open to us. Our appeal for contributions will be based on the simple proposition that it is in the national interest, in the interest of a free press, that we carry on.

I ask your endorsement of this appeal -- not your endorsement of everything that has been or will be printed in the NEW REPUBLIC, but only your agreement that this journal has a role among publications which should not be abandoned.

The appeal we propose to make to the public will frankly state the problem we face. Its aim will be the raising of $350,000 with which to cover estimated losses over the next five years.

What will follow after the five years are up?

Five years give us a fair chance of getting near our goal of self-support. During that period we shall work, as we are now doing, to reduce net losses and thus the amount of outside subsidy required. With 70,000 subscribers, that is two-and-a half times our present number, we can break even. 60,000 would leave us with a deficit we can carry privately.

It is encouraging that the NEW REPUBLIC's current monthly deficit of $7000 is $3000 less than it was a year ago; also that circulation has increased approximately fifty percent over last year.

I believe the magazine today reflects new enthusiasm and editorial alertness. You may have noted our recently revised format which, while in keeping with traditional NEW REPUBLIC style, adds freshness to our pages. Editorially, though we are never satisfied, I think we are doing a creditable job.

80,000 subscription solicitation letters go out this month, so we are not idle on circulation promotion. Senator Wayne Morse and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam were good enough to write covering letters for these mailings.

Also this month we established a POLITICAL BOOK CLUB with Gerald W. Johnson, Max Lerner and myself as judges. Through this new program we hope not only to widen the audience for books of merit in the political field, but to bring to the NEW REPUBLIC a small, supplementary income. The judges are contributing their services.

Numerous articles have been commissioned; ideas for other articles and columns are under discussion. In other words, we do have plans.

But plans for the future are futile if we are not here to see them through.

Your vote of confidence will mean a great deal to us. That is why I trust you will permit us to list you as an individual who votes "yes" on the proposition that the NEW REPUBLIC should continue. I am reasonably sure that people will respond if given the chance and the knowledge that those whom they respect believe in the utility of the NEW REPUBLIC to our country.

I am also asking the following to support our appeal:

William Benton, Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Francis Biddle, Richard Bolling, Chester Bowles, Ralph J. Bunche, Marquis Childs, Henry Steele Commager, Norman Cousins, Paul H. Douglas, Mark Ethridge, William Faulkner, J. William Fulbright, Thomas K. Finletter, Frank Graham, John Hersey, Paul G. Hoffman, Quincy Howe, E. Palmer Hoyt, Hubert Humphrey, Mrs. Harold Ickes, Jacob K. Javits, George Kennan, John S. Knight, Herbert Lehman, David E. Lilienthal, Walter Lippmann, Henry Luce, Bill Mauldin, Maury Maverick, George Meany, Wayne Morse, Reinhold Niebuhr, James Patton, James A. Pike, Nathan M. Pusey, Helen Ogden Reid, James Reston, Walter Reuther, Elmer Rice, Eleanor Roosevelt, Carl Sandburg, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., George Shuster, Adlai Stevenson, Thomas L. Stokes, Gerard Swope, Charles P. Taft, Norman Thomas, Channing H. Tobias, Harry Truman, Henry P. Van Dusen, Walter White.

Although these distinguished citizens certainly are not of one mind on issues discussed in our columns, we hope they are of one mind on the importance of the NEW REPUBLIC continuing to publish.

May I hear from you?

Sincerely,

Michael

Michael Straight

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Show file - Streibert, Theodore

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

No ans.

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

November 10, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Having heard a transcript of your radio broadcast of Friday, October 30, referring to this agency and our objectives, I want to thank you for your support and let you know that I deeply appreciate your interest in the success of this new agency.

I must say that the support we have been receiving from all quarters has been most encouraging. The only trouble is there is so much to do, and so little time left to do it. Our organization has to be set up and operating policies established in a few months, which in a normal business operation would take at the very least a year. However, the urgent importance of getting the job done properly is an enormous stimulus which is helping us all.

With many thanks again,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore C. Streibert

Theodore C. Streibert
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Stuart, Harold C,

Air Force Association
1424 K STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

HAROLD C. STUART
PRESIDENT

September 10, 1952

Awards file with press cases.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the Air Force Association, I again want to thank you for attending our Airpower Banquet and giving us the pleasure of presenting our award "for distinguished service to airpower in the field of arts and letters."

If this Association can be of any assistance to you in the future, please feel free to call upon us. In the meantime, if you are in Washington and have a few moments, I would like very much to have you to lunch or cocktails.

Warm personal regards.

Harold

Harold C. Stuart

Stults, Harvey

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. R. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

1091

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

T = Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT = Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1953 DEC 6 AM 7 12

NA051 DL PD=WASHINGTON DC 6 245AME=

EDWARD R MURROW, DELIVER=X

CARE NBC (OR CBS)=

MY FRIENDS HAVE FINALLY PREVAILED I HAVE THE MOST FANTASTIC PICTURES (75) NEVER SHOWN OF HITLER REGIME. ARE YOU INTERESTED IF SO SEND FARE AND EXPENSE RETURN= =HARVEY W STULTS 2800 WOODLEY ROAD NORTHWEST=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Sugarman, Silvia

March 31, 1952

Dear Sylvia:

I do hope you will forgive this disgracefully belated thanks for your kind note about the TV show. I am now working an eight-day week what with radio and television and I'm afraid I've neglected my correspondence as a result.

Do drop in one day when you are in this part of town.

As ever yours,

Mrs. S. Sugerman
Croton-on-Hudson
New York

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

nic

Dec 12, 1951

Dear Ed:

Rather slow at getting to tell you, but wanted to let you know how proud I was of the wonderful show you presented on your first TV program. We've been following you since, and Sidney and I think you're doing an excellent job... we also think you're very photogenic!

Hope your family is thriving - and one of these days, when I get the city duds on, I'll stop by and say hello.

Sincerely,
Sylvia Sugerman

Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Sulzberger A. H.

The New York Times
Times Square

THUR HAYS SULZBERGER
PUBLISHER

June 16, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your very pleasing telegram.

When one sticks one's neck out, it is good to have ointment applied rather than an axe!

With kindest regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Arthur Hays Sulzberger

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

mh

Sulzberger, Jean

July 28, 1953

Dear Jean Regrebalus:

I'll pay! Come up and have another swim without a ticket one day.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Jean Regrebalus
Knollwood
Saranac Lake, New York

MRS. D. H. SULZBERGER
KNOLLWOOD
SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK

Sept. 4, 1952

Dear Janet & Ed:

I think you'd better see this letter.

I am hiding out in Saranac under an assumed name,

Jean Regrebzlus.

~~[illegible] 14/12~~

Swing, Mrs. B. Graham

sent

December 10, 1952

Dear Betty:

Just a quick note to say my thanks for yours of November 18. It was good to hear from you.

We don't have a loose copy of C. Day Lewis's talk but it has been included in our book, "This I Believe" and I am having a copy sent to you. sent 14/12

Both Janet and Casey are well and join me in sending you our best.

As ever yours,

Mrs. B. Graham Swing
Westport R.F.D.
Connecticut

nic

Lewis' talk (text of
b "This I B")
or copy.

in book

B. GRAM SWING
WESTPORT R. F. D.
CONNECTICUT

Nov. 18,1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
WCBS, New york

Dear Ed;

Knowing your excessive fan mail swamps you I have not written to thank you for the maginificent coverage of the conventions and elections. Of course the defeat of the great Lincolnesque Stevenson has left my whole family deflated and full of forebodings but we carry on hoping for the best.

Everybody I met whether they were TV or radio fans agreed the CBS outdid every other net work and of course you master minded it all. Robert Trout was almost unbelievably good at Chicago but I was so disappointed when I saw him on TV election night- some people,not you of course,should wisely eshew that medium.

The reason for this note is to askfor a copy of C. Day Lewis's talk on"This I believe" I want to read it to my children Xmas holidays- for it is a brave and wonderfully refreshing statement and precisely harmonious to our own. But who but an Englishman would dare say so in the United States- the big bad wolf of Red Channels would surly get him, if he didn't watch out. poor Eleanor Roosevelt found that out when she dared doubt immortality.

How are Janet and Casy? I send you and them my love and best wishes for the holiday.

yrs. afftly,

Betty

Mary Switzer

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 15, 1952

Dear Ed Murrow:

It is very exciting to have "See It Now" back on TV. It took me quite a while to get converted to TV, but your program and the exhilaration of the illusion of being in many of the conventions has converted me. It would be gratuitous for me to tell you that I am still among your most enthusiastic fans. I am writing this letter for another purpose.

I have heard you say over these TV broadcasts from time to time how difficult it is to choose subjects and material to get across some of the more abstract ideas and in contrast to news events. You have done quite well in the pursuit of this very important news and educational aim. Now I have another idea to put into your thinking for the future.

I am listening with interest to the candidates' statements on their social policies and have heard nothing yet on the tremendous problem of our growing dependency load at a time when we have never been so prosperous nor have we ever had such high employment. Some of the figures are very staggering - I am sure you have contemplated them many times. We need to take all means to get the facts across to people and to let them know some of the things that can be done to reduce the dependency, in fact, some of the things that are going on. I would commend to your attention, some Sunday during the late fall or winter when you have need for a filler, devoting part of your program to the rehabilitation of the handicapped. It is a very colorful subject and one which would lend itself very well to television. One or two quite well accepted programs from the medical angle have already been done, so it is not completely an experiment.

I write you this letter because I enjoyed very much your broadcast yesterday and because Dr. Rusk's column in the New York Times (September 12) dramatizes this problem in its gross and broad terms. You could do a significant job on TV from the human angle - there is a wealth of material around New York and you could even go to other places with your roving cameramen. I would advocate that, particularly to bring home the problem and what can be done about it to the many small communities in our country.

I just want to put it in your mind and tell you that I should be more than glad to suggest people and places where you can get all kinds of good material. Dr. Rusk, who is there in New York and his assistant at the New York Times, Jack Taylor, would be more than delighted to find appropriate cases and suggest the best and most dramatic way of getting the story across. Think about it - I know that you appreciate what this social problem is and how important it is to get people thinking of prevention instead of piling up, exclusively, relief payments. It is a good deal like the way the work for cancer was before there was any attempt to do research or detection - only this problem is far more widespread.

Good luck to you and thanks for the wonderfully satisfying and sophisticated job you do at all times.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Switzer
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"See It Now"
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Swope, Herbert B.

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

11 July 1952

Dear Ed Murrow:-

Good job in Chicago, as usual.

Good luck,

Herbert Bayard Swope

Edward Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Swope, Herbert B.

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

19 May 1952

Dear Ed Murrow:-

I am heartily in favor of the effort to erect a clubhouse for the OPC. I have taken this matter up with previous administrations. I think that an outright appeal (perhaps a demand, as it were) should be made ~~to~~ the broadcasting companies and also ~~to~~ the newspapers. This town certainly can afford a proper representation in this great -- the greatest -- of fields.

Good luck.

Herbert Bayard Swope

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Szabo, Thomas

Thomas Szabo
~~19-29 21st~~ Drive
Long Island City 5, New York, N.Y.

November 17, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Unfortunately I was unable to see you these past months, - either you were away or I was so busy I could not contact you.

Nevertheless, I would like to let you know that a few months ago I sent my application to CBS. Now, nearly five years after I first saw you, and after nearly five years in this country, I feel I would be able to hold my own in an American broadcasting station, either in radio or in television, and that I would render services of some value.

For the past four and a half years, I have been with the Voice of America, writing radio scripts, news stories, political material, feature stories, dramatizations, reportage, interviews; and putting together, editing, and producing entire shows.

In addition, three shows of mine have already been produced on the networks: one in 1949, over WOR, for Admiral Zaccharias' "Secret Missions"; one in 1950, over NBT, for Dan Seymour on "We, the People"; and one in 1951, on the "Kate Smith Hour", on Ferenc Nagy, former Prime Minister of Hungary.

I feel that I am definitely ready now for a really American job, working with Americans, with an American audience in mind. While I can offer a specialized knowledge of Eastern European and Soviet Russian conditions,-and a first-hand knowledge of Communism which I have witnessed, -- for any useful purpose it may serve,- I will confidently undertake any task in the field of radio and TV that may come within the orbit of a writer and of creative broadcasting and telecasting.

The immediate task before me is to find the right job. And because you know the CBS, its needs and its people, and know me and the nature of the work that I can offer, I would like to ask you that, if possible, you contact those persons in CBS whose departments are likely to make best use of my efforts, and that you subsequently steer me in their direction.

I will

I will be very glad if you will be able to help me in making the right contacts for suitable employment with CBS, and will be looking forward to further word and to seeing you.

With many thanks for your trouble on my behalf, and with best regards,

sincerely yours,

Thomas Sabo

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Tannenwald, Theo

May 1, 1952

Dear Mr. Tannenwald:

It was a pleasure. So seldom does one find a speech by a government official that is both lucid and forceful. I congratulate you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Theodore Tannenwald, Jr.
Executive Office of the President
Office of the Director
for Mutual Security
Washington 25, D. C.

nic

(16)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 7, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been meaning to write you for several days now and to thank you for the attention which you gave my speech in Chicago on your February 18 news broadcast. I am delighted that you thought the speech sufficiently worthwhile.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Tannenwald Jr.

Theodore Tannenwald, Jr.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Taylor, Myron C

71 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

December 30 1953

File

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Av., New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You did not receive an earlier reply to your very kind letter when I raised the question of an interview had by President Roosevelt and Ambassador John Winant, because I have been away for some time and was in hospital temporarily, but am now home. This accounts for my failure to acknowledge your letter until now.

I was with the Ambassador in London at about the time the matters in question occurred, and I received from him quite a different impression.

Sometime when we meet I will explain to you the impression that I got as above indicated.

With best wishes for the New Year, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Myron C. Taylor

MYRON C. TAYLOR.

Taylor, Myron C

October 16, 1953

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of October 14.

I am enclosing a copy of the broadcast to which you referred. As you will note, the incident is referred to in Sir Winston's Memoirs. The basic information for this particular broadcast came from a personal conversation with the late Ambassador Winant at the time the negotiations were in progress.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Myron C. Taylor
71 Broadway
New York 6, New York

71 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

October 14 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Av., New York.

Oct. 6

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Recently I heard on the radio your discussion of an interview between former Ambassador Winant and President Roosevelt, in which you indicated in substance that Mr. Winant undertook to persuade the President to consent to the acquisition by Russia of certain of the surrounding states, which President Roosevelt had definitely opposed.

Will you kindly indicate to me the source of this information and the record of it if any exists?

I knew both the President and Mr. Winant very well. That is my reason for this inquiry--not questioning at all that such a plan was proposed by Mr. Churchill, although I have no evidence of that either.

A little information on this subject would be very gratefully received.

Sincerely yours,

Myron C. Taylor

MYRON C. TAYLOR.

Tead, Ordway

October 7, 1953

Dear Ordway Tead:

I understand my old friend Remsen Bird has written to you, saying that he would like to be accepted for a non-resident membership of the Century Club. I am writing to say that I think you would find Rem a perfectly acceptable member. He is a former president of Occidental College. I have known him for twenty-five years and always found him a thoroughly nice guy. I hope you will be able to consider his application favorably.

I have just had the pleasure of receiving a very nice letter from Mrs. Tead, commenting on our Berlin show on SEE IT NOW. I am delighted to learn that she liked it.

Sincerely,

Dr. Ordway Tead
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York, N. Y.

ERM:ml

Thomas, Lowell

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

No ans.

December 28, 1953

Dear Kenneth,

I'll pass that suggestion along to Ed Murrow, at once -- or whenever he comes back from wherever he is going at the moment.

If Henry Gross and his miracle divining rod ever come to this section of the country I hope you will take a few hours off and fly down with him.

If you happen to know Bob Coffin who I believe lives somewhere up your way, and if you happen th think of it when you cross his trail, I wish you would give him a rousing salute for me.

Warm regards.

x Tristram

Dear Ed — If Henry Gross does some divining for you I hope I'm around. And it would be great if ~~Kell~~ Ken Roberts came too!

Thomas, Lowell

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

November 4, 1953

Dear Ed,

We were all sorry you couldn't join us at Pine Valley.

As an experience it is second only to crossing the Himalayas. I thought you might like to take a look at our score card for the first day.

LOWELL

Thomas
Player's Name

Francis - Caddie
Scorer's Signature

Hole No.	Length Middle Tees	Par	Strokes Taken	Selby	Hogan	Murphy	E. Smith	+ − or O	Length Back Tees
1	415	4	8	4	5	7	8		427
2	353	4	5	4	6	8	9		367
3	175	3	16	3	5	9	10		185
4	446	4	6	5	5	10	11		461
5	217	3	12	3	5	7	5		226
6	372	4	11	4	5	8	7		391
7	554	5	2	6	7	9	8		585
8	314	4	13	4	6	10	10		327
9	416	4	10	5	6	7	12		432
	3262	35		38	50	75	80		3401
10	130	3	18	3	3	8	8		145
11	387	4	9	4	5	9	9		399
12	330	4	15	4	4	10	10		336
13	439	4	3	5	5	7	11		446
14	167	3	17	3	4	8	12		169
15	584	5	1	6	6	9	6		603
16	422	4	7	5	6	10	7		436
17	335	4	14	5	5	7	6		344
18	410	4	4	5	5	8	7		424
IN	3204	35		40	43	78	86		3302
OUT	3262	35		38	50	75	80		3401
TOTAL	6466	70		78	93	153	166		6703

Replace all Divots. The player is responsible for the replacing of divots by the caddie.

The Following Rule

Must be Observed

The faster match should always pass the slower, no matter the number of players in either match.

PINE VALLEY GOLF CLUB

PVGC

SCORE CARD

Thomas Lowell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

(02)

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA589 PD=PAWLING NY 14 932P=

1952 DEC 14 PM 10 04

=EDWARD R MURROW=

=580 PARK AVE=

=AM SURE THIS WILL BE ONE OF THE BEST OF ALL THE FINE THINGS YOU HAVE DONE. FRAN AND I AND YOUR QUAKER HILL NEIGHBORS WILL BE THINKING ABOUT YOU. PLEASE TELL JANET AND CASEY WILL BE LOOKING FOR THEM NEXT WEEK. TAKE IT EASY AND HURRY BACK

=LOWELL THOMAS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Thomas, Lowell
Mrs.

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

October 30, 1952

Dear Miss McDonough:

I have been given an assignment that is entirely out of my line. The local Quaker Hill Historical Society, looking over the list of people who've made their homes on The Hill since World War I, decided there were a surprising number of persons of national or international reputation. So they are going to print a small booklet, for posterity I guess, with a thumb-nail sketch of each.

Mine is the pleasant task of assembling these notes. After which I will pass them on to some young and energetic budding journalist on The Hill or even some older person who has the time and the skill. What we need now are two or three paragraphs giving the essential information. If you could help us with this by sending a brief but comprehensive biographical sketch of Ed Murrow, I would be deeply grateful.

Cordially yours,

Frances R. Thomas

Mrs. Lowell Thomas

Dear
11/10
Sm

Thomas, Norman

December 18, 1953

Dear Norman:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 2. I am just off for 10 days in Korea and cannot give it the careful attention it deserves, particularly your letter of Foster Dulles. Perhaps we can talk about this whole issue when I get back.

So far as the Indianapolis story is concerned, I agree with you that the ACLU people did not put their best foot forward.

With all best wishes for the Christmas Season.

As ever yours,

Mr. Norman Thomas
Post War World Council
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

dm

POST WAR WORLD COUNCIL

NORMAN THOMAS
Chairman

DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
BROADUS MITCHELL
Vice-Chairmen

CYRUS LEROY BALDRIDGE
Treasurer

112 EAST 19th STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
Telephone: GRamercy 7-5970

December 2, 1953

Edward Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Once again, you are getting a fan letter from me and I am not given to such letters. You did a great service by putting that Indianapolis discussion of civil liberties on the air. I regret that the speakers for civil liberties didn't make it clear, as they might easily have done, that the ACLU is strongly anti-communist, that it has been publicly critical of communism and of communist tactics and has only intervened in cases involving communists where civil liberties were at stake. For instance, four judges of the Supreme Court criticized the Smith Act for reasons which the ACLU had previously advanced. The Attorney General himself unwittingly endorsed some of those criticisms when, in his interview in U.S. News and World Report, he said that communism was more dangerous now because it was driven underground by the Smith Act.

I am wondering whether with your ingenuity and facilities, you may not in the course of the next few months, find some way to put on something that would bring out at least incidentally the real record of the American Civil Liberties Union against the specific charges in Indianapolis. The civil liberties speakers themselves might have done a better job.

In this same field, I wish you would read and consider the enclosed copy of a letter I have written to the Secretary of State on the Davies case. Have you any advice as to what might be done? Nobody knows the whole field better than you. I don't know Mr. Davies at all but I am extremely interested in this matter.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas

NT:S
oeiu-153

490

COPY

December 2, 1953

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Foster:

I don't want to bother you with a multitude of letters but I deeply rejoiced at your admirable statement on the kind of relations the United States should have with its allies. This was an important answer to McCarthy and the McCarthy spirit.

But there is another specific thing which McCarthy did which carries with it grave injustice. Mr. John P. Davies is unable to demand time in his own defense as McCarthy did against Truman. He is entitled to defense. He has been cleared by two loyalty hearings and the New York Times, at least, has reported in some detail the fact that his relations with Chinese communists were under orders and were bound up with whatmight be called counter-espionage. The Times, as I remember said that McCarthy had been acquainted with these facts. It seems to me that under these circumstances, since Davies cannot reply for himself, some conspicuous reply should be made in his behalf. It seems to me the networks are under obligation to accept any such statement, which need not, of course, run to any half-hour.

As you know, I was honestly depressed by the low morale in our foreign service last summer as compared with what I found on earlier trips abroad. A letter from one of my friends theother day confirms this. The lack of protection for a man's reputation is one of the reasons for the low morale. What do you think can and should be done about it? I think I shall write or talk to some of my friends in the radio or television business.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas

NT:S
oeiu-153

Thomas, Norman

November 13, 1953

Dear Norman:

Very many thanks for your nice letter. I am delighted to hear that the Reuter film had a satisfactory showing.

Thank you also for telling me what people have said about the Radulovich film. I am sorry you did not see it. I think you would have approved.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Norman Thomas, Chairman
Post War World Council
112 East 19 Street
New York 3, New York

rh

ST WAR WORLD COUNCIL

112 EAST 19th STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
Telephone: GRamercy 7-5970

THOMAS
an
HAYNES HOLMES
RANDOLPH
MITCHELL
airmen
ROY BALDRIDGE
er

November 12, 1953

Edward Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

In behalf of all sponsors of the Reuter memorial meeting, I want to thank you for your great generosity in lending the film on Reuter and Berlin. The selected portion was shown very successfully to everybody's great satisfaction. I am aware that our thanks are due to CBS as well as to you.

May I take this occasion to tell you once more how very great I think is the service you are rendering the American public. I myself wasn't able to see your film on Lt. Radulovich of Detroit but many people have spoken to me about it. It made a real impression. I know no better way to educate Americans in the meaning of civil liberties.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas

NT:S
oeiu-153

Thomas, Norman

July 1, 1952

Dear Norman:

Thanks for yours of June 30. I did not hear the effusion of Mr. Schneider, but I am passing your letter on immediately by hand to the proper officials.

It is much too long since we have met. I shall call you for lunch when I get back from Chicago.

As ever yours,

Mr. Norman Thomas
394 Greenwich Park
New York 10, New York

cc: Miss Siousat, with correspondence

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

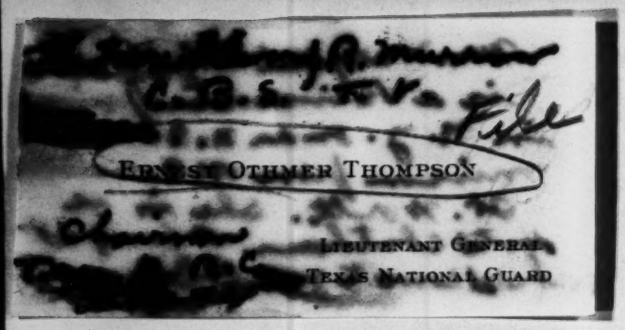
to: Helen Sioussat

from: Edward R. Murrow

July 1, 1952

I don't know where else to drop this one.

E.R.M.


Ernest Othmer Thompson
Lieutenant General
Texas National Guard

Mrs. Margaret McDonald is a Vice President of [illegible] in N.Y. on an N.B.C. mission from Ft. W. a [illegible] Ft. Worth. She is at Hotel Chatham. [illegible] letter to you [illegible]

Austin
3:30 Texas
Oct. 24, '5

Dear Mr. Murrow,
C. B. S. T.V.
New York,

Okay
Tues. Nov. 3, 3:30

Your panel
ad on oil + gas was great
It was a proud
privelegy to appear
on your Panel on oil
Great good will come
from your efforts.
I have a Kinswoman
Margaret McDonald who
will be in New York at
Hotel Chatham till Nov. 6
on some N.B.C. matter
for N.B.A.P. of Ft. Worth Texas
My friend Amon Carter, stat
It would be a favor to me
if you would see her at
your studio just to hear the
news of knowing you at my
earliest regard
Yours
Ernest O. Thompson
Chm. Texas R.R. Com.

El 5-
5400

Thompson, Kenneth W.

May 1, 1952

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for sending me your paper on the foreign policy of Adlai E. Stevenson. Candor compels me to confess that I have not yet had an opportunity to read it because I have been so much out of town recently. I shall study it at the first possible opportunity. I long to see your book on the foreign policy of Mr. Churchill.

At the moment I have no alternative but to turn down all extra-curricular speaking engagements. I am in fact working a seven-day week but I hope this drudgery will not continue indefinitely - perhaps next winter an opportunity might afford.

I shall be in Chicago for the conventions during July and should you be there at that time perhaps we might meet.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Kenneth W. Thompson
Committee on International Relations
The University of Chicago
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

nic

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
1126 EAST 59TH STREET

March 31, 1952

(12)

Edward R. Murrow
Vine President and News Editor
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Having been one of your listeners for at least fifteen years, I feel this invasion may not be as irregular as it seems. I am presently finishing a book on The Foreign Policy of Winston S. Churchill, a subject not alien to your heart. In the precess, a local group made available to me the full file of sppeches on foreign policy by Adlai Stevenson with the nequest that I work at an article. This is the article and my only purpose in sending it to you is with the thought that it might assist you in your commentaries and that you perhaps could advise me if you felt that it merited more general use. Though the latter is surely a remote possibility, I would appreciate any suggestions you might offer or any help you could give me. As you know, most popular journals have a preferance for a study of the habits and not the philosophy of a man.

My long-term ambition is that on some occasion you may speak to one of our university audiences. A large chemical corporation gave us several hundred thousandx dollars to set up a Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy. Most of our efforts will be in the area of research but I wonder if you would consider coming for a public lecture if the proper arrangements could be worked out? Thank you so much for helping so many of us get the right start in our thinking on foreign affairs.

Cordially yours,

Kenneth W. Thompson

Kenneth W. Thompson
Acting Director of Studies

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ADLAI E. STEVENSON

Recent experience has taught us that agreement on the conduct of foreign policy in a democracy can be achieved only at a considerable price. After much bitterness and anguish sustained if not engendered by the Great Debate, we have finally arrived at a rough and provisional consensus about our goals and their importance. But the confusions and uncertainties of our collective mind are probably no more than enlargements of contradictions inherent in the views of prominent individual leaders. The chief flaw that is common to the fabric of current theories of American foreign policy is the fact that they lack vision and consistency and are not of one piece. "We are a volatile people. Our consistency in the long run is the product of compensating peaks and valleys of inconsistency in the short run. Opinion tends to drift with the erratic winds of our fortunes." It would be impossible for most American statesmen to say in company with Mr. Churchill: "I do not speak on these matters on the spur of the moment, but from a steady stream of thought which I have followed and pursued . . . over many years," or, "I try to pursue, as it seems to me, a steady theme and my thought as far as I can grasp it, measure it, is all of one piece." A notable exception whose approach to foreign policy bears marked resemblances to that of Mr. Churchill is the present Governor of Illinois, Adlai E. Stevenson.

I. The Statesmanship of Mr. Stevenson

Governor Stevenson has a sense of history and his words and deeds never break with the tradition which gives them their strength and meaning. In recent decades it has become customary to strike out on novel pathways to find radical and novel answers to recurrent world problems. Each political invention has been heralded in a spirit marked by utter confidence in the new and supreme but benevolent condescension toward the old. The United Nations has been viewed by some as the agency of a new form of international relations by which the baffling problems, if

not the need of foreign policy would be eliminated once and for all. Traditional international politics would disappear with the advent of the new international organization. This elevation of the United Nations to a point beyond history and politics is part of the tragic illusion of the idealistic-moralistic conception of foreign policy. For Governor Stevenson "the idealistic-moralistic approach to the U.N. has been useful in overcoming public inertia and in launching the organization, but it is now high time the public matured its thinking about the U.N." His advice on February 26, 1951 was: "We should look at the U.N., as we look at other political instruments, and see what it is not, disabuse ourselves of any illusions and recognize how useful it has been, is and can still be." Since this was the counsel of one of the American architects of the United Nations, his wise words should have been taken seriously. There were those, however, who preferred that the agencies of the United Nations remain beyond self-criticism and self-examination and many analysts and students of the U.N. became its apologists. Quite to the contrary, Mr. Stevenson's faith in the new international institutions has allowed him not merely to proclaim their merits but to propose that something be done to safeguard and improve them.

This philosophy extends to national policies and practices. For example, it has become popular to suggest that the sole weakness of current American diplomacy is its inexperience and immaturity. This assumes that our statecraft has become stronger and wiser with the accumulation of experience and its full flowering awaits only still wider and more universal relations in world affairs. Yet if a foreign policy is to be tested by its success in safeguarding a nation's interests this optimistic picture of constant improvement is patently false. In certain respects we are less secure now than we were at the turn of the century:

> Did you know that our century dawned in optimism and America seemed to be on the threshold of a century of unprecedented peace and progress? The Spanish-American War had been gloriously concluded. The United

States had reached its present continental limits and was extending its hand across the sea. American imperialists, chanting Kipling's refrain of the 'white man's burden', were casting covetous eyes across the Pacific and south of the border. The nation was prosperous. The western farmers had started to make money and were beginning to give some thought to the amenities of life. The old sod house of the Great Plains was being superseded by frame dwellings. The scars of the Civil War were healed. Cotton had become a profitable crop again. The South had reached a degree of stabilization unknown since ante-bellum days. The railroads earned more money in 1899 than in any previous year.

Well, half of that century is gone, and with it much of our complacent optimism. Our time on earth has been the bloodiest, most disordered and violent since the Renaissance illuminated the Dark Ages. Two world conflagrations and two economic convulsions have taken a savage toll in physical suffering and spiritual disillusionment. Today's mood is one of anxiety. People are apprehensive about tomorrow. SomSome even ask: "Will there be a tomorrow?" This is the Anxious Age.

It is this clear yet steady note of warning which has so universally been lacking from the leadership of sentimental idealists who have ~~held~~ proclaimed that national and international conditions were growing better and better each succeeding year. Yet the counsel which Mr. Stevenson draws from these harrowing experiences is not one of pessimism and despair. Indeed what most concerns him is precisely the disillusionment and despair born of a frustrated idealism which now threatens to paralyze the west. It is extraordinary that we seem to be more moved by anxiety and fear than by faith and hope. We are doubting our beliefs and believing our

doubts. What is the explanation of this curious timidity at the very pinnacle of our national strength, prestige and affluence?" Surely there is in American national experience a firm and solid basis for faith and courage. But it must be viewed not alone or in isolation, but in and with those setbacks and failures which mere idealism would ignore.

> We should not let the wide gulf between the hopes of 1900 and the fears of 1950 fool us into thinking that the last half century was a period of unrelieved retrogression. It may well be that when the definitive history of the 20th Century is finally written it will record as the most significant development of the first half of the century not the two World Wars nor the great depression, not the Russian Revolution nor the rise and fall of Hitler, not even the atom bomb, but rather the expansion of the intellectual and moral horizons of millions of people, an expansion that has been evidenced in America by two striking developments. First, a recognition of our responsibility as a nation in the world community, and, second, an appreciation of our individual and collective responsibility to alleviate human suffering -- a recognition of the correlative truths that we are our brother's keeper and that all men are our brothers.

This is a new form of optimism distinct and apart from the vapid idealism by which some would have us go forward and advance. It is an ultimate and long-range view informed by history and well-travelled on both the mountains and marshes of the past. Its spokesman is fond of quoting Gladstone who said: "No greater calamity can happen to a people than to break utterly with its past."

If the statesmanship of Governor Stevenson is rooted in history and tradition, it finds its expression in the eloquence and directness of his speech. Writing of

Winston S. Churchill as "leader and historian" in 1948, the novelist C. S. Forester commented: "He is happily devoid of the almost morbid self-consciousness which restrains most of his contemporaries from employing eloquence, for fear lest they fall into rhetoric, and he will use on occasion an exalted phrasing entirely compatible with his theme and with the emotions both of himself and his reader. The sheer beauty of some of his passages is admirably set off by the directness and common sense of his parallel commentary. . . ." Nothing less than this high praise of a Britisher would do justice to the moving prose of the American, Governor Stevenson. On January 28, 1951, he declared: "The time has come to proclaim our faith in all its might and majesty. History will go on and 'The Forfeiture of Freedom' would be a sorry title to this chapter; rather the historian must write that in arousing America to redefine and defend its ideals the ugliest despotism dug its grave in the twentieth century." He would use large thoughts and great ideas to inspire great deeds for "the self hypnosis of loud and repeated talk about our righteousness and freedom will rally no allies nor blow the Kremlin walls down." For Americans who have a congenital aversion to grand phrases if simple words will suffice, the clarion call of a great statesman can be tolerated only if he carries them above and beyond themselves. This Governor Stevenson has done on numerous occasions, as when he proclaimed (June 18, 1950):

> We are more concerned with pensions and personal security than personal achievement; we are nervously looking for subversive enemies under the bed and behind the curtains. We exchange frenzied, irresponsible accusations of disloyalty. "Guilt by association" has been added to our language. The slanderer is honored. The shadow of a nameless fear slopes across the land. There is talk of thought control among Jefferson's people. Fear not freedom seems to be our portion on the very morrow of our

> greatest victory, at the very pinnacle of our strength, prestige and affluence.

And there are tones of the wisdom of the great religions and philosophies in his words to the individual, whatever his station in life may be:

> There is, thus, not only the problem of educating for success but also of educating for failure or disappointment. Fortunately the same kind of education achieves the desired results in both situations. There is the curious paradox that the man who is big enough to exercise wisely the power that comes with success is often also the man with the inner resources to lead a happy, useful life in obscurity. In either role he will be contributing to the well-being of his time and place—a fact which I am encouraged to believe that we have once again come to appreciate after a long period of worship of false and deceiving gods.

In his prescription for political wisdom and judgment, this same note is sounded:

> . . . good judgment is a quality of heart as well as mind, informed not alone by cold intelligence and practical experience, but also by those warmer perceptions which are of the spirit and which search the ultimate ends of our existence on earth.

The foreign policy of Adlai Stevenson is merely one concrete expression of the quality of his statesmanship. At this point in his country's history, however, it is perhaps the most important. Some public figures in recent times have been prone to justify their foreign policy in terms of broad moral abstractions. Thus it is sometimes said that American foreign policy should have but one aim of supporting the United Nations and the development of international law. Yet few nations can indulge themselves this goal in the conduct of foreign policy if to do

so would endanger the nation's security. Mr. Stevenson is considerably less self-conscious regarding the paramountcy of our own national interest in the midst and at the center of these long-range goals. He has spoken of the Marshall Plan as "the economic aid we undertook out of considerations of humanity and our own self-interest. . . ." And he has made it clear that our participation in both world wars was specifically designed to secure our own survival: "Since in 25 years our new center of power, stretching from the tropics to the Arctic and facing both the Pacific and the Atlantic, has been compelled to intervene to redress the balance of power in the world."

With this view of the nation as the essential starting point for calculations in foreign policy, it is inevitable that Mr. Stevenson should place great emphasis upon getting our own house in order. There are those individuals both in social and world affairs who are so bent upon improving everyone else that they ignore their own person and nation. For Stevenson, our most pressing obligation is to fortify ourselves, politically, economically and morally. "What happens in each of our communities has a composite effect on our international relations just as much, if not just as immediately, as what the Secretary of State does in Paris or London or Washington tomorrow." Any weakness at home secures strength to the Soviet Union. Both Germany and Russia have been tempted by confidence that all adversaries were in a state of permanent deterioration and decline. "Democratic apathy and economic selfishness are the assumptions on which the policy of the gentlemen in the Kremlin rest, and on which the ghosts who stalk the Wilhelmstrasse rested." Economic distress and social unrest are the weak points in our armor for "our shortcomings are dramatized at the very center of our power as a nation, in the great metropolitan centers of commerce and industry. . . . It is unfortunate that social tension was focused at these centers of our power and prestige." Mr. Stevenson's passion for social justice is therefore a cornerstone of his foreign policy. The strength of

the American citadel depends upon national attitudes and beliefs for the spirit of an undertaking is sometimes as vital as what is attempted or accomplished.

> But it is because we believe in America and what it stands for that we deplore the more acutely its every imperfection. We must destroy the lingering myths that gnaw at our vitals because they are gross imperfections, because intolerance is spiritual sickness, because it is a contradiction of our profession of faith in liberty and equality, and because it is an ugly enemy weapon.
>
> The answer to communism is democracy; not less democracy, or just enough, but more. And democracy is color blind.

II. Russian Imperialism

For Governor Stevenson, the present struggle between East and West is a contest which has two dimensions. At the most primitive and basic level, it is a struggle between two super-powers and world empires.

> And meanwhile Britain and France embedded by these wars, with German and Japanese power crushed, the United States and Russia, which have risen from the ashes of these short hundred years. . . stand face to face, with other nations polarized around them, drawn by the gravitational pulls of proximity, coercion, self-interest and kinship.

What is the real issue in this struggle? What is the real threat which imperils our security? For the Illinois statesman there can be no question; it is Russian imperialism. "We are confronted with a revolutionary imperialism which is a baffling blend of nationalism and an ends-over-means type of advanced humanitarianism." There have been imperialist threats before in recent history and the Soviet Union today "is straddling the centuries, in victory more than ever pound-

ing backward to Peter the Great. . . ." The threat of the Soviet Union most immediately pressing upon us is stark naked imperialism not always recognized as such because of its ideological trappings:

> Believing as we do in community of free nations and free peoples acting peacefully and responsibly through governments freely chosen, we conclude at last that we cannot live in comfortable security with a great imperial power which has seen the barriers to its expansion collapse and is on the move again, taking here, probing there, and pressing relentlessly again at the uncommitted, discontented millions. Capitalizing the ancient racial xenophobia and the messianic zeal to eleminate the world of the Russian people, the leaders of the new Russia, armed with force and the old weapon of frustrated revolution, use the seductive new weapon of communism to soften their victims. But whatever the trappings, the methods, the weapons, the objective is domination--imperialism. I often think it would be both more accurate and more effective if we talked less of communism with all its appeal for ignorant, miserable peoples and more of imperialism which threatens the freedom and independence of everyone and has no appeal. Communism can be a fighting faith, but imperialism is subtle slavery.

Confronting this immense imperialist threat as the main deterrent to its expansionism is the moral and political strength of the second great center of world power, the United States:

> The power, for good or for evil, of the political organization which goes by the name of the United States of America is virtually beyond measurement. The decisions which it makes, the uses to which it devotes its immense resources, the leadership which it provides

on moral as well as material questions, all appear likely to determine the fate of the modern world.

The appearance of the two giants in international affairs is in fact a product of the last one hundred years. Governor Stevenson appeared almost to be instructing the massive democratic electorate, half-informed but genuinely and wholeheartedly anxious to find its bearings in the new international environment, when he said:

> A hundred years have passed; a hundred years which have seen the culmination of a great historic expansive movement of peoples from Europe to the West, and the conquest, development and integration into the world community of the two great American continents. . . .
>
> At the same time there came another great expansion--from West to East. The Slavic people and culture pushed through the Ural Mountains, across the vastness of Siberia to the Pacific and on across the Bering Sea to Alaska and our own West Coast. The Russian tide collided with the Japanese, just emerging from the hermit's hut with vaulting ambitions too. There it stopped for a time--but the land mass over which the Russian expansion surged has for the most part remained firmly in Russian hands, while the European overseas expansion created a new and independent center of power here on our continent.

How can we meet the challenge of Russian imperialism? What are the steps we should take and the pitfalls we must avoid? These are questions for which most petty politicians have ready answers and full prescriptions. From true statesmen one would expect something less alluring than these simple recipes. It is true that great leaders will on occasion with steady hand and bold lines chart the broad avenue down which a country must move. So there are clues to the general principles which guide Mr. Stevenson but no evidence that his program has yet been frozen into

stern and unchanging doctrine. He knows the course of the journey but not every by-way along which we must travel. First, "our mission is the prevention, and not just the survival of a major war." In early 1954, he appeared convinced "that only by once again redressing the balance of power in the world and confronting Russia with a preponderance of force can we thwart an imperialism more sinister than the world has ever seen." The need of achieving such a balance of power calls for unfailing political judgment and courage of the highest order. The day-by-day executors of foreign policy must in the long run be wise leaders and prudent diplomats even where ultimate sovereignty rests in the people. They must seek untiringly to arrive at some form of political settlement based on our strength for "when we cease to talk we will probably start to fight. . . ." In a democracy some men must be given discretion in order that all citizens may keep their freedom.

> And have we learned that while the whole nation may debate the broad policy of whether to defend or not to defend, whether to defend alone or with allies, the details of the where, when and how we will defend are sometimes questions of military, political and diplomatic strategy which cannot be settled safely or wisely by public debate? Nor can they be wisely settled by men who behave, to borrow a line from King Lear, "as if they were God's spies," but who are neither military strategists nor geopoliticians.

Our journey must be made hand in hand with allies who share with us the stakes of this great crisis. "The Russians know the value of even reluctant allies in this final struggle for power. Do we? Or are we going to risk the slow strangulation that comes from whittling away the friendly world?" It is the task of our foreign policy fearlessly to pursue its objectives not failing to strengthen and cement partnerships with those who indeed share our objectives.

In choosing a foreign policy we run the risk of man's two immortal sins, sloth and pride. In measuring our world responsibilities, the risks are enormous either that we underestimate and disavow our moral duties or that we overestimate what we can do. Isolationism is the policy which invites the former vice. Its revival in recent days is a token that "the isolationist argument will have at least nine lives, for the very human reason that it pleases the average man because it spares him any immediate inconvenience or sacrifice, and it flatters his sense of power to feel that Americans can live alone and like it." But likewise there is the peril of pride expressed in over-sanguine plans for the early resolution of vast chaotic problems by force. "Pray heaven we can remember amid the discord and chagrin of defeat that military force alone cannot win the day for us in Asia." It is between the scylla of a craven neglect of the tasks our great power has thrust upon us and the charybdis of reckless and indiscriminate intervention around the globe aimed at forcing showdowns to resolve problems once and for all that Governor Stevenson's policy would guide us. The following passage is so illuminating on these points as to require quotation in full. Speaking January 28, 1951, in a community not generally distinguished for its resistance to old or new brands of isolationism, he declared:

> In our time peace has become as abnormal as war used to be because this is the revolution. And revolution is extremely irritating, vexatious and bewildering to a prosperous, peaceful, contented people that want nothing except to be left alone.
>
> How have we reacted to this condition of perpetual danger? It seems to me that for five years we have suffered from the confusion and distraction of alternate moments of illusion and despair. Hoping always for a cheap and painless escape from the realities of a distasteful destiny, aided and abetted by

politicians who will say anything to be popular and by editors either myopic or worse, public opinion has moved in violent pendular swings between optimism and pessimism, between the mountains of complacency and the marshes of despair.

In fatuous haste to be shut of war, worry and expense, we obliterate our power and leave it to the United Nations to keep a peace that never existed. When things go right we gush pecans of praise for the United Nations; when they go wrong we damn it and even propose to forsake the good because it is not the perfect. In fear we overestimate the danger; imperil our liberties, exaggerate the foe's cunning and strength; even demand a showdown as though the certainty of doom were preferable to the uncertainty. Again, perpetual danger invites the complacency of status and we underestimate the peril of overconfidence in our virtue and power, as though that were enough in a moral contest. But the self hypnosis of loud and repeated talk about our righteousness and freedom will rally no allies nor blow the Kremlin walls down.

And now as things get tough and we find we can't buy, threaten or preach our way to peace, we are swamped by amateur strategists. Even the isolationists have reappeared, flexing their muscles, or rather their tongues, and proclaiming "Let the whole world go. We should worry. We can defend ourselves with a strong navy and air force." Haven't they heard about Pearl Harbor or the atom bomb? Was the last war all in vain? Haven't they heard that we are not self-sufficient? Won't a garrison state become a police state? And do they forget that nothing succeeds like success? If they do, conquerors don't. I suppose any moment even America First may emerge

full blown again, except that I hope this time it is more properly entitled America Last--last on the Kremlin's list.

The re-emergence of the straight isolationist doctrine--the same people saying the same things we heard before the whirlwind a decade ago--is to me the great regurgitation. They remind me of Charles Lamb's remark: "I cannot make present things present to me."

But fortunately the great debate about foreign policy, which was mostly a debate about military strategy and not foreign policy, appears to be about over. And, none too soon, it appears that we have about made up our mind to stop fighting each other, gather all the like-minded allies we can find and settle down seriously to the very serious business of getting stronger than the brigands that are preying on the world.

Perhaps an occasional national debate like this one is a healthy thing. It clears the air, releases tensions, focuses torpid attention on great issues, and melts divisionist controversy into a mould of common conviction. . . .

If we have not learned that having the most to lose we have the most to save, then I say, let us pray.

But if we have, if the immensity of the responsibility and the stakes has dawned upon us, then the great debate has been a great blessing and we are on the way to thwart this latest greatest threat. . . .

Why should we be poor in spirit? The task is great, the price is high, but the prize is better than life. With Europe and its great industrial concentration and forward bases shored up and steadfast, with access to the tin and rubber of south Asia, middle eastern oil, African manganese and uranium, the scales are still weighted to the

west, and the waves of the future are still free. Aggression must be called aggression in the United Nations. But in insisting on no equivocation about the legal and moral position, we dare not forget that the allegiance of India, uncommitted to East or West, is the ultimate objective of both East and West in the Orient. And we dare not fall into the trap, the cubicotte, Russia has prepared for us in China. War there will drain our resources and at the same time make China completely dependent militarily on Russia. With every Russian jet at least six Russians go along. A weakened China means a stronger Russia pressing from behind against Hong Kong, Indo China, South Asia, and finally India. Rounded by people of small vision and great emotion it will not be easy to withstand the pressure to help solve Russia's problems with China. And with us mired in the morass of the China mainland the Soviet could turn next summer to some unfinished business with Tito in Jugoslavia.

Pray heaven we can remember amid the discord and chagrin of defeat that military force alone cannot win the day for us in Asia. Our moral authority there is low because we are white and Asia is colored. Desperately poor, struggling to shake off the shackles of white colonialism, Asia is just now passing thru the era of revolution, independence and self-determination that swept the western world long ago. It will take great patience, great insight, great restraint for us who see the ~~world~~ world in our own image and likeness to win confidence and faith in the great uncommitted areas of Asia. It can't be done with the white man's sword. But it can be done; they can be convinced that communist imperialism is not liberation but a more deadly enemy of normal aspirations for freedom and social justice

than colonialism.

Are we, I wonder, moving as a nation from our Greek period to our Roman period; from a period in which the validity of our ideas was the important consideration to one in which their effectiveness is crucial? Good intentions and reliance on the rightness of our cause will avail us little against an enemy that cares nothing about validity and is concerned only with effectiveness. The Greeks were right, but they died.

A danger greater, it seems to me, than Germany or Japan in the last war, or communist imperialism now is moral fatigue, disintegration, half loyalty, timid faith--the "weakening of the central convictions to which Western man hitherto has pledged allegiance."

To meet Russian imperialism, therefore, Mr. Stevenson would call for a foreign policy judiciously blending idealism and realism. We must adjust America's goals and responsibilities to its resources and its capacity to achieve them immediately or at some point in the future. Here this philosopher of foreign policy who has already been tested as a founding father of the United Nations statesman, stands in the company of all the great makers of foreign policy throughout modern history. This was the heritage which was born in the foreign policy of Hamilton and Washington at a point coeval with the founding of the republic. It is a tradition we have abandoned on occasion in our history each time at great peril to the national security. It is a tradition of practical judgments and relative criteria not of absolute choices. It avoids the great if recent American pastime of conceiving politics in the blacks and whites of isolationism or globalism, of total peace or total war, of one world or no world. Thus it presents a thin ray of hope in our crisis that widens in the measure that men learn what this kind of foreign policy is all about.

III. Communism vs. Democracy

The second dimension of the struggle with the East is the worldwide rivalry of communism and democracy. Some of the steps we must take in this area are unknown to a diplomacy geared merely towards countering traditional imperialism. This is the long-range struggle which promises to continue beyond our own generation. It is a struggle for the minds and the moral commitments of all peoples around the world. This struggle is so laden down with historical antecedents breeding hatred and distrust in the great uncommitted areas of Asia and Africa, that no wise observer could say that communism or democracy was destined to win an early victory. In a convocation address at Centre College in Danville, Kentucky, on February 7, 1961, Stevenson explained:

> The preservation of the free world hangs upon our ability to win the allegiance of those millions and millions of people throughout the world who have not yet made their choice between our democratic system, on the one hand, and the promises which communism offers on the other. The choice will be mainly shaped by our own performance. It will turn upon such things as our ability to avoid disruptions of depression, to guarantee equality of opportunity, to narrow the gulfs separating economic status, to preserve freedom of thought and action, to make democracy accord in practice with its promises and professions of faith.

In one important respect, we are competing in this dimension of our struggle impaired by an almost overwhelming handicap. "Our values are rational and peaceful. Totalitarianism, on the other hand, cultivates a passionate, fighting, political religion." The militancy of our faith has lost some of its luster. "When freedom didn't exist it too was a fighting faith that men would die for. But now that it is old, it looks a little pale and gentle and lacks the appeal to the militant,

irrational sentiments once mobilized by conquering religions and now by imperial communism." This is a handicap existing to be sure only in the short run but to await complacently the long run might be to confront succeeding generations with the task of restoring civilization from the ashes of a charred and plundered wilderness.

But communism resolves no anxieties. It multiplies them. It organizes terror. It is without spiritual content or comfort. It provides no basic security. In the long run it cannot cure the disease of this anxious age. But its short term methods are grimly effective. We can't sit still and wait for the fever to run its course. Without combative faith in our spiritual heritage, we won't long hold out against the subtleties of selfishness and fear. If Western civilization is to save its body, it must save its soul too. It must awaken again the emotionalism, the confidence, the defiant faith of a resolute breed of men to whom liberty and justice mean something positive every day--not just when war has reduced us to the stark issue of self-preservation.

It's easy to serve nightly then; it's hard now. It's easier to fight for principles than to live up to them. But now is the time that a passionate belief counts if we are to avoid the greatest menace of cowardly surrender to our own doubts and fears.

Our failures in the past in this second dimension of the struggle stem from two errors. The fruits of these errors have been the defeats of the West in Asia. We have offered to the peoples of Asia and Africa the essence of political democracy without fully appealing ourselves of their unquenchable zeal for social equality and economic security.

There was a day when we Americans believed that it was only necessary for the rest of the world to know about democratic freedom and then they would desperately want it. We used to take

it pretty much for granted that the oppressed and wretched masses of Asia, or even the primitive natives of Africa, would be yearning for the blessings of freedom and democracy. Forgetting our own stormy history and bitter struggles, in our blind faith and sometimes naive hope, we failed to recognize that words and platitudes, dreams and ideals, were not sufficient to win the interest of the hungry, oppressed and ignorant. We exported our speeches and our finished goods, but seldom offered a way for all to share in these goods or the tangible hope which would give concrete meaning to our ideas and free institutions.

But of late we have been awakening to the fact that people who have been hungry or oppressed are attracted by adroit, emphatic demagogues who offer them a blueprint of a new world without hunger and oppression. True, we know these blueprints don't disclose the price in terms of human rights and freedoms, but to the native of Burma or the coolie of China who has never enjoyed and seldom even heard of these privileges of democratic life they have scarcely any meaning.

Almost too late we have learned that hope to many does not precede but follows tangible economic and social advance. So at last we are rapidly learning the facts of life and making the first beginnings of a realistic attack on the central problem of our time, which is victory in the war of ideas and peace. Now, belatedly, we are starting to export our most marketable and precious product, the "know-how" which has made this country the envy of the world and the greatest social and political force since the fall of Rome.

And at the same time we have handed the communists their greatest weapon in our frenzied responses to their challenge. We have undervalued the strength and resources

of the non-communist world by requiring that to survive it abandon its principles for those of the enemy. To fight for democracy, we have summoned the philosophers of undemocratic practices. To meet a godless materialism, we have flaunted our material well-being shorn of its spiritual heritage. Our greatest weapon, truth and the ridicule of hypocrisy, has been buried under an avalanche of domestic charges and counter-charges. Having fought two world wars to preserve our principles, we have found living by them infinitely more exasting than dying for them. Mr. Stevenson would charge us to declare the truth fearlessly and expose cant and deception by ridicule.

> . . . last week I read a newspaper account of the proceedings of the United Nations Committee which makes up the U.N. budget and apportions the cost among the membership. The Russian member argued most vigorously for a marked increase in the already substantial share which the United States has of the total cost of the U.N. In the exhilaration of advocacy he became quite rhapsodic about the financial health and strength of this country as compared with other nations, including his own, and he expressed the greatest confidence that, out of the great plenty with which we are blessed, we could with no inconvenience or self denial do the fair thing and pick up a larger piece of the check. His descriptions of the results of our economic system sounded like nothing so much as one of our latter-day Adam Smiths in full cry.
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> The force of all this was somewhat deflected, however, when the American member could not resist the temptation to quote other remarks made by the same Russian in other connections. They were replete with the stock Marxist assertions as to the decay of capitalism and the inability of the free enterprise system to produce even

its own requirements, much less a surplus. The contrasting statements produced an effect as devastating as it was ludicrous. I could not but ask myself: Have we forgotten that there is nothing so shattering as ridicule? Do we think that the plain people of Europe and Asia, nurturing, albeit in darkness and under terror, the accumulated wisdom of centuries, have lost the capacity to recognize foolishness?

But in the long run our greatest weapon will be affirmation not ridicule, will be a positive and living philosophy, even more than the exposure of hypocrisy and deceit; will be living for democracy above and beyond dying to destroy communism. It will rest in the pursuit of "some goals, some objectives towards which we can reach in the hope that working together we can continually develop and expand our cherished dream." It is found in the degree that 150,000,000 citizens take their role seriously, that 155,000 local, state and national governments uphold bedrock principles and in the spirit in which the nation supports change and not reaction when to resist growth would assist and abet tyranny in the name of democracy. Thus there are three groups who are responsible for a positive affirmation of our faith. To the citizen, Governor Stevenson would say: "Man the defense of the humane individualist tradition against its avowed enemies, its covert foes—indifference and ignorance—and its frightened friends who would surrender it to save it." To our multiform governments, he counsels: "Self-criticism is democracy's secret weapon. It enables us to periodically re-examine our successes and our failures, our advances and our retreats, on the road toward the fuller expression, and the maximum employment of all our human resources." For the nation, he prescribes a motto at home and abroad "that social change can be accomplished by consent rather than violence." Democracy as a creed is a blend of conservation and revolution.

Its ideals are changeless; its techniques are never static. "Democracy is a restless, dynamic, animate ideal. It's not static like a beautiful cathedral. To survive, our methods must keep pace with our society; we must meet new conditions with new techniques, based on constant, changeless concepts and ideals." In an age of change, "democracy means that you are now taking your places in the running tide of a great idea, in a great, exciting period of history." Democracy wherever it thrives means the "supremacy of the individual, the worth of the individual human being and the necessity for a climate of freedom in which these values may find means of expression."

In a word, the challenge and response which will continue to test our mettle are tyranny and democracy. The challenge is the peril which Walt Whitman identified for the ages: "There is no week nor day nor hour when tyranny may not enter upon this country, if the people lose their supreme confidence in themselves —and lose their roughness and spirit of defiance—tyranny may always enter— there is no charm, no bar against it—the only bar against it is a large resolute breed of men." The sole response to tyranny for this great Illinois statesman is the essence of his as of Lincoln's faith: "The answer to communism is democracy; not less democracy, or just enough, but more."

IV. The United Nations and World Peace

The United Nations has suffered from the clamor of two extreme and vocal groups in this country. At one extreme, critics who from the beginning displayed violent distaste for the United Nations, as for the League of Nations, have hurled epithets charging it was un-American and would bring in its train a squandering of our blood and treasure. At the opposite pole, defenders and apologists have proclaimed its perfection with the noisy self-confidence of moral crusaders. Between these two groups, the voices of mature and sober Americans were drowned out by the clamor of men too self-righteous to search for the truth. The impatience

of those who consider the United Nations alien to the American tradition is clearly not shared by Governor Stevenson. For him the United Nations is "the best and only hope for collective security and peace in the world." Since the Korean venture in collective security, there has been "a new spirit abroad, a new feeling stirs the land about this greatest organized effort for peace." Korea, and our military action there, is "the greatest experiment of its kind in history." The efforts we made in initiating and supporting united action constituted a moral enterprise of the highest order for the issue fundamentally was one of justice and not merely our own selfish interest. We fought for a principle as well as our national interest. Collective security was invoked because of the fortuitous coincidence of supreme power and high purpose in a single nation.

> Korea like the great issues that await us in the future, was a problem of morals. These problems are sometimes postponed but never really solved by mere weight of numbers or superiority in weapons. Involving, as they do, the elemental questions of human freedom and dignity and the destiny of man, they do not yield to force alone. To force must be added the purity of purpose we call justice--the clear conscience and the conviction that the peaceful alternative has been fully explored to no avail.

But if Governor Stevenson finds the theme of isolationism discordant, he is hardly more in tune with those passionate friends of the United Nations who by claiming too much invite disillusionment and despair. "When things go right we gush paens of praise for the United Nations; when they go wrong we damn it and even propose to forsake the good because it is not the perfect." The ambivalence of American opinion about the U.N. is a by-product of the collision of short-sighted

isolationism with unlimited internationalism. In practice, the United Nations was never meant as a substitute for a rational foreign policy. It may be tempting to leave to the United Nations burdens that would otherwise be carried on the arms of national character, wisdom and resources. But it is hardly consistent. Yet some of the staunchest advocates of collective security on the world stage have been the proponents of speedy disarmament on the national scene. "In futurus haste to be shut of war, worry and expense we obliterate our power and leave it to the United Nations to keep a peace that never existed." This is the cheap and painless way of safeguarding our national security. Sometimes, moreover, the presence of the United Nations is used as an excuse for inaction. Thus we sometimes have said there could be no negotiations with the Soviet Union because our principles required we carry on discussions solely within the United Nations. For Governor Stevenson it is axiomatic that we take "steps toward the goal of peace and security through the U.N., where possible, and outside the U.N. where necessary. . . ." The Marshall Plan "which all concede has reduced the communist menace in Europe," the Greece-Turkish aid program, the Council of Europe have in fact strengthened and fortified the United Nations even though undertaken on its periphery.

Four assumptions which became the four pillars on which the United Nations was erected were uppermost in the minds of its founders: it was to be an organization of universal membership; its effectiveness would depend on the unanimity and consent of the five great powers; it would be expected to stand in judgment when occasions required measures of collective security; and it was to provide a forum for the harmonizing of different national interests. Governor Stevenson inveighed against attacks on its universal character when he declared on October 1, 1950, at Chanute Air Field: "There were among us counsels of despair; there were those who urged the abandonment of international cooperation, the scrapping of the United Nations, or its reorganization as an alliance which would have obliterated its universality." These counsels to his mind were declarations of spite and disillusionment tending in fact, if not by intent,

"to throw out the baby with the bath, to destroy the good because it is not the perfect." The second assumption undergirding the U.N. concerned the role of the great powers. It remains to this day a great unfulfilled aspiration. ". . . We quickly learned some years ago that the promise of the U. N., the common consent of the greatpowers, to underwrite peace and security was a false promise, and that Russia did not in fact consent." This has occasioned the shift from a universal collective security to one based on a broad coalition of the free powers. The greatest change in the United Nations since its founding has been with respect to this second assumption. We shall return to this in our conclusions.

The third idea of an effective agency of collective security was shaped by the lessons of the inter-war period and hardened by the anvil-blows of fascism, nazism, and communism. The idea of collective security, though given form by the birth of the League of Nations, was not realized until Korea; until then it remained "a dream from which there had earlier been the bitter awakenings of the brutal conquest of Ethiopia, the German reoccupation of the Rhineland, the rape of Austria. Hopes which were dashed at the Marco Polo Bridge in Manchuria, dashed by the Pact of Munich and by Russian vetoes at Lake Success have been rekindled at long last." But collective security has limits which are inherent in the state of its present development. New ventures will be limited and restrained by considerations of political morality and power. Great caution is called for if the justice and success of our efforts are to be assured. Collective security in some future crisis may find itself perilously near the abyss of collective tyranny if the example of Korea should be forgotten. Moral arguments for action must not be tarnished by claims that we became impatient too easily and prematurely abandoned attempts at peaceful adjustments. Our strength in Korea was the fact that:

> We had no stake there but a moral one and we came to the fray thrice-armed with good conscience and universal conviction that

> we had patiently struggled to prevent it. When there is talk of preventive wars, let us be alert to the price we would pay in these terms. Let us, none of us, fighting men or civilian, ever forget that force without justice is tyranny.

The second limitation on collective security is more immediately a crucial problem. Some of the architects of the United Nations assumed they had created a full-fledged collective security system. Many pointed with pride to the phrasing of Article 25 of the Charter ("The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter") as an earnest of this. But due to the original veto provisions and because "the military contingents, contemplated by Article 43 have never been implemented due to Russian intransigence" little more than a system of limited collective self-help has emerged. It would be the height of folly to act as if more was available; it would be craven surrender to retreat without facing each crisis with courage and strength. "Of course, the U. N. is not a full-blown collective security system," Governor Stevenson told an assembly of devoted supporters of the American Association for the United Nations in Chicago on February 26, 1951, "and it is dangerous to think of it and operate within it as if it were. It's a council table, not a police force." At best the United Nations system has only limited capacity but within it the free world can restore the world balance of power.

And, lastly, the United Nations has from the beginning provided a forum for adjusting national differences. Governor Stevenson has stressed its role as a "council table." He has consistently maintained that "when we cease to talk we will probably start to fight." Even when negotiations are tried and failed they strengthen our cause as we discuss in Korea where "we were unencumbered by any charge of having failed to exhaust the avenues of conciliation. . . . We could stand upon the record because the record was clear." Thus the four pillars on which the United Nations

was founded continue in greater or lesser degree to support the new edifice even though one of them has been bolstered and transformed in a way none of the builders had contemplated.

There have been two significant changes in our attitudes and our relations with the United Nations. First, we have been forced by the Soviet attitude to create within the United Nations a balance of power against the adversary. We have been required to transform "a system based on consent to a system based on force."

> When one part of the world rejects the principles on which the U. N. is founded while retaining its membership, its role is inevitably modified. Increasingly it is becoming a political framework through which a broad coalition of the free world operates. . . . It is vital to our security to have this political framework as the maintenance and development of the coalition of the free world is our chief political task today. And if it did not exist it would have to be created even today.

Mr. Stevenson concludes: "In short, the U. N. operates in a balance of power of world, half of which is massively armed and the other half only beginning to arm. At best the organization now has only limited capacities available from the free world. These must be developed and deployed and applied intelligently, flexibly, and not rigidly and dogmatically." But the great wisdom required to act well in building up strength and rallying our allies to deter the Soviet Union is surely no more monumental a task than our responsibility to use well that strength once established in hopes of achieving some form of political settlement. We probably will discover that "the U. N. cannot solve the Soviet problem." When we transcend "our long tradition of approaching international issues on idealistic and moralistic bases" alone, then perhaps we can better approach the political problems which, if

left ~~they remain~~ unresolved, must forever inflame and intensify the Cold War. There are faint glimmerings of hope obscured by the need for caution in domestic politics, that Governor Stevenson shares with Mr. Churchill the dream of one last supreme effort to achieve a settlement with the Soviet Union if the opportunity presents itself. As their philosophies are profoundly at one with each other, the hopes of peace they would keep alive for common men everywhere are likewise the same. In this they stand apart--two lonely figures whose statesmanship and philosophy already belongs to the ages. Their conception of foreign policy is but dimly comprehended by the great public. But given time and patience their deep wisdom may yet help us revive an understanding of the concepts of political judgment by which international peace and order have been preserved in the past. This rediscovery might in its consequences arrest the stern counter-beat of history which at this moment threatens to plunge us into ultimate atomic destruction.

Thurber, James

West Cornwall
Connecticut
October 20, 1952

Dear Ed:

Jap called me half an hour before you went on the air Friday, but he could have saved the toll charge since we always listen to CBS at 7:45 during the week.

Murrow on Thurber's fables is about the best thing that's happened to me this year. Helen said I sat on the edge of my chair as if I had never heard about the book before, or me either. Well, I couldn't have had a better introduction to myself. I greatly appreciate your giving all that space to the new edition, which had kind of tiptoed into the bookstores after dark.

The publishers must have sent you a copy of the book, but you can give it away to someone you like, because I am sending you an inscribed copy. I hope I will run into you one of these afternoons or evenings in New York, if the doctors let me out. I have had a thyroid upset, but it seems to be getting better, if slowly. Thanks again, Ed.

Cordially yours,

James Thurber

JAMES THURBER

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

JT/ek

PAUL TIGRID

29 West 57 Street
New York, N.Y.
PLaza 3 - 5201

March 10, 1953.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Yesterday, while returning home from your office and thinking over the many interesting things you have told me, I realized the date: March 9. Just five years ago Honza Masaryk leaped to his death.

So back at home I sat down and wrote a piece which I attach.

I'll be honored if you'll find a minute and read it.

And many thanks for a most cordial reception accorded to a stranger. It impressed me deeply.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Tigrid

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

March 10, 1953.

Dear Jan:

It's not usual to write letters to the dead. Yet this is an unusual night... all is quite down in the street in the City of New York you loved so much... your picture looks down on me from the wall of my appartment smiling that half-naughty and half-sad smile of yours... I am thinking of you more than ever... it's eleven p.m.... or perhaps a little more... In Prague it's now five a.m... March 10, 1953. At this time, five years ago, you got up from your desk, you gave a last look a Bible which lay open there... and then you returned once more to that desk and took a red pencil and made a thick line on the margin opposite verses 22 and 23, Chapter Five of the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians. And then you stretched yourself and went to the bathroom and opened that small window and jumped... At eight in the morning... just five years ago... they found your body in the courtyard of the old Czernin Palace in Prague. On March 13 they burried you.

I feel I should send you a short report today, although I remember well how you dislike official reports and never read them. I feel I should report to you on some people who loved you and whom, perhaps, you didn't even know. Mrs. Simacek, for example.

She was a simple peasant women in a village in south-eastern Bohemia. Soon after World War Two she

asked me how you were. I said that you were fine and asked: "Tell me, Mrs. Simacek, are you fond of Mr. Masaryk?" - "Oh, yes", she replied, "he's so funny." And a moment later she added: "And so kind-hearted."

Mrs. Simacek never saw you except once in a news-reel. Yet she felt it: funny and kind-hearted. I guess it's the greatest compliment little people can pay their own statesmen. Fumny... she probably heard about your stories and practical jokes...

Do you remember that big reception at Buckingham Palace in London just before the Munich agreement in 1938? The cream of London society was there, ladies in low-cut evening dresses and gentlemen in tails, and everybody lined up in order to talk with the King and Queen. And during all this upheaval you, the Czechoslovak Minister to the Court of St. James, sat on the last step of a long staircase in the hall, your white tie out of place, and played with a black kitten. And after a while the King saw you and smiled and went to pick you up and you told him that you always prefered black cats to British peers. And the King laughed. They loved you all, the King of England and Mrs. Simacek.

Kind-hearted... to friends, to enemies, to children...

Do you remember those days in the fall of 1938 when you have resigned your London post in protest of the Hitler-Chamberlain-Daladier agreement in Munich? Times were bad and money was short. And the first refugees from Czechoslovakia were reaching London and, of course, came to you for advice and help. And you gave both in your own unimitative manner. Once you were really out of money and an elderly refugee lady from Prague was badly in need of some cash. So you rushed out from your desk to see your secretary. "Korbel," you said, "that lady who is now in my office claims that I had once lunch in her house in Prague. I cannot remember it but she says we had chicken for dinner. Could you lend me twenty pounds? You see she is a good friend of mine and really needs the money."

May I report to you that your former secretary Korbel considers it a great privilege and honor that you have never returned those twenty pounds.

Yes, they all remember you and they all love you. They always did. So why did you... why did you jump those sixty feet from the bathroom window, on that cold, rainy morning five years ago? Did you feel lonely and deserted? Why, 500.000 men and women and children wept openly in the streets when the coffin with your body was carried slowly through the squares of Prague. Even policemen wept, and women kneeled down and those who had black clothes wore them. For <u>their</u> Jan Masaryk died.

Many of them took their children to see Jan Masaryk for the last time: there you lay in a simple black coffin with your arms folded over your chest. There was a swelling on your right temple, the one visible mark of your plunge. Just in front of me in that long, long line, five years ago, March 13, a father took his little girl into his arms and whispered: "Vera, this is the son of Thomas Masaryk, the Liberator. Remember him well. We all loved him very much." And tears were rolling down his cheeks.

Yes, they all loved you, the humble and the famous. They could not understand why you have killed yourself. Some said that you did not kill yourself, that the Communists pushed you out of that window. But I knew then, and I feel even stronger now, five years later, that your death was out of the ordinary. It did not fit any category. It wasx suicide and it was murder.

I looked up verses 22 and 23 of Chapter Five in the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians which you have marked in red pencil just before you jumped these sixty feet. I read: "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law." And verse 25: "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit."

You did not underline verse 25.

I do not know how you believed in God and what He meant to you. You never talked about it. But I do know

that you believed in Man. And you believed in freedom and in justice and in tolerance. In fact you believed in all the fruits of the Spirit: and, unless I am wrong, on that rainy night in that small bachelor's appartment in the Czernin Palace, five years ago, bent over Chapter Five of St. Paul's Epistle, you came to the conclusion that the time has come when you'll be not able and free to walk in the Spirit; that you cannot serve these fruits of the Spirit any longer. Perhaps you even believed that you have betrayed them: and in betraying them you have betrayed your father. So you decided to die.

May I report to you today, humbly but firmly, that you were wrong? First of all, dear Jan, you have served the Spirit to the end and by the end. There is not a shadow of a doubt about it. And furthermore: so many people are learning to live in Spirit and walk in the Spirit. It is true that I am writing you this letter from New York because I cannot return to Prague, and Korbel is living in Denver, Colorado, as an exile for the Communists are still in power in Czechoslovakia: but, at the same time, more and more people have learned their lesson: the value of freedom, the splendor of love, the greatness of goodness. The mother who prefers a dirty and shabby refugee camp somewhere in Germany to a fairly comfortable life without freedom; the worker who only a few years ago believed that bread and butter is more important than liberty and has since realized that it tastes bitter; the reluctant soldier who fights somewhere in Korea because he understood that aggression

has to be faced and fought.

And the monster that killed you is slowly devouring itself. The revolution is eating up its own children. Do you remember Slansky who spied on you on behalf of Moscow? He was hanged on orders from Moscow. And Clementis, your deputy at the Ministry, who betrayed you so often and had the audacity to speak in public over your dead body? He ended on the gallows from the hands of those to whom he betrayed you.

Yes, some of those who wanted your death met with a terrible fate. But far more important, dear Jan, is the fate od Mrs. Simacek. You know, that peasant woman in South-eastern Bohemia who thought you were funny and kind-hearted. Well, about a year ago, back at home, she gave shelter to an Ukrainian who for quite a time harassed the Russian troops as a member of a partizan unit in the Carpathian mountains, and now tried to slip into western Germany across Czechoslovakia. Mrs. Simacek was dennounced by a neighbor, arrested and questioned by Communist police. Soon it became quite obvious that Mrs. Simacek did not know anything about Ukrainian partizans, she did not even know that there were any partizans in the mountains and what their aims were. She was not even quite sure whether the man is not a common criminal. All she knew was that she is risking a lot by sheltering this hungry and tired man.

"So why did you do it," the Communist police officer asked. And Mrs. Simacek simply answered:"Well,

isn't he too a mother's son?"

Absurd? Yes, but in its greatness. And I am sure you'll be happy to hear about it.

For this you believed.

Yours ever,

Paul Tigrid.

Paul Tigrid

Born in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1917, he studied at the Charles University in Prague, Department of Law.

Always with literary and artistic leanings, he studied theatre production in Vienna and Paris, wrote many articles on Theatre, short stories and literary reviews. In 1935 he became manager and producer of a University Theatre in Prague and remained in charge of this enterprise till the German occupation of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939. Among his most notable productions were "King Oedipus", Buechner's "Wojczek", Calderon's "My Lady First", and others.

After the German occupation he left for England and worked as commentator, producer and actor with the European Division of the British Broadcasting Corporation. At the same time he edited a quarterly literary review published by Allen and Unwin in London and took an impoftant part in shaping the propaganda policy of the Czechoslovak Government in exile. He covered many important events of the war as a BBC reporter and wrote a radio play "The Beggar" which was broadcast in 14 different languages.

After the war he returned to Prague and became chief editor of two top Czech weekly magazines, "Vyvoj" and "Objory", both banned immediately after the Communists seized power in Czechoslovakia in February 1948. Also a well-known theatre critic, he wrote in that period many articles on theatre and translated and produced several plays for the National Theatre in Prague.

In 1948, he published a study of Communist foreign policy in a book entitled "The Armed Peace". In February, 1948, a warrant was issued by the Czech Communist police for his arrest. However, he was at that time on a news coverage trip in Western Germany, and so escaped imprisonment.

After working for a short time for the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a US Government agency, and freelancing as correspondent for "Neue Zuercher Zeitung", "Irish Times", "Weekend Magazine" and other publications, he became Program Director of the powerful Czechoslovak Radio Station of Radio Free Europe, broadcasting from Munich. In this capacity he developed a highly successful program in Czech and Slovak which is now on the air for twenty hours a day, seven days a week. He was operative in the first attempt to penetrate the Iron Curtain via "Balloons of Freedom" and coordinated this operation with Radio Free Europe broadcasts. These and other activities were described in the "New York Times",

"Life Magazine", "The Reporter" and many other US periodicals. Thoroughly familiar with conditions in Eastern Europe under the Soviet-controlled dictatorships, he is an expert on Communist propaganda methods and all phases of psychological warfare.

After returning to the United States, he traveled throughout the country for the "Crusade for Freedom" and talked to hundreds of groups on conditions behind the Iron Curtain. In this period he gave interviews to dozens of American papers and appeared as guest on a number of television and radio shows (Bob Considine, Dave Gorroway, NBC "Public Affairs", NBC News Round-up and other).

He speaks fluently English, French, German and Czech.

References:

C. D. Jackson, Assistant to the President, The White House, Washington, D.C.
Admiral Harold B. Miller, President, National Committee for a Free Europe, 110 West, 57 Street, New York City.
Charles G. Sheldon, Department of State, Washington, D.C.
Lewis Galantiere, Policy Director, Radio Free Europe, 110 West, 57 Street, New York City.

Paul Tigrid
80-09, 35 Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, N.Y.

Office #: PLaza 3-5201
Home # : HAvemeyer 9-2834

February 28, 1953.

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

6121 SUNSET BOULEVARD · HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

GUY DELLA-CIOPPA
Vice President
Network Programs-Hollywood

February 18, 1953

Dear Ed:

A very interesting chap named Paul Tigrid came in a day or so ago, highly recommended by a dear friend in Munich.

Tigrid has been serving Radio Free Europe in a top program post and is loaded with interesting information of the events now going on on both sides of the Iron Curtain. He hopes to land a spot where his considerable background can prove useful to enable him to locate permanently in America.

Ed I've taken the liberty of suggesting to Tigrid he ring your office for an appointment. I know how tremendously busy you are but I do think he might be able to give you some interesting first-hand information and in turn a few minutes of your practical advice could only prove of great benefit to him.

I need hardly tell you how devotedly we follow your magnificent broadcasts in radio and the other medium. With all good wishes.

Guy

Guy della-Cioppa

GdC:tew

Tincher, Robt. R.

August 6, 1952

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for yours of July 29.

I would love to come out to Sioux City for the Iowa Ad Club's banquet, but I just don't see how I can. Knows God where I will be in October and what with both radio and TV, I have little opportunity for extra-curricular activities.

I'm sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert R. Tincher
Radio Station - WNAX
Yankton, South Dakota

nic

A Cowles Station
WNAX

INCHER
NT AND
NAGER

WNAX BUILDING
Yankton, South Dakota

August 1, 1952

Dear Ed:

Since writing you the other day about the possibility of your appearance in this area in late October, I have learned that the Annual Meeting of the Yankton Chamber of Commerce will be held in that same week. Since it is only about 60 miles from Sioux City to Yankton, this appearance could easily be worked in, it seems to me.

Let me know what you think of this additional opportunity; and as I mentioned in my previous letter, I would like to have you quote me either a package price, or a per appearance price based on each location.

Ed, these people out in this area want you very much, and I hope that it can be worked out.

Best personal regards,

Bob

Robert R. Tincher

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Mr. - 1 2 C 20 or 21 - 22
9 - 11
Wed - Thu
9 - 3, extra
OK for

A Cowles Station

WNAX

SIOUX CITY · YANKTON

ROBERT R. TINCHER
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

July 29, 1952

No can do

Dear Ed:

The Sioux City, Iowa Ad Club is holding a big pow-wow in the latter part of October, and have asked me to query you on the possibility of having you out to Sioux City for the principal speaker at the banquet. They also advise me that the Ad Clubs of Omaha and Des Moines also would be very much interested in having you about that time, and it occurred to us that perhaps you could make this tri-city swing, with the resultant saving for each one. I realize that this is quite far in advance of the proposed dates, but wanted to get our bid in early. Let me know if you can make it; and if so, what days would be most convenient for you. Also, what would the cost be?

Best personal regards,

Robert R. Tincher

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

P. S. Inasmuch as that will also be around pheasant season, maybe we can at last slip in a day or so of pheasant hunting for you over here in South Dakota, on the same trip.

Tracy, William C

TRACY, W. C.
8/19/53

September 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Tracy:

Your letter of August 20 has been turned over to me for reply, and I am sorry to be so long in answering.

This is merely to tell you that Mr. Murrow is no longer serving CBS in an executive capacity and therefore has nothing to do with hiring at CBS.

I suggest, however, that you get in touch with Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of Television News, or Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio.

Sorry I can't be more helpful and thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Mr. William C. Tracy
United Service Organizations, Inc.
500 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

United Service Organizations, inc.

500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • PHONE: PENNSYLVANIA 6-5400

Job

Chairman of the Board
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Emil Schram

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James Sauter
Mrs. George Hamlin Shaw

Secretary
Mrs. William Spencer Bowen

Treasurer
John F. Hickey

Executive Director
Edwin E. Bond

He called 9/15 Wm.

August 20, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Would it be possible for you to see me within the next few weeks concerning a job with CBS?

Since February 1952 I have been associate director of a survey initiated by the United Service Organizations, Inc. (USO) board of directors to evaluate the program and administrative procedures of the six nation-wide voluntary agencies co-ordinated to render services to military personnel within civilian communities under the USO banner. I have gathered information from more than a thousand civilian and military leaders through personal interviews in 45 cities and 50 military installations from coast to coast.

The survey group, under the chairmanship of Kenneth D. Johnson, Dean, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, has been closely allied with the Department of Defense in the task of determining the recreational needs of service men and women.

We expect to terminate the study and publish a report sometime during the latter part of October this year. A second study of the USO overseas operations has been canceled due to lack of funds.

Attached to this letter is a personal history of work experience.

For the past several months I have given considerable thought to the things I would most like to do. I want to find employment where it will be possible to report the news, create radio and television programs which will illuminate some of the issues we face as individuals, as a nation, and to gain some recognition -----I guess I'm a bit of a "ham".

The department of CBS News and Public Affairs is one of the best, if not the best in the country. I have been an interested listener and observer for several years of the techniques used to present factual reports of the news and the background of the news

through straight reporting and docuementaries. The gamut of programs presented by CBS these past few years indicate a willingness to experiment. To that type of organization I would like to be related.

During a summer vacation two years ago I recorded two one-hour docuementary shows on location at two conferences. This was done as a free lance project for WPRO, CBS in Rhode Island. The project was not unsuccessful. I edited the tapes, wrote the commentary and aired the shows. Disc and tape recordings are available for audition.

References can be furnished for the work I've done in radio and with newspapers. Mr. Sevellon (Jeff) Brown of the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin is familar with my work, as is Mr. Harmon Hyde, program director of WPJB (ABC affiliate owned by the Journal), and "Doc" Schoen, manager of WPRO and his staff. Additional references for professional work can also be given.

Although I am not scheduled to leave USO before November 1st, I am most anxious to explore possibilities of employment in the field I prefer. That is why I write to you now.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. C. Tracy

William C. Tracy
Associate Administrator
Program Advisory Committee

Name: William Charles TRACY

Address: 59 Livingston Street
Brooklyn 2, New York
MAin-5-2591

Age: 31 (Jan.6,1922)

Citizenship: United States

Marital status: Single

Religion: Protestant

Birth place: Brooklyn, New York

Weight: 160 lbs.

Race: White

Height: 6 feet

Education: Undergraduate and graduate degrees in Group Work and Community Organization, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Work experience is as follows:

March 1952 to Present (Sept '53)

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE, of the United Service Organizations, Inc., (U.S.O.).

In February 1952 Dr. David F. DeMarche, former director of the Group Work & Community Organization Division of Springfield College under whom I studied during my graduate year, requested that I be his associate in a comprehensive study and evaluation of the U.S.O. The study was initiated by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors when Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball of the Rockefeller Foundation was president of the U.S.O. The Program Advisory Committee was to direct the study under the chairmanship of Kenneth D. Johnson, Dean, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. Although four other field staff persons were used in specific communities, Dr. DeMarche and I had the primary responsibility to lay out the study design, determine the data to be collected, collect the data, and write the report. Working at times together, more often alone, we visited some 50 cities and towns across the nation, from border to border and coast to coast, during the past sixteen months. Data were gathered from roughly 1000 personal interviews with community leaders in the cities visited, and an additional 200 or 300 interviews were had with military leaders on some 45 military installations.

A co-ordinated program with the Research Division of the Department of Defense was arranged between the Committee and the Secretary of Defense in February 1952. Dr. DeMarche and I worked with that division as consultants in their task of determining the attitudes of enlisted men and women in the armed forces toward the U.S.O. and the other recreational facilities and activities offered both on-post and within the cities and towns near the military installations.

It was originally intended that the whole program of research for the U.S.O. would take two and a half years, and was to include a survey of the U.S.O. in the United States and another survey of the U.S.O. overseas. Budgetary restrictions have made it necessary for the U.S.O. to terminate the program at the completion of the nation-wide study in October 1953.

June 1949 to March 1952

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR, Rhode Island Community Organizations, Inc., Providence Community Fund, Inc., and Council of Community Services of Providence and Cranston.

I was hired as assistant director in June 1949 with the understanding that I was to become director after on Chest campaign. The Personnel Committee, composed of board members, and which served in that capacity for the three organizations, wished to employ as director a person who had a background in some phases of publicity as well as graduate training in social work. The then director handled public relations for the Chest campaigns as one of the accounts of his own advertising agency.

In January 1950 I became director. Mr. Carl Warmington, who was the executive secretary of the three organizations at that time, considered the public relations job as dealing with more than just publicity. As the job developed it finally included the following things:

1) The director, together with a lay committee composed of Community Chest board members and practitioners within the advertising and mass media field, were charged with the development, execution, and distribution of all publicity materials and programs, including news and feature stories for six daily and 12 weekly newspapers, house organs, radio (12 stations), and television (one station) spots as well as programs lasting from 5 minutes to an hour, out-door advertising, pamphlets, brochures, Speakers' Bureau, annual and monthly meetings of the board and committees, special events as the well known three hour show opening the Chest campaign entitled Providence Sunday-in-the-Park, and general public relations consultant to all member agencies of the state-wide Chest.

2) A similar program was developed for the Council of Community Services which has its own Public Relations Committee.

3) In addition to the responsibilities of the technical aspects of the publicity program, as director, I was requested to attend and take part in all Board and Committee meetings where discussions and decisions were made which would have to be interpreted to the general public. Public relations counsel was sought in order that foreseeable problems in public relations would be met before and not after important decisions were made. As a professional staff person, I attended all meetings dealing with the development of plans and procedures for the Chest campaign, and for special projects within the Council.

July 1951 — **FREE-LANCE RADIO:**

While on vaction during the summer of 1951 I produced two one-hour documentary radio shows which I had recorded on location. After editing the tapes, I wrote bridging commentary, put the shows together and re-recorded them using my voice for commentary and appropriate music and other effects. WRO WPRO, the CBS affiliate in Rhode Island, bought the shows and aired them. It was valuable experience. The technique was later used in the job listed above to present to the community some of the problems which the Council was attempting to solve.

January 1948 to June 1949 — **STAFF RADIO ANNOUNCER:**

During my senior and graduate years at college I did part-time and full-time work as a radio announcer with an independent radio station in Chicopee, Massachusetts (WACE). A small staff made it necessary for each staff member to handle all types of programs and to know how to operate most of the equipment necessary to airing shows either from the studios or at remote locations.

Summer 1947 — **ASSOCIATE CAMP DIRECTOR:**

In preceeding summers I had worked as a counselor and section head at various summer camps. In 1947 I became the associate camp director of Camp Massapoag, the property of the Cambridge Y.M.C.A., Cambridge, Massachusetts. The job entailed being director of camp programs, special activities, out-of-camp trips, and head counselor. There were 120 campers, ages 8-15.

June 1943 to July 1946 — **COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER, U.S.NAVY:**

These years I saw active duty with the Navy as a Communications Officer serving with the Armed Guard Service in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and the Amphibious Corps. in the Pacific visiting China, Japan and Korea, and various islands.

Sept.1942 to June 1943 and Sept.1946 to June 1947 — **ASSOCIATE SECRETARY OF MEMBERSHIP & PUBLIC RELATIONS:** A part-time job while at college both before and after the war with the Springfield, Mass. Y.M.C.A.

Jan. 1940 to June 1941 — **BANK MESSENGER:**

Following graduation from high school in January 1940 I took a job with the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York.

Trapnell, Ed. R.

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August 8, 1952

Dear Mr. Trapnell:

I hope you will forgive this disgracefully delayed reply to your thoughtful letter of May 26.

It was indeed good of you to take the time to write as you did about our May 21 broadcast and to send me the material on the security practice order.

It would pleasure me greatly to meet you again and I hope the opportunity will soon present itself.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward R. Trapnell
Interdepartmental Committee on
Internal Security
2107 Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

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(Dictated August 1, but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security

2107 Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

May 26, 1952

Thank him
J

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"See It Now"
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Charter Heslep has just shown me a script of your May 21 broadcast, which, had I heard it, would have fallen on sympathetic ears. This letter is to offer some material for your morgue and future use in connection with future discussions of the President's order on security practices.

In view of the apparent widespread misunderstanding of the Order, I am sending you a copy, together with the statement and letter of the President at the time of issuance last September. As thorough a reporter as I know you to be, you still may not have a copy at hand. In reading this Order, it is important to keep in mind there were about 30 departments or agencies using security classifications prior to the issuance of the Executive Order, with no ground rules for their use.

Enclosed also is a copy of a "communication" which the Washington Post carried May 17th. As a Saturday piece in Washington, you may not have seen it.

The situation which made the issuance of this order necessary has been growing since before World War II. The Order was certainly needed. In time, I believe the reporters who cover the town will find this Order is to their benefit. An important gain, as I judge things on the basis of my newspaper experience, is the public establishment of accountability for security classifications. An old criticism of the system goes something like this: "Why, any clerk in the government can pick up a stamp and classify a document any time!" That day is done. The President has, in effect, told the responsible officials, whose importance to reporters and the public is that they must also be responsive officials, that they must answer for the security classifications made under their authority.

Your script says the broadcasters were not so vehement against the Order. In the case of CBS, I wonder if this is because in Ted Koop you have a news man here who had a little more prespective and who gauged the thing a little better than some of his press colleagues.

You can chalk this letter up in your fan mail total. Keep up the good work. I'd like to discuss this business with you sometime when you are in Washington, or at least have an opportunity to return your kindness of several years ago when I stopped in for a drink at your apartment with Dave Lilienthal.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Trapnell
Executive Secretary
ICIS Subcommittee on Executive Order 10290

Enclosure

CC: T. Koop

HOLD FOR RELEASE HOLD FOR RELEASE HOLD FOR RELEASE

CONFIDENTIAL: The following Statement by the President, and the accompanying Executive Order and memorandum relating to minimum standards for classifying and handling security information in the Executive Branch of the Government, is for automatic release at 7:00 p.m., EDT, Tuesday, September 25, 1951. No portion, synopsis, or intimation may be published or broadcast before that time.

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE PUBLICATION OR ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH SHORT
Secretary to the President

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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today signed an Executive Order to strengthen our safeguards against divulging to potential enemies information harmful to the security of the United States.

This Order provides, for the first time, uniform standards for classifying and protecting security information throughout the Executive Branch of the Government. At the same time, the order prohibits the classification of any information by any agency unless it can show affirmatively that disclosure of the information would harm the national security. Therefore some agencies will never have occasion to institute classification and many of the others will have only infrequent need to do so.

The necessity for this Order arises from the fact that security information occasionally involves, and must be handled by, agencies which normally do not handle security matters. The Order requires them to protect security matters in the same manner as they would be protected in one of the key defense agencies which have traditional classification systems. On the other hand, the Order prohibits any agency from classifying non-security matters.

The American people have a fundamental right to information about their government, and there is no element of censorship, either direct or implied, in this Order. The Order applies only to officials and employees of the Executive Branch of the Government. The public is requested to cooperate, but is under no compulsion or threat of penalty to do so as a result of this Order. Furthermore, I have directed every agency to keep constant watch over its classification activities for the purpose of reducing or eliminating classifications wherever and whenever conditions permit. I expect each Department head or his designated subordinate to investigate promptly and carefully any alleged instance of unjustified use of security classifications. As the result of these policies, and as the result of the clear segregation of security from non-security information, I hope that the American people will receive more, rather than less, information about their government as a result of this Executive Order.

Under the Order, any agency which originates an item of security information is directed to mark it with the words "security information" plus one of the four following classifications: "top secret," "secret," "confidential," or "restricted." The Order specifies the precautions then to be taken in accordance with these classifications, ranging from the most stringent precautions for "top secret" to the minimum precautions for "restricted." The four classifications are the standard marking used by the Departments of Defense and State and no new security classifications are authorized.

To assure that this Order is carried out in the spirit in which it was issued I have also directed the National Security Council, through its Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security, to maintain a continuing review of classification activities in all agencies with a view to achieving uniform compliance with this order, both as to safeguarding security information and to prevent the classification procedure from being used to withhold information which can be divulged without harm to the national security.

The President has today sent the following letter to the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies:

"TO HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES:

I have today signed an Executive Order prescribing minimum standards for the classification, transmission and handling of official information relating to the security of the Nation.

This order will apply to all Departments and agencies in the Executive Branch of the Government and, therefore, it is of the highest importance that the responsible officials of all agencies familiarize themselves with its requirements and understand its purposes. In this connection I want to emphasize particularly several aspects of this Executive Order.

In the past relatively few agencies, such as the Departments of State and Defense, have had a need to classify information for security purposes. Now, however, with the broad ramifications of our national security effort, many additional agencies are required to handle classified security information. This, in turn, has made it necessary to prescribe these minimum standards for application throughout the Executive Branch of the Government.

However, I want it clearly understood in all agencies, defense and non-defense, that these regulations are to be used exclusively to safeguard the security of the Nation and are not to be used, under any circumstances, for any other purpose. It is my hope that the practical effect of these regulations will be to make more, rather than less, information about the Government available to the people. This should result from the segregation of security information from non-security information. To put the matter bluntly, these regulations are designed to keep security information away from potential enemies and must not be used to withhold non-security information or to cover up mistakes made by any official or employee of the Government. In order to prevent any misunderstanding about this, these regulations prohibit the use of security classifications on non-security information even when the disclosure of such non-security information is forbidden by law (as in the case of census and income tax information). This policy is spelled out in paragraph 3 of Part I of the Regulation.

Your attention is directed specifically to the fact that paragraph 25 (b) of Part IV requires that security information 'shall be assigned the lowest security classification consistent with its proper protection' and that paragraph 28 (c) of Part IV directs that 'It shall be the responsibility and obligation of every Government official to keep classified security information in his custody constantly under review, and to initiate action toward downgrading or declassification as soon as conditions warrant.' Strict adherence to these provisions is absolutely essential for, otherwise, overclassification or failure to downgrade or declassify in timely fashion will defeat the very purpose of these regulations.

In order to further the above objectives of protecting that information upon which the security of the Nation depends, of limiting classification to purely security matters, of using the lowest appropriate classification, and of downgrading or declassifying information as rapidly as conditions permit, I have directed the National Security Council through its Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security to furnish advice and assistance to the Departments and agencies in connection with these regulations and to

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maintain a continuing review of the classification activities in every department or agency to insure uniform and proper application of these regulations, including declassification whenever possible.

I wish to urge upon every Department and agency head conscientious adherence to the spirit and letter of these regulations in the interest of safeguarding the national security on the one hand, and the protection of the public's right to information on the other hand. In the latter connection, I expect each Department head or his designated subordinate to investigate promptly and carefully any alleged instance of unjustified use of security classifications. In considering such instances and indeed in original determinations on classification, it should be borne in mind that improper application of the classification powers is repulsive to our democratic form of Government and burdens Government procedures with unnecessary and expensive restrictions.

HARRY S. TRUMAN"

EXECUTIVE ORDER

10290

PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE CLASSIFICATION, TRANSMISSION, AND HANDLING, BY DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION WHICH REQUIRES SAFEGUARDING IN THE INTEREST OF THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS it is necessary, in order to protect the national security of the United States, to establish a system for the safeguarding of official information the unauthorized disclosure of which would or could harm, tend to impair, or otherwise threaten the security of the nation; and

WHEREAS it is desirable and proper that minimum standards for procedures designed to protect the national security against such unauthorized disclosure be uniformly applicable to all departments and agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government and be known to and understood by those who deal with the Federal Government; and

WHEREAS the furnishing of information to the public about government activities will be facilitated by clear identification and marking of those matters the safeguarding of which is required in the interest of national security;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, and as President of the United States, the regulations attached hereto, entitled "Regulations Establishing Minimum Standards for the Classification, Transmission, and Handling, by Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch, of Official Information Which Requires Safeguarding in the Interest of the Security of the United States," are hereby prescribed for application throughout the Executive Branch of the Government to the extent not inconsistent with law.

Such regulations shall take effect thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

All citizens of the United States who may have knowledge of or access to classified security information are requested to observe the standards established in such regulations with respect to such information and to join with the Federal Government in a concerted and continuing effort to prevent disclosure of such information to persons who are inimical to the interests of the United States.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 24, 1951.

REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE CLASSIFICATION, TRANSMISSION, AND HANDLING, BY DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION WHICH REQUIRES SAFEGUARDING IN THE INTEREST OF THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PART I -- GENERAL

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

a. The sole purpose of these regulations is to establish minimum standards, which are to be maintained in all cases where higher standards are not established by appropriate authority, for identifying and protecting information the safeguarding of which is necessary in order to protect the security of the United States; and the minimum standards established by these regulations shall not supersede any higher standards established by appropriate authority.

b. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to replace, change, or otherwise be applicable with respect to any material or information protected against disclosure by any statute.

c. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to authorize the dissemination, release, handling or transmission of classified information contrary to the provisions of any law, Executive order, or Presidential directive which restricts the dissemination, release, handling, or transmission of such information.

d. These regulations shall apply only to classified security information as defined in paragraph 4 of Part II hereof, and the terms "classified security information," "security classification," "classify," "declassify," "downgrade," "upgrade," "appropriate classifying authority" and "marking," as used in these regulations, apply or relate only to official information of the United States Government which requires safeguarding in order to protect the national security.

2. CATEGORIES OF CLASSIFIED SECURITY INFORMATION - There shall be four categories of classified security information which, in descending order of importance to national security, shall carry one of the following designations: "Top Secret"; "Secret"; "Confidential"; and "Restricted"; in addition to being specifically identified as "Security Information." No other classification or classifications shall be used to designate classified security information.

3. NON-SECURITY INFORMATION - Information, official or otherwise, shall not be classified under these regulations unless it requires protective safeguarding in the interest of the security of the United States. The use of any one of the four security classifications herein prescribed, combined with the identification "Security Information," shall be strictly limited to classified security information.

PART II -- DEFINITIONS

4. CLASSIFIED SECURITY INFORMATION - The term "classified security information" as used herein means official information the safeguarding of which is necessary in the interest of national security, and which is classified for such purpose by appropriate classifying authority.

5. INFORMATION - The term "information" as used herein means knowledge which can be communicated, either orally or by means of material.

6. MATERIAL - The term "material" as used herein means any document, product, or substance on or in which information may be recorded or embodied.

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7. DOCUMENT - The term "document" as used herein means any recorded information regardless of its physical form or characteristics, and includes, but is not limited to, the following: (1) all written material, whether handwritten, printed, or typed; (2) all painted, drawn or engraved material; (3) all sound or voice recordings; (4) all printed photographs and exposed or printed film, still or motion picture; and (5) all reproductions of the foregoing, by whatever process reproduced.

8. PRODUCT AND SUBSTANCE - The terms "product" and "substance" as used herein mean any item of material (other than a document) from which information may be obtained; apply to items in all stages of development, processing, or construction; and include elements, ingredients, components, accessories, fixtures, dies, models and mock-ups associated with such items.

9. AGENCY - The term "agency" as used herein means any department or establishment within the Executive Branch, including any government corporation that is operated as an instrumentality of the Federal Government.

10. UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION - The term "unclassified information" as used herein means information determined by the appropriate classifying authority not to require the procedural safeguards provided by these regulations and therefore not included in one of the aforementioned security classifications.

11. CRYPTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM - The term "cryptographic system" as used herein means any document, product, or method employed to change information from plain language form into coded form, or to change information from coded form into plain language form.

12. SERIAL MATTER - The term "serial matter" as used herein means any material to which a serial number is assigned and which is accounted for at prescribed intervals and upon specified occasions.

13. TELEGRAM - The term "telegram" as used herein means any document recording information transmitted or for transmission by telegraph, telephone, cable, radio or other electrical means of transmission.

14. CLASSIFY - The term "classify" as used herein means to assign information to one of the four security classification categories after determination has been made that the information requires the security protection provided by these regulations.

15. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION - The term "security classification" as used herein means the category into which information falls after being classified as specified in paragraph 2 of Part I hereof. Extreme care should be exercised to insure that a particular security classification is assigned only to such information as requires the degree of protection made applicable by these regulations to that classification.

16. DECLASSIFY - The term "declassify" as used herein means to remove the security classification.

17. DOWNGRADE - The term "downgrade" as used herein means to assign a lower security classification than that previously assigned.

18. UPGRADE - The term "upgrade" as used herein means to assign a higher security classification than that previously assigned.

19. APPROPRIATE CLASSIFYING AUTHORITY

a. In General. The term "appropriate classifying authority" as used herein means the head of the originating agency and those whom he has authorized to classify, declassify, upgrade or downgrade information pursuant to these regulations.

b. Material Officially Transferred from Originating Agency to Another Agency. In the case of information transferred by or pursuant to statute or Executive order from one agency to another for the latter's use and as part of its official files, as distinguished from transfers merely for purposes of storage, the receiving agency shall be deemed to be the "appropriate classifying authority" for all purposes under these regulations.

c. Material of Defunct Agency Not Officially Transferred to Another Agency. When any agency has in its possession, on or after the effective date of these regulations, any classified security information which is then, or thereafter becomes, five years old and it appears (1) that such information originated in an agency which has since become defunct and whose records, files and other material have not been officially transferred to another agency within the meaning of subsection "b" above, or (2) that it is impossible for the possessing agency to identify the originating agency, and (3) a review of the information indicates that it should be downgraded or declassified, the said possessing agency shall have power under these regulations to declassify or downgrade such information. If it appears probable that another agency may have a substantial interest in the question whether the security classification of any particular information should be maintained, the possessing agency shall not exercise the power conferred upon it by this subsection until thirty days after the possessing agency has notified such other agency of the nature of the information and of its intention to declassify or downgrade the same. During the thirty-day period the other agency may, if it so desires, express its objections to declassifying or downgrading the particular information, but the power to make the ultimate decision shall reside in the possessing agency.

20. MARKING - The term "marking" as used herein means the physical act of indicating on classified security information the assigned classification or change therein.

21. RECORD MATERIAL - The term "record material" as used herein means all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States Government in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriated for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, operations, decisions, procedures, or other activities of any agency of the Government, or because of the informational value of the data contained therein.

22. NON-RECORD MATERIAL - The term "non-record material" as used herein means extra copies and duplicates the use for which is essentially temporary, including shorthand notes, used carbon paper, preliminary drafts, and other material of similar nature.

PART III -- RESPONSIBILITIES

23. ALL PERSONNEL IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

a. The responsibility for the protection, pursuant to these regulations, of classified security information shall rest upon each individual in the Executive Branch of the Government having such information or knowledge thereof, no matter how that information or knowledge was obtained.

b. Each individual in the Executive Branch shall be directly responsible for familiarizing himself with and adhering to all regulations applicable to him which are issued for the protection of classified security information.

24. AUTHORITY FOR HEADS OF AGENCIES TO DELEGATE - The ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding of classified security information within an agency shall remain with and rest upon the head of the

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agency, but the head of an agency may delegate the performance of any or all of the functions charged to him herein, including:

a. The issuance of such additional instructions on the safeguarding of classified security information as requirements of his agency may dictate;

b. Maintenance of the security of his agency's messenger-courier systems for transmission of classified security information;

c. Authorization of appropriate officials within his agency to assign information to the proper security classification under these regulations. Authorizations to classify security information as "Top Secret" or "Secret" shall be held to the minimum necessary for the performance of required activities, and shall be maintained at a high level within the agency. The authorizations to classify security information as "Top Secret" shall be substantially more limited in number than those for "Secret" and shall be restricted to those officials whose functional requirements are such that they must have that authority;

d. Designation of those authorized to receive "Top Secret" security information;

e. Designation of officials responsible for "Top Secret" security information control;

f. Designation of individuals responsible for the security programs in the various organizational units of the agency;

g. Appropriate investigation and clearance of personnel who are to have access to classified security information;

h. Maintenance within his agency of a continuing review of the use of security classifications to insure uniform and proper application;

i. Establishment of procedures governing dissemination of classified security information outside his agency;

j. Establishment of procedures governing changes in security classification and the destruction of classified security information;

k. Thorough indoctrination of all individuals of his agency in security regulations and procedures; and

l. Issuance of additional instructions pertaining to communications security, serial matter, Restricted Data (as hereinafter used), and other subjects requiring additional regulations.

PART IV

RULES GOVERNING SECURITY CLASSIFICATION, UPGRADING, DOWNGRADING, AND DECLASSIFICATION

25. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION PRINCIPLES

a. Uniformity of Application of Classification. Uniformity of application of classification shall be a requirement for the proper safeguarding of classified security information. In accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Part I hereof, and in order to preserve the integrity of the security classifications "Top Secret," "Secret," "Confidential," and "Restricted," when combined with the identification "Security Information," these classifications shall be used only for the purpose of identifying information which must be safeguarded to protect the national security.

b. Use of Lowest Consistent Classification. To avoid over-classification and depreciation of the importance of properly classified security information and to avoid unnecessary delay in the handling and transmission of documents and other material, security information

shall be assigned the lowest security classification consistent with its proper protection. Use of the classification "Top Secret" combined with the identification "Security Information," shall be held at an absolute minimum. Such classification shall be given only to information which plainly requires the highest degree of protection in the interest of national security. The major criterion for the assignment of this classification shall be recognition of the fact that unauthorized disclosure of information so classified would or could cause exceptionally grave danger to the national security. The classification "Secret" combined with the identification "Security Information" shall be given only to information which requires extraordinary protection in the interest of national security. The classification "Confidential" combined with the identification "Security Information" shall be given to such information as requires careful protection in order to prevent disclosures which might harm national security. The classification "Restricted" combined with the identification "Security Information" shall be applied to information having such bearing upon national security as to require protection against unauthorized use or disclosure, particularly information which should be limited to official use.

c. Special Statutory Use of Term "Restricted Data." The term "Restricted" as used herein shall not be confused with the term "Restricted Data," defined in the Atomic Energy Act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 766, c. 724, sec. 10(b)(1); 42 U.S.C. sec. 1810(b)(1)) as follows:

> "The term 'Restricted Data' as used in this section means all data concerning the manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons, the production of fissionable material, or the use of fissionable material in the production of power, but shall not include any data which the Commission from time to time determines may be published without adversely affecting the common defense and security."

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to authorize the classification, downgrading or declassification of "Restricted Data," except by the Atomic Energy Commission in conformity with the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act.

26. SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION RULES

a. Change in Classification of Information. No change shall be made in the assigned classification of security information without the consent of the appropriate classifying authority; extracts from or paraphrases of classified documents shall likewise be maintained in the assigned security classification unless the consent of the appropriate classifying authority to downgrade or declassify such extract or paraphrase is secured, or unless the agency making such extracts knows positively that they bear a security classification lower than that of the document from which extracted, or that they are not classified.

b. Classified Telegrams shall not be referred to, extracted from, paraphrased, downgraded, declassified, or disseminated except in accordance with special regulations issued by the head of the originating agency.

Classified telegrams transmitted over cryptographic systems shall be handled in accordance with the regulations of the transmitting agency.

c. Information Originated by a Foreign Government. Information of a classified nature originated by a foreign government and furnished to the United States by that government shall be assigned a security classification which will assure a degree of protection equivalent to or greater than that required by the originating government.

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d. Documents in General. Documents shall be classified according to their own content and not necessarily according to their relationship to other documents. References to classified material which do not reveal classified security information shall not be classified.

e. Physically Connected Documents. The classification of a file or group of physically connected documents shall be at least as high as that of the most highly classified document therein. Documents separated from the file or group shall be handled in accordance with their individual security classification.

f. Multiple Classification. A document, product, or substance shall bear a classification at least as high as that of its highest classified components. The document, product, or substance shall bear only one over-all security classification, notwithstanding that pages, paragraphs, sections, or components may bear different classifications.

g. A Letter Transmitting Security Information shall be classified at least as high as its highest classified enclosure.

27. UPGRADING

a. When information is upgraded, the appropriate classifying authority shall, so far as possible, notify all addressees to whom the information was originally transmitted.

b. If the recipient of information believes that its assigned classification is not sufficiently protective, he shall safeguard it in accordance with the classification he deems appropriate and shall bring his reasons for such belief to the attention of the appropriate classifying authority with a request for upgrading.

28. DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

a. Automatic. Wherever practicable, the classifying official shall place a notation on classified material, except telegrams, that after a specified event or date, or upon removal of classified enclosures, the material will be downgraded or declassified.

b. Non-automatic. The appropriate classifying authority may downgrade or declassify security information when circumstances no longer warrant its retention in its original classification. When such information is downgraded or declassified the custodian of the record material, in the case of a document, or the custodian of the products or substances shall be so informed; and, when practicable, the other recipients of the material shall be similarly advised.

c. Review of Assigned Classifications. It shall be the responsibility and obligation of every government official to keep classified security information in his custody constantly under review, and to initiate action toward downgrading or declassification as soon as conditions warrant.

PART V

DISSEMINATION OF CLASSIFIED SECURITY INFORMATION

29. GENERAL

a. No person shall be entitled to knowledge or possession of, or access to, classified security information solely by virtue of his office or position.

b. Classified security information shall not be discussed with or in the presence of unauthorized persons, and the latter shall not be permitted to inspect or have access to such information.

c. The head of each agency shall establish a system for controlling the dissemination of classified security information adequate to the needs of his agency.

30. LIMITATIONS ON DISSEMINATION

a. Within the Executive Branch. The dissemination of classified security information shall be limited to persons whose official duties require knowledge of such information. Special measures shall be employed to limit the dissemination of "Top Secret" security information to the absolute minimum. Only that portion of "Top Secret" security information necessary to the proper planning and appropriate action of any organizational unit or individual shall be released to such unit or individual.

b. Outside the Executive Branch. Classified security information shall not be disseminated outside the Executive Branch by any person or agency having access thereto or knowledge thereof except under conditions and through channels authorized by the head of the disseminating agency, even though such person or agency may have been solely or partly responsible for its production.

c. Information Originating in Another Agency. Except as otherwise provided by section 102 of the National Security Act of July 26, 1947, c.343, 61 Stat. 498, as amended, 50 U.S.C. sec. 403, classified security information originating in another agency shall not be disseminated outside the receiving agency without the consent of the originating agency. Documents and material containing security information which are classified "Top Secret" and "Secret" shall not be reproduced without the consent of the originating agency.

d. Telephone Conversations. Classified security information shall not be revealed over the telephone, except that the head of an agency may permit the practice of so discussing security information classified as "Restricted" which originated within his own agency.

31. LOSS OR SUBJECTION TO COMPROMISE - Any person in the Executive Branch who has knowledge of the loss or possible subjection to compromise of classified security information shall promptly report the circumstances to a designated official of his agency, and the latter shall take appropriate action forthwith, including advice to the originating office or agency.

PART VI

RULES GOVERNING HANDLING OF CLASSIFIED SECURITY INFORMATION (Including Marking, Transmission, Storage, and Destruction)

32. MARKING - After determination of the classification to be assigned thereto, classified security information shall be marked in accordance with the procedures herein set forth. In order to identify classified security information and to distinguish it from non-security information, classified security material must always be clearly identified with the words "Security Information."

a. Documents

(1) Bound Documents. The assigned security classification on bound documents, such as books or pamphlets, the pages of which are permanently and securely fastened together, shall be conspicuously marked or stamped on the outside of the front cover, on the title page, on the first page, on the back page and on the outside of the back cover. In each case the markings shall be applied to the top and bottom of the page or cover.

(2) Unbound Documents. The assigned security classification on unbound documents, such as letters, memoranda, reports, telegrams, and other similar documents, the pages of

(OVER)

which are not permanently and securely fastened together, shall be conspicuously marked or stamped at the top and bottom of each page, in such manner that the marking will be clearly visible when the pages are clipped or stapled together.

(3) Charts, Maps, and Drawings. Classified charts, maps, and drawings shall carry the security classification marking under the legend, title block, or scale in such manner that it will be reproduced on all copies made therefrom. Such classification shall also be marked at the top and bottom in each instance.

(4) Photographs, Films and Recordings. Classified photographs, films, and recordings, and their containers, shall be conspicuously and appropriately marked with the assigned security classification.

b. Products or Substances. The assigned security classification shall be conspicuously marked on classified products or substances, if possible; on their containers, if possible; or, if the article or container cannot be marked, written notification of such classificationsshall be furnished to recipients thereof.

c. Additional Markings.

(1) Material Furnished Persons not in the Executive Branch of the Government. When classified security information affecting the national defense is furnished authorized persons, in or out of Federal service, other than those in the Executive Branch, the following notation, in addition to the assigned classification marking, shall whenever practicable be placed on the material, on its container, or on the written notification of its assigned classification:

> "This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title,18, U.S.C., Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

Use of alternative marking concerning "Restricted Data" as defined by the Atomic Energy Act is authorized when appropriate.

33. TRANSMISSION

a. Preparation of Classified Security Information for Transmission.

(1) Outside an Agency.

(a) "Top Secret" Security Information and "Secret" Security Information.

1. "Top Secret" security information and "Secret" security information shall be enclosed in opaque inner and outer covers.

2. The inner cover shall be a sealed wrapper or envelope plainly marked with the assigned security classification and address.

3. The outer cover shall be sealed and addressed with no indication of the security classification.

4. There shall be attached to or enclosed in the inner cover a receipt form containing no classified security information but identifying the addressor, addressee and the document; such receipt will be signed by the proper recipient and returned to the sender.

5. Written material shall be protected from direct contact with the inner cover by a cover sheet or by folding inward.

(b) "Confidential" Security Information.

1. "Confidential" security information shall be prepared for transmission in the same manner as that indicated for "Top Secret" security information and "Secret" security information, except that it shall be covered by a receipt only when the sender deems it necessary.

(c) "Restricted" Security Information.

1. "Restricted" security information shall be transmitted in a sealed wrapper or envelope without any indication of the security classification of the contents shown thereon.

2. No receipt shall be required for "Restricted" security information.

(2) Within an Agency. Preparation of classified security information for transmission within an agency shall be governed by regulations, issued by the head of the agency, insuring a degree of security equivalent to that outlined above for transmission outside an agency.

b. Transmission of Classified Security Information.

(1) "Top Secret" Security Information.

(a) The head of each agency shall designate Top Secret Control Officers to receive, maintain registers of, and dispatch all "Top Secret" security information.

(b) The transmission of "Top Secret" security information shall be effected (1) preferably by direct contact of officials concerned, or alternatively by specifically designated personnel, by State Department diplomatic pouch, by a messenger-courier system especially created for that purpose, or by electric means in encrypted form; or (2) in the case of information transmitted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, such means of transmission may be used as are currently approved by the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, unless express reservation to the contrary is made in exceptional cases by the originating agency.

(2) "Secret" Security Information shall be transmitted within the continental United States by one of the means established for "Top Secret" security information, by an authorized courier, by United States registered mail, or by protected commercial express, air or surface. "Secret" security information may be transmitted outside the continental limits of the United States by one of the means established for "Top Secret" security information, by commanders or masters of vessels of United States registry, or by United States Post Office registered mail through Army, Navy or Air Force postal facilities, provided that the material does not at any time pass out of United States Government control and does not pass through a foreign postal system. "Secret" security information may, however, be transmitted between United States Government and/or Canadian Government installations in continental United States, Canada and Alaska by United States and Canadian registered mail with registered mail receipt.

(3) "Confidential" Security Information shall be transmitted within the United States by one of the means established for higher classifications, by ordinary mail, or by express or freight under such specific conditions as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned. Outside the continental United States, "Confidential" security information shall be transmitted in the same manner as authorized for higher security classifications.

(OVER)

(4) "Restricted" Security Information shall be transmitted within the continental United States by any means authorized for higher security classifications, or by express or freight. "Restricted" security information shall be transmitted outside the continental United States by one of the means established for higher security classifications, but registration of "Restricted" security information shall not be required when it is transmitted by Army, Navy or Air Force postal channels.

34. PHYSICAL SECURITY

a. Storage Facilities. Classified security information not in actual use by, or under direct observation of, an authorized person located in the same room shall be stored as set forth below:

(1) "Top Secret" Security Information shall be stored in the most secure facilities available. Normally it will be stored in a safe, a steel file cabinet, or other steel container having a three position dial-type combination lock and being of such weight, size, construction, or installation as to minimize possibility of physical theft or damage by fire or tampering. In lieu of such a container, the material may be stored in a secure room or vault approved for such use by the head of the agency and kept securely locked when not in use. Such approval shall not be construed to relieve the custodian of any responsibility for the safety of the classified security information. If the foregoing safeguards are not available, material so classified shall be kept under surveillance of an armed guard when not in use.

(2) "Secret" and "Confidential" Security Information shall be stored in a manner authorized for "Top Secret" security information, or in metal file cabinets equipped with a steel lockbar and an approved three combination dial-type padlock from which the manufacturer's identification numbers have been obliterated, or in comparably secure facilities approved by the head of the agency.

(3) "Restricted" Security Information may be stored in a manner authorized for higher categories of classified security information, but ordinarily shall be stored in a container equipped with a reasonably secure locking device, or in any other storage facility of comparable security approved by the head of the agency.

b. Inspections

(1) It shall be the responsibility of the individual charged with the custody of classified security information to accomplish the necessary inspections within his area to insure that all procedural safeguards prescribed by these regulations are taken to protect such information at all times.

(2) In each agency individuals shall be designated to make inspections on a room or area basis to insure that all classified security information has been properly and safely stored.

c. Safe Combinations

(1) Safe combinations shall be changed at least once a year; whenever a person knowing the combination is transferred from the office to which the safe is assigned; when a safe is first brought into an office; when the combination has been subjected to compromise; and at such other times as is deemed necessary.

(2) Knowledge of combinations shall be limited to the minimum necessary for operating purposes.

(3) Safe combinations shall be given a security classification equivalent to that of the most highly classified security information authorized by these regulations to be contained in the safe.

35. DESTRUCTION OF CLASSIFIED SECURITY INFORMATION

a. Types of Material Which May Be Destroyed

(1) Record Material may be destroyed only in accordance with the Act of July 7, 1943, c. 192, 57 Stat. 380, as amended, 44 U.S.C. secs. 366-380.

(2) Non-Record Material may be destroyed as soon as it has served its purpose.

b. Methods of Destruction. Classified record material, the destruction of which has been authorized, and classified non-record material shall be destroyed by the following methods under procedures established by the head of the agency:

(1) "Top Secret," "Secret" and "Confidential" Security Documents shall be destroyed by burning; products and substances by an equally complete method of destruction; in each case in the presence of an appropriate official. The head of an agency may authorize destruction of documents other than by burning, provided the resulting destruction is equally complete.

(2) "Restricted" Security Information shall be destroyed by burning, shredding or reduction to pulp, or an equally complete method of destruction.

c. Records of Destruction. Appropriate records of destruction of material classified "Top Secret" and "Secret" combined with the identification "Security Information," shall be maintained in accordance with procedures established by the head of the agency.

PART VII

INTERPRETATION OF REGULATIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

36. The Attorney General, upon request of the head of a department or agency or his duly designated representative, shall personally or through authorized representatives of the Department of Justice render an interpretation of these regulations in connection with any problems arising out of their administration.

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Treadwell - J. W. F.

March 20, 1953

Dear Jack:

I have every sympathy with the King George VI Fellowships, but I am damned if I can see how a book can be made into an effective television show. I am off this weekend for two weeks in Washington, but if you want to come round when I am back I will be glad to talk with you about it.

As ever yours,

Brigadier J. F. Treadwell
The English-Speaking Union
19 East 54th Street
New York 22, New York

BRIGADIER J. W. F. TREADWELL
Vice-President
ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE
General Secretary
ROGER HAWTHORNE
Executive Assistant to the President

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
The English-Speaking Union
OF THE UNITED STATES
19 East 54th Street • New York 22, N.Y. • MUrray Hill 8-9300

DRAW TOGETHER IN THE BOND OF COMRADESHIP THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

March 18, 1953

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

As you know, the object of our King George VI Memorial Fellowships Fund is to establish fifty scholarships in this country to be held by young men and women from the countries of the British Commonwealth.

The only tangible part of the Memorial is to take the form of a Book which is to be presented to the Queen as a Coronation gift containing the names of everybody who contributes to the Fund before the date of the Coronation. The Book is being designed by Frank Altschul and Mr. Thomas Cleland, both fellow Centurians, and is obviously going to be a work of art.

We want to give the Book the greatest possible publicity as it is, itself, a tremendous asset in our appeal for funds. We believe that it is a "natural" for television.

Bill Griffin, our President, and I would immensely appreciate your advice and possible help on this matter. Will you let us come round to your office and talk about it for a few minutes in the near future?

I am delighted to hear that Janet and Casey will be fellow passengers of mine in the Queen Elizabeth on May the 20th.

Yours sincerely,

Jack Treadwell

Brigadier J.W.F.Treadwell
Vice President

JWFT/jt

Tress, Irwin

November 11, 1953

Dear Irwin:

Many thanks for your letter of October 29th about the Berlin Story. I am glad to hear that it was well liked generally. It was good of you to take the time and trouble to write me the various points of criticism. This kind of report is always most useful for future reference. I am sending your letter to Fred Friendly, Producer of SEE IT NOW, who will also be interested in what you have to say.

We all enjoyed working with you and want to thank you again for your fine cooperation. Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. Irwin M. Tress
Pictorial Officer
Signal Branch
Berlin Command
APO 742
c/o Post Master New York

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HEADQUARTERS
BERLIN COMMAND

29 October 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
See It Now,
CBS-TV,
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Have just seen the Berlin Story and have picked up some comments for you.

Generally the film was liked. About 5 out of 30 Americans who saw the film did'nt like it and the only three Germans I talked too did'nt like it.

The comments which follow will have no logical order but represent various opinions picked up.

Generally the introduction was received well. Also Reuter's scene in the Reichstag was well received. The shots of the East sector got good response. A lot of the viewers liked the stuff on the Police Show. Lot's of comments about "All that was missing was Adolph", or "Where's the Swastika's".

Taking the average opinion of the general viewer I would say they liked it.

Those that did'nt like it cited the following. Film jumped too much. In otherwords you went from Rias to the Brandenburg gate then to the Golden Horseshoe night club. They thought the Fodor interview did'nt mean much, and they would have preferred a refugee who was in the riots and then came over. Also some said you had Reuter,Conant and Fodor and left out the little people. One said the interview in the Food distribution place was corny. The three Germans as well as some Americans thought the interview with the girl was in poor taste. Thought that maybe you might have gotten into the reasons why she lives like she does. A few thought that some statistics on the population of the seceers, the unemployment situation, the interzonal pass situation, all would have added something. The Germans thought that you played the Nazism angle up to the exclusion of the real struggle which is going on now between the Allies and Communism.

A few technical criticisms such as "Howard Smith's comparison to "the Salvador Dali watch." Also Dr. Conant referred to rapproachment" between France and Germany. It was thought it was lost to the average viewer.

Some thought you should have shown more how the Berliner lives, works, plays. Also his fears if any.

As I said earlier the general viewer liked the whole product. The criticisms are mostly little things that were not liked or that they thought might be added.

My personal opinion=was that the show was good. Thought you could have shown a little view of Treptow, the Russian cemetery with the Russian sightseers. Shuch a scene actually flashed on the screen, however no commentary was made about it. If not the cemetery, at least more mention of the Russians being there. Also some of those four language signs about leaving the American, British, etc, sector might have been shown. Maybe an outside view of Spandau, or perhaps a little more emphasis on the Allied Armies in Berlin.

I will be back in the states in February and might have time to visit in NY for a few days. If you see any of the Berlin crew please give them my best.

Incidentally, Mayor Reuters death has created a vacum here. There is actually nobody around to fill his job. There probably are good men, who might make wonderful mayors in any other city in the world. But there just does'nt seem to be anybody who can do that and talk back to the Russinas and also get the confidence of his people like Reuter did.

Also has been a little pickup of VOPO activities around the sector border. What that means I don't know.

Enjoyed working with you, and enjoyed seeing the film very much. Be sure to give my best to Ed Scott...

Regards,

Irwin M. Tress

Lt. Irwin M. Tress
Pictorial Officer
Signal Branch,
Berlin Command,
APO 742,
c/o PM,
N w York.

Trippe, Juan

EDWARD R. MURROW

December 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Trippe:

This is a hasty note written just before taking off for Korea. I really look forward to the San Francisco-Tokyo leg of the trip where I shall once again feel part of the Pan Am family.

All of us have regret that for reasons of manpower and scheduling we could not undertake the full-hour Christmas program that had been discussed with your able representatives. This fact I hope you will not regard as any diminution in our interest and determination to undertake such an effort sometime in the spring.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Juan Trippe
Pan American World Airways
135 East 42 Street
New York, New York

cc: Fred Friendly

Trippe, Juan

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Trippe:

For the past ten days or so this reporter and some eighteen other CBS reporters and cameramen have been under the custody of Pan American World Airways. Now that the trip is over, I can't let it pass without commenting on the great spirit of cooperation which existed between your Atlantic Division and those of us who were in Germany on behalf of SEE IT NOW. There were times when I wasn't sure whether your Berlin and Frankfurt people were working for Pan American or for us, and I trust that by now the Airlines has been restored to its rightful owners.

I would also say a word for one David Parsons. He was present when Operation Berlin was conceived, and I know of no member of our family who worked harder on it than he did. I think I have never seen official company Public Relations more professionally handled than by Mr. Parsons.

I also want to thank you for your own personal greeting to me at the airport before my departure. Now that we have closed the books on

this one operation, I am looking forward to the prospect of our two forthcoming operations and working together even more closely in the future.

Cordially,

Mr. Juan Trippe
Pan American World Airways
System
135 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

ERM:ml

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Trippe:

For the past ten days or so this reporter and some eighteen other CBS reporters and cameramen have been under the custody of Pan American World Airways. Now that the trip is over, I can't let it pass without commenting on the great spirit of cooperation which existed between your Atlantic Division and those of us who were in Germany on behalf of "See IT Now." There were times when I wasn't sure whether your Berlin and Frankfurt people were working for Pan American or for us, and I trust that by now the Airlines has been restored to its rightful owners.

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I also want to thank you for your own personal greeting to me at the airport before my departure. Now that we have closed the books on this one operation, I am looking forward to the prospect of our two forthcoming operations and working together even more closely in the future.

cordially,

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM
CHRYSLER BUILDING, 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

September 9, 1953

Ed to answer 2

Mr. Edward Murrow
In care of PAA Flight 120/Sept. 9
New York International Airport

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to take this opportunity to wish you the very best of success for the coming season of "See It Now".

We are very proud of being associated with you on the opening program which I understand will be shown on the CBS network on September 22.

I assure you we will bend every effort in our continuing association to contribute to the outstanding quality of "See It Now" wherever in the world you may take the television audience of the United States.

Best wishes for a pleasant flight,

Sincerely,

Juan Trippe